REPORTS, &c.,

ON THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN THE

TRANSVAAL, ORANGE RIVER COLONY, CAPE COLONY, AND NATAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
NOVEMBER, 1901.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Subject.	Date.	Pages.
Transvaal Camps	March 22	1–34
Orange River Colony and Natal..	March 29	35–40
Cape Colony	May 10	41–44
Transvaal	May 24	45–49
Transvaal, Mafeking, &c.	July 5	50–90
Bloemfontein	July 10	91–104
Orange River Colony	July 26	105–110
Transvaal, Mafeking, &c.	July 26	111–161
Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on Irene and Johannesburg Camps ..	July 26	162–182
Port Elizabeth Camp	July 31	183–184
Natal Camps	August 7	185–189
Orange River Colony	August 9	190–191
Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on Camps at Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorp	August 9	192–201
Natal, Cape Colony, and Orange River Colony..	August 16	202–212
Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on Camps at Pietersburg and Nylstroom	August 23	213–220
Transvaal Reports	August 23	221–280
Natal and Cape Colony	September 13	281–287
Orange River Colony	September 13	288–295
Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on Camps at Heidelberg, Standerton and Volksrust	September 20	296–305
Transvaal	September 20	306–387

382.

From the Secretary of State for War to Lord Kitchener.

WAR OFFICE,

18th March, 1901.

Please send by next mail a despatch giving full report on refugee camps in Cape Colony as well as Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL.

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

Sir,

On receipt of your Cablegram No. 382 of 18th instant asking for a report by this mail on the refugee camps in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, I sent the telegrams, copies of which are enclosed, from which you will see that it is not possible for me to furnish the information with regard to camps in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony by this mail.

The camps in the Orange River Colony are run on practically the same lines as those in the Transvaal, regarding which a full report is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER, *General.*
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

From Lord Kitchener to Sir Alfred Milner, Johannesburg.

(Telegram.)
(No. M 65.)
Pretoria, 19th March, 1901.

I am asked by the Secretary of State for War to give details of treatment in refugee camps in Cape Colony as well as here. I suppose the refugee camps in Cape Colony referred to must be those women at Port Elizabeth. Do you know of any other, and who do you think would give me the best information?

From High Commissioner to Lord Kitchener, Pretoria.

(Telegram.)
(No. S 105.)
Pretoria, 19th March, 1901.

Your telegram of 19th March, No. M 65. I think the Secretary of State for War must be thinking of camps at Aliwal North and Norval's Pont which, though actually situated in Cape Colony, are really Orange River Colony camps; Goold-Adams would know all about these. I know of no refugee camps in Cape Colony except at Port Elizabeth and Kimberley; also, I think, at Mafeking, but of this I am not sure. Governor, Cape, would be in best position to procure information about all these.

From Lord Kitchener to his Excellency, Governor, Cape Colony.

(Telegram.)
(No. K 3141.)
Pretoria, 20th March, 1901.

Secretary of State asks for details of refugee camps in Cape Colony as follows:—No. 382. Please send by next mail a despatch giving full report on refugee camps in Cape Colony as well as Orange River and Transvaal. The camps at Norval's Pont and Aliwal North are administered by the Orange River Colony. Would you kindly give me the information required about Port Elizabeth refugee camp and any others administered from Cape Town.

Military Governor's Office,
Commander-in-Chief, South Africa, Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

Herewith I beg to forward a report on the Burgher Refuge Camps.

Similar reports have been called for from the Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, and the General Officer Commanding, Natal. They will be sent you as soon as received.

Major Goodwin's report speaks for itself, and I consider that great credit is due to those gentlemen who have undertaken the superintendence of the camps, for the efficient way that they have carried out the organization, often under considerable difficulties. Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer of Health, Transvaal, is now engaged in a tour of inspection. All his suggestions are promptly carried out. I have personally visited such camps as I have have had time to, and have found the inmates contented and in the main anxious to make the best of things. I have opened a subscription list in Pretoria in order to provide necessaries that may be required and which are not easily obtainable, and will be grateful for any funds subscribed.

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor, Pretoria.

To Major-General Maxwell, Military Governor, Pretoria.

Sir, Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit for your approval, the following report on the burgher camps established in the Transvaal Colony.

General.—The staff, approved by his Excellency the High Commissioner, for the management of these camps under Civil Administration, left Cape Town on the night of 1st February, arriving in Pretoria 7.30 p.m., 5th February; this party consisted of one chief superintendent, one financial controller, 11 camp superintendents, 10 storekeepers, one doctor, and five clerks.

This staff, as will appear from perusal of detailed reports on each camp, has since been augmented to meet the increased requirements.

On 6th February we opened the head office, 56, 58, Government Buildings, Pretoria.

On the 8th superintendents and storekeepers had been provided with written instructions (copy of which, marked A and B, is annexed).

After a short address by you, impressing on them the importance of the duties entrusted to them, they left for their respective destinations.

Since then the annexed circular letters, marked C to P inclusive, have been sent, at dates appearing thereon, from this office to each superintendent.

Prior to control of these camps being assumed by civilians, these camps were generally speaking under direct supervision of the various District Commissioners, who had appointed subordinates, drawn mostly from men on active service, to carry out the detailed work of administration, Colonel Flint acting as General Controller.

It appears to me, however, that the initial work of organization was ably completed by Major Armstrong, R.A., A.F.A., who had also exercised effective financial control.

Under the new regime, the principal Officers at each camp consist of the following: one superintendent, one storekeeper, clerks (when size of camp justifies their appointment), one medical Officer, one dispenser, one matron (in each case a certificated nurse), with assistants as required, drawn when procurable from refugee women in camp, who, along with the refugee men are given every encouragement to to seek employment (against payment) at work calculated to either promote the general well-being of those living in camps, or for public benefit.

The whole staff is liberally remunerated and has been selected with the greatest possible care to secure so far as practicable, individuals who have a special knowledge of the language, character and habits of the persons who are now entrusted to their care.

In consequence of representations made from various sources the ration of scale marked Q was, with your consent, amended by meat rations being issued to all

persons in receipt of relief, and who before that date had been rationed on scale B. *Vide* circular telegram marked R.

Previous to this, as appears from instructions given to superintendents, marked A and B, full discretion had been granted to each superintendent in this respect, whilst instructions were from the formation of these camps conveyed to each medical officer that any refugees could be allowed the usual medical comforts, or change of diet when such medical officer deemed it desirable.

As an illustration of this, I annex hereto average list of articles sent to various camps for issue, marked S to U.

I also append copy of my report to you marked U(*a*).

The alteration in the ration scale, as mentioned above, gave general satisfaction as will appear from the annexed extracts marked V and VA, taken from reports of our superintendents and from correspondence with the Committee of the Netherlands Bystands Fund, and also from verbal expressions of opinion conveyed to various superintendents and to myself by influencial members of charitable organizations, which were in existence previous to our occupation of this Colony. The Committees of which charitable organizations have since, and are still interesting themselves in the well-being of their fellow countrymen.

Pursuant to your instructions, Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer for Health for the Transvaal, is now making a tour of inspection of all the camps in this Colony.

To date we have received his reports on the following camps: Irene, Johannesburg and Vereeniging. I append copies of these reports.

The suggestions contained are in all cases being complied with in detail, as regards these particular camps.

So far as they appeared generally applicable, they were embodied in circular letter, marked I, and sent to all superintendents.

The inmates of the different camps may be divided into three classes.

1. Those who have come into the camps for protection of themselves and their herds, and are self supporting.

2. Those who have surrendered and come into camp for protection, but are unable to support themselves. In this class I would include widows and orphans and the relatives of our prisoners of war.

3. Those whose husbands are on commando, and have been brought into camp for their own protection against natives, &c., or for military reasons.

I find the great majority of the men, who having taken the oath of allegiance, and now living in these camps, to be both well behaved and helpful.

It is disquieting to find that in most of the camps the wives and families of burghers still fighting think of and treat contemptuously those whose immediate male relatives (having surrendered) have taken the oath of neutrality, and I must report that the congregation of all classes in the same camps has materially increased the difficulty of management, and of our influencing those living in these camps, to willingly become our loyal fellow subjects; for it is difficult to treat with the liberality they deserve classes 1 and 2 without incurring the reproach of having treated class 3 with undue generosity. I would, therefore, beg respectfully to here place on record my opinion, that had we compelled class 3 to decide between unprotected starvation on their farms, and at their homes, or taking up their quarters in or behind the enemies lines, we should have facilitated the work of proselytism.

Under existing conditions we have done, and are still doing, our best to gain the good-will of all classes now living in these camps, though I must confess we are somewhat hampered by the animosity displayed by the majority of class 3, who form a very small but active minority of the whole.

Classes 2 and 3 are rationed on the same basis, and no distinction whatsoever is either made, or is in my opinion desirable in other respects than issue of rations in the treatment of these three classes now living in these camps.

Free intercourse amongst themselves is allowed to all refugees. No camp is enclosed by a fence.

All are allowed to visit the town adjacent to the camps they reside in without a pass, except when military reasons require that they should have one.

On application being made to head office or the local superintendent, admittance to camp has so far been granted to all visitors who have desired such privilege, save only to soldiers on service, and unless abused this privilege will be continued.

In many cases we have secured permits for visitors, who, having to travel by rail to reach the camp they desire to visit, required such permit before they could travel. In addition to this, we have always welcomed members of charitable committees irrespective of nationality, and given them every facility to investigate the condition of camps, and if so minded, to distribute comforts or gifts amongst the inmates.

Refugees located in any one camp, but belonging to another district, are, on their request, removed to the camp nearest their home.

Whenever refugees are sent from camp to camp, or from elsewhere to any camp, due regard (so far as the exigencies of war will permit) is paid to their comfort and convenience, as will appear from your circular letter, dated 28th February, 1901, marked X, and extract from Army Order, dated 7th March, marked X(*a*).

To any self-supporting refugee, or to those who have friends or relatives able and willing to house and support them, permission to live in town is freely accorded; but the condition of camp life is such that self-supporting families, to the number of 102 adults, 57 children, reside in camp at Heidelberg; 50 adults and 15 children at Middelburg; and 85 adults and 125 children at Barberton. The balance of the self-supporting families have availed themselves of the privilege of living in the towns adjacent to their farms.

For the purpose of enabling those refugees who are in a position to do so, to purchase clothing, or to secure food other than that supplied under ration allowance, arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a store at each camp, where such articles will be on sale at a reasonable cost. As pointed out in my report to you, marked U(*a*), the lack of such a convenience in the past has proved a real want, owing to the general exhaustion of almost all stocks in the stores of this Colony, a fact due to the protracted war.

I am pleased to report that the Education Department of this Colony is moving to provide instruction for the children at the different camps.

Needless to say we shall give every possible assistance to forward this object.

Annexed, please find summary of health sheets at camps for weeks ending 2nd, 9th, and 16th March, marked Y(*a*) and Y(*b*). These speak for themselves, considering that during the past 14 days we have had heavy and almost continuous rains, making camp life unhealthy and distressing, even under the most favourable circumstances.

It is difficult at the present time for me to estimate the cost of running these camps, but I feel safe in prognosticating that the total expenses incurred for supervision, medical attendance, food, &c., will work out at not more than a shilling per head per diem.

I must gratefully acknowledge the assistance we have received from various charitable committees, especially mentioning the Committee of the Dutch Reform Church, Johannesburg, the Committee of the Netherlands Bystands Fund, Pretoria, and Mr. Rensberg of Heidelberg, and others, who have worked strenuously, and with good judgment, to promote the well-being of all classes living in these camps, whilst they have also responded liberally to our appeal for subscriptions.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE A. GOODWIN, *Major, R.P.R.*,
General Superintendent.

P.S.—For your further information, papers marked 1, 2, and 3, which are self-explanatory, are annexed.—*G.O.C.*

A.

Dear Sir,

1. Under cover, please find permit and rail tickets for yourself and Mr. to travel by to Camp.

2. Letter of introduction to Mr. , who is at present acting as Commandant for Camp. This letter is signed by Major-General Maxwell, Military Governor, Pretoria, and constitutes your authority to take charge.

I wish to impress on you a very deep feeling of the importance of the work you are now intrusted with, also my earnest desire that in assuming control you will show every possible consideration for the feelings of the officials you are relieving, who, under difficult circumstances, have rendered a great help to our Government. I therefore ask, that should you find that mistakes have occurred in the past management, you will refrain from any open criticism, or even expression of opinion regarding such, save so far as may in your opinion be necessary to ensure obtaining full information regarding present position.

3. Copy of instructions issued to the late Commandants which will form the basis of instructions to you. The "*Bonâ fide* Refugee" mentioned in circular signed by Military Governor, are those who have come in from any district (after having signed papers of neutrality) for protection from the enemy; whilst "all other classes" includes those whose husbands, or immediate relatives, are still on commando, dead, or of those who come in through dire poverty, the classification will, in a great measure, be in your hands. One justification of this classification is that it will act as an incentive to the refugees to work, for when the capable male members of a family classed in the lower scale shall work, all the members of such family may, at your discretion, be raised to the higher scale, and if their work is of sufficient value, the workers may be paid a small sum daily, not in any case exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, whilst in very many cases the raising of scale of rations for the whole family will prove sufficient remuneration for the work you may be able to find for them beyond actual camp labour which must be done by refugees without payment. Where women have no male relations in camp, their willing assistance towards general good working will, in my opinion, justify you in placing them on the higher scale of rations. It is possible that the District Commissioners may be able to assist you by finding work for refugees, and they should, in my opinion, have a preferential claim for employment on any work demanded by the authorities in your district, and they may also be employed on general permanent improvement of camp, *e.g.*, building huts, or preparing land for growing winter vegetables, or in any useful work requiring to be done for benefit of Government in the vicinity of camp, but in this important matter, as on many others influencing the conditions governing your charges, you must bring your common sense to bear on local conditions, remembering that economy is as essential in the management of your camp, as the welfare of your charges, and that employment on useful work will materially contribute to this end. No other variation in ration allowance will be passed, save in case of children under 12 years of age, unless supported by certificate of Medical Officer. Please note that children under 12 years old were granted a full ration of meat by clerical error in circular 1st December, 1900.

If a Medical Officer has not yet been attached to your camp, the Principal Medical Officer has promised to give every assistance, so it will be unnecessary for you to employ a civil surgeon, except in extreme cases.

Your letters may be franked, and an authorization will be sent from telegraph department enabling you to frank Service wires on His Majesty's Service.

The military will provide for the protection of your camp, and consequently the Officer Commanding detachment engaged in protecting you, will have the controlling voice in any proposed alteration of site or grazing grounds, but I feel sure you will find that he will be desirous of meeting your wishes in this and all other matters, so far as practicable.

In case of an attack by the enemy, or of a serious riot in your camp, the Officer Commanding your garrison will at once assume command, whilst, for cases of individuals breaking the law, you can always requisition a guard at short notice, to remove the offender to the guard-room or prison, to await trial. For small offences, and to settle personal differences, it will most likely be found desirable to

allow refugees to appoint their own tribunal, and I shall be glad to receive your report on this point.

Immediately after your arrival in camp, you will, with the assistance of storekeeper and staff already there, take a census of camp, go through books, check stock, stationery and equipment, and Government stores on hand; generally making yourself acquainted with present position, and so soon as possible wire to headquarters the earliest date you consider you will be in a position to take full control, when I will arrange for the recall of your predecessor, after which event you must discharge any official who is superfluous.

After you have assumed control, I shall hold you personally responsible for control of camp. After our conversation and consultation, I need not say I fully appreciate the difficulties which may be before you, or express my conviction that you will loyally answer the call.

With your first pay-sheet you must attach a certificate showing the date you left the coast, from which date your salary will commence; also a statement showing dates on which you have not drawn rations or claimed hotel expenses since you entered the Government service, and you may claim hotel expenses for yourself and storekeeper (without cards) for days detained in Pretoria, though this must not be taken as establishing a precedent. On arrival at camp you will arrange for yourself and storekeeper to draw full army rations from nearest Army Service Corps, through the Officer Commanding your garrison force. The Ordnance Department will, I think, supply you with office furniture, and stretcher beds and cooking utensils when such are necessary, against your requisition.

Annexed is a circular letter of instructions marked A, to the carrying out of which you must pay special attention.

It may be some little time before I shall be able to make a personal inspection of the camp under your charge. I must, therefore, ask for a full weekly letter, giving your opinion on any points of importance that may arise, and shall be glad if you will indicate on register all men, in your opinion, capable of bearing arms, by letters A.B.

Say, Brown, C. M. .. .. A.B.
Or, Jones, A. B. .. .. A.B.

Of all men who have served on commando, the letters A.B.C.

All letters sent out of camp by refugees must be censored by Superintendent or some one appointed by him for the purpose, afterwards passed to the Officer Commanding station (open), and with any observations thought necessary.

The existing rules and regulations must be adhered to when they do not come in conflict with your definite instructions.

If a circular dealing with certificates for cattle and stock seized by military authorities comes under your notice, enforcement of it to be optional, and at your discretion, leaving it to the owners sense of honour, but in all cases taking charge of certificate, if he desires you to do so, for safe custody. Every effort should be made to prevent the holders from parting with these certificates for any consideration.

At present I do not think it necessary to give you further detailed instructions, but must try again to impress on you the necessity for strict economy, of obtaining effective control, whilst carefully avoiding unnecessary friction or coercion, for we must gain the goodwill of these refugees who have become subjects of our King. This will require firmness, and the exhibition of great judgment and tact on your part, and your success or failure will materially influence the future of the country we hope to live and work in.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

Vide also annexures hereunto marked I. and II.

I.

To District Commissioner,

18th February, 1901.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has decided that all camps for burghers and refugees should be placed directly under the control of the Military Governor of Pretoria. To this end he has sent up a number of specially selected men to act as superintendents, storekeepers, and Medical Officers of these various camps. In view of the possibility of any misunderstanding arising as to their exact position, it has been laid down by the High Commissioner that these superintendents shall assume the entire responsibility of the camp, except in so far as it may be necessary to co-operate with the Commandant in regard to military exigencies. Where these arise, naturally the superintendent will, for such short time as they may prevail, take his orders from the Commandant of the station. In other respects they will communicate direct through Major Goodwin, who has been appointed as General Superintendent of all Camps, to the Military Governor of Pretoria.

The Military Governor thoroughly appreciates the many difficulties you have had to contend with, and desires me to thank you for all the work you have so far done in organizing these camps. He further requests that you will thank all such as have worked under you in his name. With regard to these latter, as soon as the camps have been taken over by the new superintendents and their staff, there will, naturally, be no further need for the continuance of their services.

The Military Governor hopes that you will give every assistance that lies in your power to the superintendents, and also trusts that you will continue to take an interest in all matters concerning these refugees in the burgher camps, although the burden of management no longer rests with you.

Yours, &c.,

Major,
A.F.A.

II.

To the Commandant,

18th February, 1901.

Mr. , the bearer of this letter has instructions to report himself to you as superintendent of the burgher camp which is in your command.

It has been decided by his Excellency the High Commissioner that all these camps shall come under the direct control of the Military Governor of Pretoria. In consequence, Major Goodwin has been selected by the High Commissioner as general superintendent of all the camps, and Mr. as superintendent of the camp at .

To avoid any possibility of misunderstanding arising as to their exact position, it has been laid down by the High Commissioner that the superintendents shall assume entire responsibility of the camp, and the entire management thereof. In so far as it may be necessary for them to co-operate with you in regard to military exigencies, as, for instance, in the selection of a site which you can protect, or in the case of a sudden attack, &c., they will naturally, for the time being, conform to any orders you may issue to them.

The Military Governor hopes that you will kindly give them every assistance that lies in your power, as doubtless in many cases you will be able to smooth over small difficulties which might arise, and which they, as civilians, might find some difficulty in overcoming under existing conditions.

Yours, &c.,

Major,
A.F.A.

B.

Circular Letter A.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.

Burgher Camp Regulations.

Weekly reports. 1. The superintendent shall wire weekly to the head office, Pretoria, the number of refugees in his camp, showing how many belong respectively to Class 1 or 2, and if any men have come in from commando. He shall also wire number of days' supplies on hand, repeating wire when he has less than 10 days supplies in stock; the stock of supplies must be kept as low as possible, consistent with safety.

Supplies. 2. (*a.*) All supplies, except meat, that may be required for the rationing of refugee camps, will be obtained by application of the superintendent to the head office, Pretoria. Indents for such articles will only include those laid down in the scale framed by the Military Governor for feeding refugees. A small quantity of soap for free issue will also be sanctioned.

(*b.*) Disinfectants for camps will be supplied on indents from superintendents. Chloride of lime has been found the best. Requisitions for such should be submitted with the indents for food stuffs.

(*c.*) The superintendent in charge of each camp will be responsible to the Government for the due and proper issue of all supplies and care of all Government property in his charge.

Accounts. 3. The superintendent will be held responsible in regard to all accounts, both for supplies issued, and cash expended. Accounts must be submitted by him monthly on the printed form, to the head office, Pretoria. All accounts must be supported by duly signed vouchers or receipted bills. These must in every case bear the signature of the responsible Officer as having been approved by him.

Assistants. 4. (*a.*) Any appointments that may become necessary, such as those of Medical Officers, nurses, clerks, &c., should first be referred to the head office, Pretoria, for sanction. In this application, the salary suggested, and the duties to be performed by each individual should be stated, by wire if urgent.

(*b.*) In regard to nurses, I would suggest that one matron be appointed to each camp, and that any further nursing that may be required, be performed by refugee women under her superintendence. A small daily payment will be passed in favour of these women.

Medical comforts. 5. Any drugs that may be required, should be drawn from the Army Medical Stores, who, it is hoped, will give assistance, as no drugs are obtainable on purchase at present.

Employment of refugees 6. (*a.*) All routine camp labour should be performed by refugees, and no money payment can be granted for such labour.

(*b.*) In regard to other labour, the scale laid down in the Military Governor's circular, viz., 2*s.* 6*d.* per day and increased rations, will be observed in all cases where men are willing to work. It should be understood, however, that all superintendents in charge of camps must exercise personal supervision and satisfy themselves that these men actually do work. In many cases it has been found that, while accepting labour and drawing payment, no adequate work is done. Should such cases occur the superintendent should decline to pass payment of the daily wages and put the man and his family back on the lower scale of rations.

(*c.*). Payments for labour should be made either half monthly or monthly. Superintendents will be provided with tickets to be signed by overseers, initialled by them for issue at the end of each day's work. These tickets must be returned as

vouchers when payments are made, and forwarded to head office in support of pay sheet.

(*d.*) Where camps are near townships every effort should be made to encourage women either obtaining service or work of any description that they are able to undertake. Payment for labour performed by women for the benefit of the camp may be made on the same scale and conditions as for men. Should, however, women accept positions outside the camp, they individually must be rationed by their employers.

7. Men on parole should not be allowed free issue of rations, either for themselves or their families, unless they are physically incapable of supporting themselves. Such men as have been allowed out on parole are *ipso facto* supposed to be in a position to support themselves and their families. Should any such men declare their inability to do so the matter should be reported to head office with a view to their parole being cancelled, and the men being treated as ordinary prisoners of war. In such cases relief may still be issued to their wives and families.

Forward to head office as early as possible a complete register giving the following details, arranged in families as far as possible :— Census.

Full name.
Age.
In cases of minors, name of guardian.
Occupation.
If land owners give particulars.
Home address.
Schedule of stock brought into camp.
Date of entry into your camp.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

C.

Burgher Camps Department, 56–58, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 15th February, 1901.

Having received indents from several camps for stretcher beds for use of patients in hospital, I would like to suggest that when practicable you employ some of the refugees in your camp making the ordinary four-post stretchers, frame of straight poles or scantling, with green hide reims in lieu of canvas for cover. In the meantime every effort is being made by the Ordnance Department to supply your indent.

The hides of all oxen slaughtered should be carefully pegged out, for these will have a selling value, or they may be utilized for making veldt schoons.

You know the average of the men and women now under your charge are very resourceful, and if tactfully encouraged will do a great deal to help themselves, whilst if allowed they may sink into an absolutely hopeless and helpless frame of mind. This is the worst that can happen to them; therefore, even if it entails a slightly higher cost on our Government (which I think unlikely), I would prefer to see them encouraged to work rather than be led to expect everything to be done for them whilst in laager.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

Superintendent,

D.

Circular A 4.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 22nd February, 1901.

Dear Sir,

Should any refugees be sent from your camp to any other camp you will give the superintendent of the camp to whom you are sending such refugees as timely notice as possible of this despatch by telegram; such telegram to state the number of men, women and children you are forwarding.

The registered telegraphic address of each Superintendent is "Refuge."

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Camp Superintendent,

E.

Circular A 5.

Medical Report of Health.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 25th February, 1901.

Dear Sir,

You are requested in future to telegraph to this office every Monday the number of invalided men, women and children in your camp, stating generally the prevailing disorder, if any.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Camp Superintendent,

F.

Copy of telegram to all Superintendents on 27th February.

From Refuge to all Superintendents.

For washing persons issue to each soul at your camp one ounce soap per week; for washing clothes, &c., a site should be selected. Sufficient soap for this purpose to be furnished by you. Fix site for washing clothes, &c. Have a trustworthy refugee or other suitable person to keep guard who must see that no waste of soap occurs. When you are able advise me approximate weekly consumption of soap at your camp for washing clothes, &c.

G.

Circular A 6.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 1st March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Turner, Principal Medical Officer for the Transvaal, has been requested and deputed by the Military Governor to visit, inspect, and report upon each refugee camp.

Should this Officer (as he may do unexpectedly at any time) visit your camp you will give him all the information and assistance in your power.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

H.

Circular No. 9.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings.
Pretoria, 9th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

With reference to enclosed circular No. 8, I wish to mention that the Medical Officer at our camp has probably brought the points referred to in said circular to your notice. As they are, however, of such material importance, I have decided to record them in a handy form for your reference and guidance, and if you have not already adopted them consult with your Medical Officer before doing so.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

I.

Circular No. 8.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 8th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

The following suggestions are copied from a report made by Dr. Turner, and are forwarded for your information and guidance. The paragraph relating to issue of milk when required by children as a medical comfort is, I think, most sound, and if carried out will, I think, prove economical.

Animals in Camp.—Sheep, calves, goats, &c., are kept in the camp itself. This should not be allowed, they foul the soil, and if they do not pollute the water used in the camp they foul that used further down the watercourse.

Latrines.—It is simply inevitable that the soil round the buckets or tubs will be fouled, and a nuisance will occur. I propose that the ground round the buckets should be roughly levelled and covered with four inches of clean fine sand or mould. The sand or mould will absorb the urine, and for a time deodorize it. When necessary it can be removed with little trouble, carted away, and be replaced by fresh mould or sand.

Prevention of Disease.—Cause lower flaps of tents to be raised, and the doors kept open during certain specified hours of daylight every day.

No carcase should be cleaned in camp under any pretext.

Milk.—Fresh cows milk is scarce, and condensed milk alone is available. No doubt condensed milk is an admirable substitute, at any rate for a time, but to be wholesome it should be properly diluted. You cannot get the Boer mothers to understand this; they have the rooted idea that the more condensed milk is added to the bottle of water the more nourishment the child gets. The result is an overloaded stomach, undigested food in the intestines, and diarrhœa. Let all milk be diluted with boiled water before being served out.

Discipline.—As regards discipline I would advise that you locate any and every woman who gives you an undue amount of trouble in this respect (with her children,

if any) in a selected portion of your camp, putting a paid corporal from amongst the refugees to guard them, in fact make them temporarily prisoners at large within a limited area, on ration scale B. To deal with the men you can form a paid gang of scavengers, or labourers unemployed on other work, and make any troublesome man join such working party without pay, and work alongside his paid comrades for a period proportionate to his offence. In case the culprit refuses to work hand him over to the District Commissioner or Commandant for punishment.

GEORGE A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

CENSUS Return of Number of Refugees in the different Burgher Refugee Camps in the Transvaal Colony, including the Camp at Mafeking. These camps are under the control of the General Superintendent at Pretoria.

[N.B.—All over the age of 12 appear under the column, "Adults."]

Camp.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	346	357	703
Heidelberg	615	692	1,307
Irene	866	631	1,497
Johannesburg	1,452	4,035	5,487
Klerksdorp	213	243	456
Middleburg	499	478	977
Potchefstroom	2,221	3,152	5,373
Standerton	384	958	1,342
Vereeniging	336	325	661
Volksrust	1,045	1,023	2,068
Mafeking	..	..	800
Total ..	..	..	20,671

In addition to the above there are self-supporting refugees, as under, in the camps enumerated below, viz.:—

Heidelberg	102	adults and	57 children.
Middleburg	50	„ „	15 „
Barberton	85	„ „	125 „

Total, 434 souls.

K.

Circular No. 10.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 12th March, 1901.

It is the Military Governor's wish that all superintendents should keep a careful list of all burghers who escape from the burgher camps, and should report such escapes.

Will you kindly see these instructions carried out, and report to me from time to time, furnishing the full name and full particulars of such escaped persons?

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

L.

Circular No. 11.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 14th March, 1901.

I have to inform you that the Medical Officer who has examined the various articles enumerated in the category, "Medical Comforts," has struck whiskey off the list.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

M.

Circular No. 13.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 14th March, 1901.

At such of the camps where typhoid has broken out, it is imperative that such steps be taken immediately for the construction of an apparatus for the destruction of typhoid stools by burning.

Accompanying this letter is a sketch designed for the construction of this boiler. Should a cauldron (a large Kaffir pot will serve this purpose) or other suitable receptacle not be procurable locally, let me know as early as possible, and I will have one despatched to you. This remark also applies to the piping for the chimney.

Meantime you can commence by having bricks made. The necessary iron rods or other material for grating you will probably be able to secure locally also. It is advisable that the Medical Officer should instruct you herein, both as to the suitability of the material you can procure locally and the method of constructing.

Meantime, as your Medical Officer will undoubtedly have informed you by now, it is imperative that these stools be destroyed, even if such have to be done by more primitive methods than set out in the accompanying sketch. A not uncommon way of doing this is by having the stools emptied into a biscuit tin or any other inexpensive receptacle, pouring paraffin or some other inflammable substance thereon, and setting light to the same.

In this connection I cannot too urgently impress upon you the supreme necessity that exists for keeping your drinking water supply unpolluted, as, at least at one of our camps, the spread of enteric has been greatly due to want of provision or accident in this respect.

Impress upon the people in your camp the great importance of this matter.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

N.

Circular No. 14.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 15th March, 1901.

In connection with finding work for the women living in your camp, I would like to suggest that it may be desirable, to assist you in your duties, if you carefully organize from amongst the most responsible and intelligent of the well-disposed women and big girls a corps of inspectors or superintendents, whose duty it will be to visit every family at least once every day. They will see that cleanliness is observed, report any cases of sickness or danger of infection to doctor or matron as you may arrange.

You may be able to obtain locally some stuff for these assistant nurses or inspectors to make distinctive arm bandages for themselves. You may pay them, say, up to 1*s.* per diem.

Perhaps from the neighbouring town you may find an inhabitant whose desire to help and whose intelligence will prove of valuable assistance to you in this matter. If you do come to hear of any such person you are empowered to draw rations for her on scale laid down for matrons.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
Chief Superintendent.

O.

Refer to Circular No. 15.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 18th March, 1901.

In view of the possibility of illness amongst the aged, very young, and invalids, at your camp, it is advisable for you to requisition for a supply of soft goods, such to be given to the persons above enumerated when necessary for health, on an order from the Medical Officer. A quantity of stuff suitable for towels, as per hospital equipment, should also be kept in the store.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

P.

6th March, 1901.

1. Tenders are required for the right to trade in soft goods and oilman's stores as hereunder enumerated, at the following burgher refugee camps :—

Potchefstroom.
Johannesburg.
Vereeniging.
Heidelberg.
Standerton.
Irene.
Middleburg.

2. Government issues free to every adult at each camp—7 lb. meal or flour, 4 oz. salt, 6 oz. coffee, 12 oz. sugar, and 2 lb. meat per week.

The stores are required to provide refugees with facilities to purchase tinned milk, tinned meats, including fish, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, pepper and mustard; candles, matches, sweets, Dutch medicines, flannel, calico, linen, needles, thread, pins, and suitable clothing and boots for men, women and children of class now in camps, *e.g.*, Transvaal Dutch.

It is impossible to give with accuracy the purchasing power of each camp, we believe it to be considerable. The above list is intended as a guide for preparation of the first indents for each camp. If in practice a pressing need is found for articles not mentioned, they can be submitted in future indents for approval by Director of Civil Supplies.

3. The successful tenderer will be required at his expense to erect a marquee or other suitable premises to serve as a store,

4. Outside of burgher camps he will be given no preferential rights over other traders, and all goods brought up under permits for this purpose are to be sold only to those persons on ration list as inmates of burgher camps.

5. Conduct of each store to be under the personal supervision and control of local superintendent, who will have right of access to place of business and inspection of books, accounts, and papers relating to the business at all times.

6. The successful tenderer will be allowed to bring up one storekeeper and one assistant for work at each camp.

7. Each storekeeper must supply the superintendent of his camp with articles of clothing required for free issue to refugees at current prices, against his, the superintendent's receipt, settlement of this account to be made monthly from head office.

8. The tender to take form of stating per cent. of profit proposed to be charged on cost price of goods delivered at the camp, without any charge for establishment expenses, *i.e.*, in tendering, you must state percentage of profit required on current purchase price at coast plus rail, carriage and delivery at camp. The successful tenderer must keep books and vouchers to show in detail all transactions. These he must, if required by the Chief Superintendent of Burgher Camps, verify under oath.

9. After his indents have been approved by the Director of Civil Supplies, Pretoria, trucks for conveyance of stores required will be placed at the disposal of the successful tenderer to bring up stores from the coast.

10. The successful tenderer must commence forthwith to set about carrying out his tender. He must stock such a class of above goods as the Superintendent or his nominee may require him to stock. He must open and close his business premises at such hours as the superintendent of each camp may require. He shall employ only such labour in and about the business as the superintendent may approve of. He or his subordinates shall at all time appear at the office of the superintendent when required of them by that official or his representative.

11. Failure to carry out his contract or a contravention of any of the terms thereof, will give the Chief Superintendent or his nominee the right to take immediate possession of the premises, and to sell the articles therein contained, at the risk of, and on account of, the successful tenderer, the latter to receive any sum which may remain after deduction of all costs and expenses of working.

12. At any time in the future the right to trade in any camp may be withdrawn at the discretion of the Military Governor, Pretoria, by giving 1 month's notice.

G. A. GOODWIN.

P.

Circular No. 16.

Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria, 19th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

For the convenience of refugees living under your care, arrangements have been completed under which Messrs. Poynter Brothers, Church Street West, Pretoria, will shortly establish a dry canteen at your camp for the sale of soft goods, tinned food stuffs, &c., at reasonable prices.

This business is a private venture of Messrs. Poynton Brothers, under contract with this office. This contract is sanctioned by the Military Governor, Pretoria. Sales are only to be permitted to those refugees whose names appear on your ration list or census returns, and are actually under your control.

The site of the proposed store will be selected by Mr. Poynton or his representative in consultation with yourself, but the site selected must be either in or adjacent to the camp.

The management of the store will be under Messrs. Poynton Brothers' control. It has, however, been arranged that at all times you will have the right of access to the store, inspection of all books, accounts, and papers relating to the business; also that you will have the right to requisition any article of clothing you may require for free issue, or for medical comforts, and that settlement for such articles will be made monthly from this office.

Any complaints you may find it necessary to make regarding the conduct of store, the personnel therein engaged, &c., must be made to this office in writing.

I am now receiving (as per enclosed notice in Government Gazette) subscriptions for a central relief fund to be used impartially at all camps according to their local requirements.

All subscriptions received must be forwarded to head office, and will be acknowledged from time to time in the Pretoria Government Gazette.

I anticipate that the above arrangements will greatly facilitate your work, and tend towards promoting the general comfort of all those living in these camps. I therefore expect you will be good enough to render Messrs. Poynton Brothers all the assistance in your power. As it is of the utmost importance to get these stores under way as soon as possible, I trust you will be willing to inconvenience yourself to afford them provisional storage for any goods which may arrive before their sheds or marquees are erected.

Building materials and goods for these stores may arrive at any time, addressed Poynton, c/o Superintendent, and will be under your charge until arrival of Messrs. Poynton Brothers' representative.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Q.

Military Governor's Office, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 1st December, 1900.

To the

FEEDING OF INDIGENT BOERS.

With regard to gratuitous relief, Commandants and District Commissioners should form a Committee to enquire into the merits of each case. This Committee should also superintend the distribution of foodstuffs.

Should the Commandant or District Commissioner be unable to actually serve on this Committee himself, he should nominate a senior Officer to represent him. The greatest care and economy must be exercised by this Committee. Very careful accounts should be kept, and the Military Governor will hold Commandants and District Commissioners personally responsible that no waste or extravagance occurs, and also that these accounts are correctly and carefully compiled. All accounts, after being carefully checked by the Commandants and District Commissioners, should be countersigned and submitted to the Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria, at the end of each month. No larger quantity than is sufficient for four days' rations should be issued at any one distribution.

Commandants and District Commissioners should at once prepare a statement showing number of people who are destitute and requiring relief. They should at the same time prepare an indent to be submitted to Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria, in duplicate, for the necessary foodstuffs, framed *strictly* in accordance with the ration scale sent them. The Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria, will arrange for purchase and delivery of these foodstuffs. On *this* indent *no other articles should be included,* except mealie meal, Boer meal, flour, salt, coffee, and sugar. Indents should be made out to the extent of one truck, *i.e.,* 10 tons = 20,000 lb.

These articles for gratuitous relief will be treated preferentially, in so far as they will be allowed up duty free, and at lower freight rates. For these reasons Commandants and District Commissioners are to bear in mind that no portion, *however small*, is to be sold. These indents are to be regarded as quite distinct from those submitted by local merchants.

Should you at any time require labour, I would suggest your making use of some of the able-bodied men drawing relief. These should then be put on the higher scale of rations and paid a small sum in addition, not to exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

RATION SCALE.

For *bonâ fide* refugees, who have come in for protection from Boers—

	Meal or flour.	Salt.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Meat.
	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Men	7	4	6	12	1 lb. twice each week.
Women	7	4	6	12	
Children under 12 years of age .	3½	2	3	12	½ lb. of meat twice each week.
All other classes of refugees—					
Men	7	4	4	8	No meat
Women	7	4	4	8	
Children under 12 years of age .	3½	2	2	8	

Commandants and District Commissioners are empowered to grant an allowance of milk or other nourishing foods in cases of sickness or for small children, for whom they may consider it necessary. Accounts for the same to be sent to the Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria.

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor.

R.

COPY of telegram to all Superintendents on 27th February, 1901.

From Refuge to all Superintendents.

All indigent refugees at your camp drawing rations to receive in future meat rations. Such rations to be in terms of Class 1. Refractory persons can by way of punishment be placed on Class 2, that is, they will receive no meat.

S.

COPY of indent, No. 101, for Medical Comforts for Johannesburg Camp.

16th March, 1901.

1 bag oatmeal.
2 bags rice.
50 cases milk.
100 jelly powders (assorted).
1 bag split peas.
1 case jams (assorted).
1 „ brandy (XXX).
1 „ whiskey.
6 boxes candles.
12 „ soap.
4 cases maizena.
4 „ arrowroot.

T.

COPY of indent, No. 99, for Medical Comforts for Potchefstroom Camp.

7th March, 1901.

36 lb. arrowroot.
30 bottles brandy.
120 tins cocoa paste.
36 lb. meat extract (in 4-oz. tins).
1,200 tins condensed milk (sweetened).
1,200 „ „ (unsweetened).
60 lb. pearl barley.
36 „ Brand's compressed soup (1-oz. tins).
72 bottles port wine.
36 lb. sago.
180 „ white sugar.
30 bottles whiskey.

U.

COPY of indent, No. 98, Medical Comforts for Klerksdorp Camp.

7th March, 1901.

100 lb. linseed meal.
2 gallons chemical food (Parishes).
6 dozen cod liver oil and malt (Keplers).
500 tins sterilized milk.
100 lb. arrowroot.
20 bottles brandy.
50 tins cocoa paste.
50 lb. corn flour.
20 „ extract of.
200 tins milk, condensed (sweetened).
200 „ „ „ (unsweetened).
200 lb. pearl barley.
200 „ oatmeal.
20 „ soup (Brand's compressed).
40 bottles port wine.
50 lb. sago.
500 „ sugar (white).
20 bottles whiskey.
1 drum chloride of lime.
50 lb. McDougal's disinfectant powder.

U(*a*).

Sir,

I have inspected the following camps, and beg to report as under :—

Heidelberg Camp, 13th—14th February, 1901.—This camp is one of the oldest, and was organized by Mr. A. A. Allison, working under the local direction of Major Valentine, District Commissioner. I consider the condition of the camp reflected great credit on these two gentlemen. They evidently had grasped the fact that the Boer (like any one else) is happier when working for his own and his people's comfort than when encouraged to loaf around in total idleness; and; there being suitable turf in the vicinity, they had tactfully persuaded the men to work at building sod houses, roofed with galvanized iron. These houses prove a great improvement on tents, and their advantages as dwelling houses will become more evident as the winter approaches.

I consider the appearance of the men, women, and children in this camp as normal; the majority looked contented and even happy, their only complaint being a fear that their stock will die owing to the limited area available for grazing purposes. At the time of my visit half the indigents drawing rations were living in commandeered houses in the town. I expect to hear daily that all have been concentrated in camp. I have retained Mr. Allison as superintendent here, utilizing the services of Mr. Papenfus in the head office as my principal assistant.

At this camp there are 317 men, 389 women, and 528 children, at present.

Irene Camp, 16th February, 1901.—This camp has from the commencement been under the management of Captain Hime-Haycock, R.H.A., who has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his charges. The camp is pitched in a healthy situation on a good natural slope, close to an adequate supply of running water.

Tents have been exclusively used for housing the refugees. We have now obtained permission from the manager of the estate to make "dagga bricks," and hope to commence building huts of sundried bricks in the course of a day or so, employing all the able-bodied refugees in this work.

Many of the children here have suffered from measles, and in spite of the isolation of all known cases the disease appears to be spreading.

Diarrhœa is also prevalent amongst the women and children.

Mr. N. J. Scholtz has been appointed superintendent here.

The camp holds at present 186 men, 315 women, and 390 children, but is growing in size daily.

Johannesburg, 17th February, 1901.—Captain Snowden has been in charge of the camp, which is situated on the Racecourse in a splendid position. Pending the completion of barracks in course of erection (no tents being available), as many of the refugees as possible were housed in the out-buildings and under the Grand Stand, the balance being located in private houses in the adjacent suburbs of Ophirton, Rosettenville, La Rochelle, Booysens, and in the compounds of Robinson Deep and Village Deep Gold Mining Companies. The people congregated here seem, generally speaking, of a lower class than those at Heidelberg and Irene, many of the women looking hopeless, helpless, sick, and vermin-ridden. Amongst the children measles and sore eyes prevailed and diarrhœa. Dr. Crozier-Durham entirely failed to cope with the situation, and I returned him to the coast, appointing Dr. Crook in his stead. Already an improvement is noticeable in the general health and appearance of the sick women and children, owing mainly to his efforts, and the assistance rendered to us by a committee of the members of the local Dutch Reformed Church, who have provided nurses and some medical comforts for the invalids.

All rations have been issued on Scale A, with an additional small ration of vegetables.

Mr. A. A. Noble, the superintendent, is now bringing into camp the refugees from the outlying houses, but we find it will be necessary to partition the large shell buildings into cubicles, both to secure some privacy for the families and prevent their belongings spreading into the space allotted to their neighbours, which would encourage quarrels. These partitions will also make the large, double-storied, unlined iron buildings warmer in the winter.

At present there are drawing rations here 382 men, 967 women, and 3,740 children.

Vereeniging, 19th February, 1901.—This camp is situated on the north bank of Vaal River. The refugees seem of a superior class, and those knocking about appeared in good health, happy and contented. It has been well managed by Captain Bentinck, who issued rations to all refugees on Scale A. Notwithstanding this a large amount of enteric fever exists, but the patients are doing well, and I anticipate little trouble from this camp in the future.

In camp there are 109 men, 116 women, and 316 children.

Potchefstroom, 20th—21st February, 1901.—This camp has been managed by Mr. Duncan, under direction of Major Sykes, South African Constabulary, District Commissioner. 4,405 refugees are located here, 2,160 being accommodated

in tents near railway station, and 2,245 spread over the town and living mostly in private houses.

There being a plentiful supply of reeds and straight poplar poles along the river bed, we have commenced building reed houses, and hope at an early date to have all the people to whom we issue rations located in the camp. The Ordnance Department have promised to supply tarpaulins to render the roofs of these houses watertight. Tents are not available, and the reed houses will give more satisfaction and cost less per head.

Mr. J. Swart is now acting as superintendent here, and, the camp having been well organized, I anticipate no great amount of trouble with it in the future. The ration sheet shows 216 men, 1,644 women, and 2,545 children.

Standerton, 22nd—23rd February, 1901.—The condition of the refugees here was pitiable in the extreme. There had been 4 days heavy rain, the soil, which, throughout the district, is a black pot clay, had in camp been worked up to a deep thick glutinous mud, making the condition of tents and passages deplorable. Eight families were accommodated in the few sod houses which had been erected, the remainder of the refugees being in tents, one-third on the south bank of the river, two-thirds on the north bank. There was no list showing the numbers in camp. Refugee families were being brought in continually and at the same time families were being deported to Natal, or to camps situated nearer the district they had been brought in from. This caused much confusion and hardship, and might, in my opinion, have been deferred until drier weather set in. No store accommodation was available.

Dr. Leslie, who was sent up by the Central Relief Committee, Cape Town, and who left Pretoria on the 17th instant to act as Medical Officer for the camp, on arrival at Standerton definitely refused to take over the duties. I consider he had no valid excuse for adopting this course, and his doing so caused us considerable inconvenience. In the meantime Dr. Pershouse, the local railway medical officer, is attending to our hospital and sick. I have sent a Mr. Moffat down to assist our superintendent, Mr. W. K. Tucker, in getting things straightened out. The numbers in camp are about 146 men, 238 women, and 958 children. So far as I can see, this camp has been allowed (more or less) to run itself whilst in charge of a Mr. van Musschenbroek, who was working under the direction of Captain Livingston, District Commissioner.

A small camp had also been started at Platrand. The General Officer Commanding has agreed to the concentration of the two camps at Standerton.

A general grievance I found was the one mentioned above, viz., the inadequate grazing area the military can protect and place at the disposal of refugees. This is, however, one of the misfortunes of war, and I do not see how it can be remedied at the present time.

Many of the refugees claim that they were hurriedly removed from their homes, and not given time to collect their belongings, being told by the Officer in charge of patrol that they would be clothed and fed in camp. I consider that in some few cases this complaint may be founded on fact, though there is evidence that the majority of families were not only allowed time to collect whatever they desired to bring in with them, but also that considerable transport conveniences must have been placed at their disposal, for some families have brought a considerable quantity of furniture into the camps.

I also found general dissatisfaction regarding the quality and quantity of rations, more especially with regard to Scale B, many of the women, whose husbands or sons are prisoners of war, comparing the rations and treatment their relatives are enjoying (as communicated by letter) with the conditions in camp. In sanctioning the raising of all classes to Scale A, and determining to use Scale B only as a punishment for the unruly and troublesome, you will have, in my opinion, materially assisted in obtaining a better feeling throughout the various camps, and encouraged both the men and women to be more helpful.

The greatest, most general, and pressing grievance, is the absence of any stores at which they may purchase clothing, boots, &c., and in some camps the refugees cannot even purchase any small additional food they may require. I consider that it is most urgently necessary that small dry canteens be established at each camp, for at all the camps I have so far visited, respectable women and children in possession of money were in rags and without boots

Feeling it impossible to give sufficient data to admit of the right to trade at the different camps being put up to tender at the coast, and thinking it undesirable in many cases to give the local storekeepers any extension of business, I recommend that eight storekeepers, with assistants, be selected by the Central Registration Committee from the Uitlanders now at the coast, and allowed to open small stores at the different camps. Attached, please find copy of wire sent with your sanction to Chairman of Central Relief Committee, Cape Town, on this subject. If it proves impracticable to select the men at the coast without giving information not contained in that message, I am compelled to recommend allowing the trade to go to firms who may have local representation here.

I hope to get the census of camps completed in a few days.

I have, &c.,
G. W. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

To the Military Governor, Pretoria.

There is an imperative necessity at each camp for a store where the refugees who have money may be able to purchase clothing and additional rations. The Field Force Canteen have so far provided, at some places, facilities for the purchase of the foodstuffs required, but definitely refuse to stock linen, women's garments and boots, &c., supply of which is urgently necessary. Many of the refugees are therefore insufficiently clothed and barefooted, though in possession of money and Government vouchers for commandeered stock, and where no Field Force Canteen exists they are unable to supplement their rations.

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the purchasing power of refugees; as a guide, the dry canteen at Irene, selling oilman's stores only, takes an average of 20*l.* per diem.

Free rations are issued at the rate of 2 lb. meat, 7 lb. flour, 4 oz. salt, 6 oz. coffee, and 12 oz. sugar per week per adult. Men, boys, and a limited number of women are found work at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, but the chief purchasing power is from the money in hand, or contributed by charity.

At the following camps it is important that we should establish stores:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Klerksdorp	7	18	35
Potchefstroom	216	1,644	2,545
Johannesburg	382	967	3,740
Vereeniging	109	116	316
Heidelberg	317	389	528
Standerton	146	238	958
Volksrust		(800 all sexes.)	
Irene	186	315	390
Middelburg	228	317	708
Belfast	56	110	295
Barberton	(358 men and women.)		385

But the matter must not be delayed, as these people are barefooted and in rags. The goods required to be stocked are—flannel, calico, linen, cotton, women and children's boots, socks, &c., corned meat, sardines, milk, jam, coffee, sugar, rice, &c.

All that is wanted is a small temporary store at each camp. Would suggest, instead of calling for public tenders, a storekeeper from among trader refugees from town adjacent to each camp be selected and given authority to import goods in accordance with a list to be submitted for sanction to Director of Camp Stores, Pretoria, showing clearly quantity and proposed selling price for each article.

Wire if above information enables you to select men; if not, we will arrange locally.

V.

EXTRACT from Irene report, dated 4th March, 1901.

Scale A.—All the families have now been placed under Scale A, and all adults receive meat twice a week. The people are much more satisfied, and feel very grateful.

EXTRACT from Potchefstroom report, dated 3rd March, 1901.

Meat.—The meat ration has given the greatest satisfaction; after the news got into camp on Thursday afternoon a lot of women crowded round me and asked me to thank the authorities for this concession.

EXTRACT from Vereeniging report, dated 12th February, 1901.

I find that all the people in the camp are on class 1 for rations which has given great satisfaction.

V(*a*).

EXTRACT of a letter received from the Nederlands Bystands Fonds' Committee signed by W. E. Hollard, P. W. J. Bell and M. E. deWildt.

"The Committee of the Nederlands Bystands Fonds has requested us to thank you for the kind assistance you are giving them in trying to carry out their work of charity, and to assure you that they will do their utmost to comply with your wishes in connection with the distribution in the burgher camps."

W.

Sir, Irene, 6th March, 1901.

I have inspected the refugee camp here, and am very well pleased with it.

It struck me that although some alterations and additions might be made, those in charge were exerting care as regards cleanliness.

Water supply.—This is abundant, but comes in an open furrow from the river, which is some miles away. From the furrow the water is pumped into tanks, both at the station and at the camp, from which it is drawn off. These tanks are properly covered. I cannot speak as to any possible sources of pollution of the water higher up, but close to the camp I noticed one or two little matters that require attention.

1. There is a bridge across the water furrow, above the intake, which is frequently crossed by cattle and sheep. The animals are liable to pollute the water; this happened while I was looking on this morning. A man should be stationed on the bridge to see that the animals do not foul the drinking water.

2. Sheep, calves, goats, &c., are kept in the camp itself. This should not be allowed; they foul the soil, and if they do not pollute the water used in the camp, they foul that used further down the water course.

3. At present there is a hand pump just below the intake. It was at first the sole source of supply. It would be well now to remove it. The refugees can obtain plenty of water from the tanks, and this pump, though it may save those in the adjacent tents a few yards in procuring water, induces them to go there to wash linen. That this has been done quite recently was evident by the presence of soap suds in the surrounding pools. It would be well to ask Dr. Fox-Symons to procure

a sample of the water from the intake, and also from one of the tanks in the camp, and have them analysed. I do not anticipate that the analysis will disclose anything wrong with the water, because I find it has been drunk for two months by about 1,000 persons, and I cannot discover that it has given rise to any case of typhoid fever. But the analysis will not be either costly or troublesome, and having caused it to be made, we shall have left nothing undone to guard against danger. Washing troughs have been constructed; they are well placed, and give rise to no danger to persons drinking the water lower down. If two big iron tanks were sunk into the ground, below the furrow, and water was allowed to flow in and out, it would be a great boon, as there is now no place for the women to bathe at. A corrugated-iron fence would be necessary. I omitted to say that a few boards to form a platform, about 3 feet wide, should be sent without delay, that the women may be able to keep their feet dry while washing clothes.

Latrines.—These are well placed. I could not visit those used by the women, as it was in the morning. Those intended for the men are short of buckets. Of 54 seats only 22 were provided with pails. I may at once say that quite 100 pails are required here, not only for the present population, but to provide for sudden increases in the population. This very day 150 refugees will arrive at one o'clock, and I know that a considerable number came in last night. The Engineers propose to pave the latrines with slate. Something must be done, at present the floor round the tubs is formed by the natural, rough stony soil, and is very uneven. It is simply inevitable that this soil will be fouled, and a nuisance will occur. I propose that the ground round the buckets should be roughly levelled and covered with 4 inches of clean, fine mould or sand. The mould or sand will absorb the urine, and for a time deodorize it. When necessary it can be removed with little trouble, carted away, and be replaced by fresh mould or sand. These latrines are placed at some distance from the tents, and those on the further side are compelled to walk a considerable distance between their tents and these conveniences. Others are to be found on the lower side. But I do not think this is all which is requisite. A few single tubs should be provided in the camp itself for night use. Either a tent might be utilized for the purpose or an iron structure put up. During the day these night latrines could either be closed or the tents taken away. All is removed and used on the land at Irene Farm. I noticed that at frequent intervals iron buckets were placed amongst the tents for the reception of rubbish. This is burnt as far as possible, and then buried in pits.

I made careful enquiries among the refugees when I was alone, and they unanimously asserted that they were well treated and comfortable, only one old lady wished for meat. I am informed that though the refugees are orderly in a sort of a way, that nevertheless they are not too obedient as to the keeping of animals, and some minor points of discipline. It is very necessary that rules and regulations should be made, and should be adhered to. We have bye-laws in towns. Why not in camps? Moreover, penalties are attached to the bye-laws and enforced against offenders, and some power of this kind is necessary here.

The refugees must be made to understand that, in the interests of themselves and their neighbours, rules must be obeyed and the defaulters will be punished. There have been numerous cases of measles at Irene, and of the 16 deaths registered between 6th February and 3rd March no less than 10 were caused by this disease. Then, in examining the book kept by the medical man (Dr. J. Bulpin), I noticed that ophthalmia was very common. A hospital is being constructed, and will no doubt be of use, though probably it may diminish the number of deaths from measles it will not produce much effect in the number of cases either of measles or of eye disease. The best preventive would be to cause the lower flaps of the tents to be raised and the doors kept open during certain specified hours of daylight. This step would do much to destroy the infections which give rise to the complaints I have mentioned. Dr. Bulpin is quite aware of the importance of this precaution, but he says he cannot induce the refugees to carry it out. Then the slaughtering of sheep is very properly forbidden within the camp enclosure, but apparently it is more or less evaded. On Tuesday night I saw the carcase of a sheep hanging in front of a tent. The animal's throat had been cut at the place chosen for the purpose, but the woman and her children were busily employed cleaning the paunch and guts in front of the tent. The Officers in charge should be invested with sufficient power to stop these irregularities. I suggested stopping food, that

succeeded at Barberton, but I was told that the offender simply went begging. Still, the difficulty cannot be insuperable. The population of the camp on the 5th March was—

Men and boys over 12 years old	263
Women and girls	455
Children under 12 years old	606
Total	1,324

During the past week the sickness has been—

Malaria	19
Measles	24
Diarrhœa, &c.	50
Other diseases..	61
Total	154

The number of sick is apparently great. If all the other 52 weeks are equally sickly, it would mean that every man, woman, and child would come under the doctor's hands six times per annum. But the figures bear another interpretation. In the first place, the 19 cases of malaria are in no way connected with the camp. The patients are old chronics infected in Rustenburg, and the month of March is notoriously that in which the maximum number of cases occur. The diarrhœa cases are generally amongst young children. Again, that disease is very prevalent amongst infants during March. I think, however, that something ought to be done to lessen the number of cases. Fresh cow's milk is scarce, and condensed milk is alone available. No doubt condensed milk is an admirable substitute, at any rate for a time, but to be wholesome it should be properly diluted. You cannot get the Boer mothers to understand this; they have the rooted idea that the more condensed milk is added to the bottle of water the more nourishment the child gets. The result is an overloaded stomach, undigested food in the intestines, and diarrhœa. *Let all milk be diluted with boiled water before being served out.* The other diseases include all the ailments, fancied and real, that a free dispensary will give rise to. The only serious item is the 24 cases of measles. No care could have prevented these cases. The disease is so universally prevalent. Taking the period from 6th February to 3rd March as a lunar month, then the death rate would be 15 per cent. per 1,000 living. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this mortality, which is enormous, only the remarks I have made as to the sickness are equally applicable. With two exceptions, the deaths were those of little children, and they were from measles. When the hospital is in working order, apparatus for disinfecting typhoid and dysentery stools, similar to that used in the Pretoria hospitals, must be provided.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE TURNER.

The Military Governor, Pretoria.

W(*a*).

Sir, Elandsfontein, 7th March, 1901.

This morning I inspected the refugee camp at Johannesburg.

It is situated as you know on the Racecourse; the situation is all that could be desired

Water Supply.—This is obtained from the town mains and should be good.

I will ask Dr. Fox Symonds to send bottles for samples to be analysed.

The arrangements are not yet completed, but as far as they go are satisfactory. I was informed that the tanks used for storing the water were covered, but I could not satisfy myself by a personal inspection, they were too high. It would be as well to have a definite assurance that this necessary precaution has been taken.

I have the best reason to suppose that the water is good because no case of typhoid has occurred while the refugees have been in the camp, which could possibly have arisen in the camp itself.

There were 12 cases in hospital but all were infected outside the camp.

Baths.—Six bath houses, each containing two full-sized baths have been erected. I believe I am correct in saying that up to the present no one has taken the opportunity to wash.

You may remember that in my report on Irene I asked that baths should be provided, not that I anticipated that they would be of much use, but because if none were supplied the omission would be made use of as a cause of complaint. For this reason I only asked for one for men and one for women.

I recommend that in this case no more baths should be built until there is evidence that they will be required. It serves no purpose to incur expense for accommodation which is never used.

The places for washing clothes are very well constructed. The Boer women appreciate them highly. One said it was the only good thing the English had done for them. The washing water is drained in open sluits without masonry to land in the vicinity. If carefully attended to it will cause no nuisance.

The latrines are similar to those at Irene.

Apparently there is no intention of paving the floors with slate, nor do I think it absolutely necessary. I recommend the Medical Officer in charge, Dr. H. D. Crook, to use fine earth in the way I recommended in the case of the latrines at Irene.

The buckets are emptied by the mines sanitary carts.

In two places I saw considerable accumulations of rubbish, principally stable refuse, a legacy from the old regime. This refuse should be fired or removed. The doctor spoke of covering it in. This step would certainly suffice, but probably it would be rather expensive.

The difficulty connected with the use of latrines placed at a distance from the lodgings, especially with the children during the night, which I mentioned when reporting on Irene, has been felt here. I can only recommend the same remedy, viz., the provision of small closets containing only one bucket, placed near the tents or sheds, which can be closed in day time, and, of course, emptied daily. Dr. Crook thinks that even then, as there are four doors to the sheds, unless there were four closets, the Boers could not take the trouble to walk a few yards. This opinion is probably correct, I should get over it by locking all doors but one, there could then not only be no excuse for fouling the ground but every inducement to behave decently.

Housing the families.—This leaves much to be desired.

At first the people were lodged in the rooms under the two grand stands.

These rooms were dark, stuffy, and inconvenient.

One has already been given up and the second will be emptied immediately, and they will be used as stores.

There is a row of rooms which in ordinary times were used for *totalisators.* There are 16 rooms only 8 feet by 8 feet by 10¼ feet. When a bedstead is put into one of these rooms the door can only be partly opened. The stables have been used as living rooms. These are by no means bad lodgings. There are 20 which measure 11 feet by 11 feet by 10 feet. They have brick floors, have doors in front, and behind. Besides there are 11 which are not closed (excepting by means of rugs), which measure 11 feet by 7 feet by 10 feet. These lodgings are the best in the camp.

To accommodate the large and rapidly increasing number of refugees six more sheds have been built, 200 feet by 24 feet, and 18 feet high to the eaves. I had no means of measuring these plans; the figures are only very barely correct. The sheds are ventilated on each side by 20 windows, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet, below, and 20 of the same dimensions above. There is a door at each end and one at each side in the middle. The buildings are on poles, and the walls are not continued to the line of the soil, leaving on the lower side a space of 1 foot 6 inches.

In the interior, down each side, is a floor 7 feet wide, and a gangway between, which is unfloored, the bare earth being exposed, and an opening under the side floors is also left. On each side of the building is a gallery 8 feet wide, approached by stairs at each end of the building and by one outside staircase in the middle of each side.

There is no provision for privacy, except that some families hang up rugs between the portions of floor allotted to them and their neighbours.

These buildings might be very suitable for barracks used by men only, but nothing less suitable for families could be well conceived. I leave out of the question such objections as the want of privacy. Every incident of family life must be carried on *coram populo*.

There are to my mind more serious objections.

(*a.*) The buildings are very draughty and in winter will be very cold.

(*b.*) The earth between the floors will soon become very foul.

(*c.*) The space under the flooring at the sides, open inside and outside, is even now the receptacle of all sorts of rubbish, foul rags, &c.

(*d.*) The refugees bring in huge bundles of old rags, sheets, &c., and these are liable to be infected.

(*e.*) The communication between families is so free that one case of infectious disease might well spread an epidemic.

(*f.*) The Boer women, with good reason, object to living in these sheds; a dirty or disagreeable neighbour can make life very uncomfortable. Besides, they are very noisy.

I was pleased to hear that the superintendent had 370 bell tents 14 feet in diameter, and was putting them up.

One of these sheds might be used for single men, and could accommodate a good number. I should distribute the rest to the other refugee camps.

I noticed that the rain-water was carried off in furrows. A few iron tanks to collect rain-water for use would be a boon.

A room, 27 feet by 62 feet and very high, has been used as a hospital for women and children. It contains 20 beds.

Tents have been put up for parturient women.

No need has yet arisen for a hospital for men. The sickness amongst men has been principally malaria, which can be well treated in the ordinary sheds.

Dr. Crook has managed to obtain the services of 10 Dutch nurses. To each of these women a certain number of families have been allotted, and they see that, as far as possible, the children are kept clean and the numerous acts of negligence are discontinued. The place is a difficult one to manage, and I would have wished to see the ground kept cleaner; but I recognized that the establishment had not long been under its present management, and I was pleased to notice everywhere an earnest endeavour to make the best of things and to promote cleanliness. The hospital should be provided with the means of disinfecting typhoid and other excreta, and also linen, in the manner employed at Pretoria.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE TURNER.

The Military Governor, Pretoria.

P.S.—I forgot to inform you that the population is not exactly known. A census will be made to-night, and I shall have the result shortly.

It is supposed that the refugees in this district are about 4,000.

In camp	1,500
Outside	2,500
Total ..	4,000

I have written to Fox-Symonds about the sample of water for analysis.—G. T., 7th March, 1901.

W(*b*).

Sir, Vereeniging, 11th March, 1901.

I anticipated that I should have left here for Elandsfontein yesterday at 4.25 p.m. but I was disappointed.

I was promised that my carriage should start this morning at 8.30, it is now 9 o'clock and the train I was to go by has not yet put in an appearance.

Rain here has much hindered my work, the place is under water.

Yesterday the refugees numbered 664 persons, some living in the camp and others in houses.

The numbers, ages, and sex as follows :—

	Adults.		12 years to 21 years.		Under 12 years.	Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Male.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Camp	85	108	46	35	280	554
Houses	14	19	14	21	42	110
Total ..	99	127	60	56	322	664

The camp is situated on a piece of grass which slopes towards the Vaal river.

The tents are pitched at regular intervals, the ground around them was, when I visited the place, clean and well kept, but the superintendent informed me he had much difficulty in inducing the people to dispose of refuse properly, although he had provided zinc pails at frequent intervals for the reception of slops and refuse.

The rubbish is taken below the camp as much as possible is burned and the rest buried.

The latrines placed below the camp, are of the usual description. They were clean but I recommended the superintendent to use earth in the way I have mentioned in previous reports.

I also advised him to put a few single bucket closets in the camp, for night use only, and which would be locked in the day time. Unless this is done it is hopeless to expect the camp to remain unfouled.

I noted that no convenience has been provided for either washing clothes or bathing. The women now wash in the river or in any puddle which they can find in the vicinity. The latter practice is strictly forbidden, but I saw it being done none the less. Zinc covered washing tenders, such as those I saw in the camp at Johannesburg, erected near the river, would, I have no doubt, do much to induce women to confine their washing to one spot.

I do not suppose that baths would be much used, especially as the cold weather is at hand, nevertheless a couple, one for men and the other for women, should be furnished.

A hand-pump would be required to fill them, unless it was considered better to put up a covered and fenced in bathing house, one for each sex, on the river bank itself.

No complaints whatever were made to me although I enquired carefully.

There has been a considerable amount of sickness in the camp. How much it is impossible to say with any certainty, because the first Medical Officer is away on account of sickness, said to be malarial, and no records whatever seem to have been kept.

Dr. Cume, who is now in charge, gave me information as to 44 cases of enteric which he had attended.

He could inform me with respect to the date of attack of nine instances, none of which occurred earlier than 24th February which gives a clear interval of 14 days without any fresh cases.

These 44 cases certainly do not include all which have occurred since the formation of the camp, probably not all which occurred in the months of January and February because Dr. Cume has not been in charge very long and only had information with regard to cases which actually came under his care.

At any rate 44 cases represents a sickness of 6·6 per cent. in two months. The cases may be divided as follows :—

CASES of enteric occurring in the camp and in houses at Vereeniging.

Adults.				12 years to 21 years.				Children, both sexes.	
Camp.		Houses.		Camp.		Houses.		Camp.	Houses.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	9	6
4	9	3	1	5	4	1	2		
13		4		9		3			

These figures indicate that residence in camp has been favourable rather than otherwise. The percentage of attacks to population being as follows :—

The percentage of those living in camp .. 5·6.
„ „ houses .. 11·8.

With imperfect returns to go upon it is very difficult to prove conclusively the actual cause for the epidemic.

The cases here at Vereeniging, with which I am acquainted, differ in a very important point from those at Irene and Johannesburg. They must all have become infected while living in camp itself.

I must therefore depend chiefly upon my personal experience of the most usual cause for epidemics of typhoid and take it more or less for granted that it has been in operation too here.

That cause almost always is polluted drinking water.

Drinking water was at first brought in a cart from a spring on the other side of the Vaal river, when it was possible to cross the drift, until lately in that event water was taken from the Vaal, but during the last fortnight the drift has been impassable and water has been taken from the Klip river drift 2 miles away. I could not cross the river to inspect the spring on acoount of the weather, but I went to the Klip river drift whence the water is now obtained.

I was not at all surprised to see clothes drying on the bank and a dozen natives standing in the water washing linen about 120 yards above the spot where the water for drinking is taken. I may mention that the refugees have a prejudice against the water from the Klip river because they say it is polluted by Johannesburg, however that may be it is not necessary to go as far as Johannesburg to find a very serious objection to the river water. But this belief induces them to drink the water of the Vaal, and the water of the Vaal is polluted to a certainty. Only to mention one case: on the 9th, 10th and 11th it was raining hard here. The latrines at the station are placed in a hollow near the line, the storm water was running through this latrine washing it out into a ditch which discharges into the Vaal above the camp.

There are at least six wells in the neighbourhood, one has been closed by order, one other is so notoriously dirty that no one drinks it, and the others are not by any means above suspicion. The only way to protect the camp will be to afford the means of boiling all intended for drinking.

There are 600 persons in round numbers and 1 gallon per diem will more than suffice. Two 4-feet galvanized tanks would give 800 gallons of water, but as they would have to stand to cool four tanks of 4 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet would be required.

These tanks should be fitted with cocks to draw off the water placed 3 inches above the bottom, this will allow for sedimentation. To make the arrangement complete, other tanks filled for 6 inches with stones and gravel as filters would serve as filters, and thus finely clear water only would be boiled.

I do not recommend the use of filter pumps, as I am afraid as there is no one who understands them, they would soon get clogged and useless if not broken.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE TURNER.

The Military Governor, Pretoria.

II.

COPY of circular telegram sent to all Superintendents.

From Refuge to all Superintendents.

(No. 264.) 13th March, 1901.

The Director of Education wishes to know whether your camp can promise shelter to be used for a school, and what nature and capacity.

The following are the replies to above telegram :—

From Klerksdorp—

Government school building obtainable contains eight rooms, accommodation for 250 children. Miss Teengs is using four rooms, and has 100 pupils. Mr. Hesse, a refugee here, is qualified to teach English and Dutch; other teachers obtainable also; the old Dutch Church is available also.

From Volksrust—

Have no suitable shelter for school, and cannot promise any. I have no building, and a marquee would not suit.

From Heidelberg—

Schoolroom being erected; stone walls 6 feet; iron room, 30 feet by 18 feet inside measurement; forms, tables, and two windows not obtained yet.

From Irene—

No room at present; a building will be sent me early date, and so soon as up will have room; we have school here now under tarpaulins.

From Vereeniging—

I have large marquee which can be used for a school, it will hold about 100 children. I have 230 children between ages of 6 and 16.

From Standerton—

Sorry have no accommodation for school here, unable to say when can have.

Mafeking—

School here in full working order, about 200 pupils.

From Barberton—

No shelter or other accommodation available for school. Have good site just outside camp. Would suggest you sending a large marquee and forms for the purpose. School would be valuable acquisition.

From Potchefstroom—

Magistrate and self went round town *re* schoolrooms; we found two large places formerly used as schools with a number of desks and seats, these places are now occupied by refugees; I should say 400 children could be accommodated.

No place in my camp fit for school; could try and get one of the churches; desks and seats would have to be brought here as none are here, no wood to make them.

X.

Office of the Military Governor, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 28th February, 1091.

To the different Commandants and District Commissioners in the Transvaal Colony,

As you are aware, Superintendents have been appointed to the different burgher camps at Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Standerton, Volksrust, Klerksdorp, Irene, Vereeniging, Mafeking, Middelburg, Belfast, and Barberton.

Transfers of burghers, women, and children, are frequently being effected from other places to these camps. This is often done without previous advice to the official in charge at the camp whither the refugees are being despatched, thereby causing inconvenience.

Will you please, in future, give as timely notice as possible by telegram to the superintendents of the above camps of the despatch of refugees to their camps. Please state also in the advising telegram the number of men, women, and children you are despatching.

The registered telegraphic address of each superintendent is "Refuge."

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor.

X(*a*).

EXTRACT from Army Orders, South Africa.

Army Head-quarters,
Pretoria, 7th March, 1901.

1. *Refugee Camps.*—The Military Governor, Pretoria, and the Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, will be responsible for the formation and maintenance of burgher refugee camps.

In the Transvaal such camps will be administered by civilian superintendents, under the general management of Major Goodwin, Railway Pioneer Regiment, to whom all communications connected with the internal management should be addressed, at Government Buildings, Pretoria.

General Officers Commanding and Commandants are responsible only for the external protection of these camps, and will afford the superintendents as much assistance as possible.

Whenever possible, grazing accommodation should be provided for such stock as refugees may bring in with them for protection.

General Officers Commanding and Commandants of Stations should arrange to send to the nearest camp all refugee families, or families drawing relief.

Timely notice should be given to the superintendents in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Prisoners of war should not be sent to these camps.

Y.

MEDICAL Report for all camps for the week ending 2nd March, 1901.

	Under Treatment.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	74	..	74
Belfast	26	18	44
Heidelberg	25	22	47
Irene	211	244	455
Johannesburg	37	72	109
Klerksdorp	11	10	21
Middleburg	33	..	33
Potchefstroom	14	..	14
Standerton	19	30	49
Vereeniging	16	32	48
Waterval North	3	2	5
Volksrust	2	26	28
Total ..	471	456	927

Y(*a*).

MEDICAL Report for all camps for the week ending 9th March, 1901.

	Under Treatment.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	35	27	62
Heidelberg	23	21	44
Irene	53	108	161
Johannesburg	26	50	76
Klerksdorp	11	10	21
Middleburg and Belfast ..	23	45	68
Potchefstroom	11	40	51
Standerton	28	40	68
Vereeniging	10	31	41
Waterval North	3	1	4
Volksrust	4	26	30
Total ..	227	399	626

Y(*b*).

MEDICAL Report from all camps for the week ending 16th March, 1901.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	6	37	43
Belfast	34	29	63
Heidelberg	22	13	35
Irene	98	105	203
Johannesburg	18	58	76
Klerksdorp	6	7	13
Mafeking	40	68	108
Middleburg	20	44	64
Potchefstroom	10	1	11
Standerton	25	44	69
Vereeniging	43	9	52
Volksrust	12	23	35
Total	334	438	772

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

NATAL.

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Pretoria, 29th March, 1901.

Sir,

With reference to my letter (unnumbered) of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the reports of Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, and that of the General Officer Commanding, Natal, on the Burgher Refugee Camps in those Colonies.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER, *General,*
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

REPORT ON REFUGEE CAMPS, ESTABLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY REFUGEES.

1. Refugee camps are established for Orange River Colony refugees at the following places:—

Brandfort, Vredefort Road, Norval's Pont, Bloemfontein, Winburg, Springfontein, Heilbron, Aliwal North, Kroonstad, Edenburg, Harrismith, and Kimberley and Port Elizabeth.

The total number of refugees for the week ending 16th March, 1901, being 11,563 whites, 8,811 natives; total, 20,374.

Rules for ingress and egress.

2. During hostilities the rules for ingress and egress are as follows, but will be amended as soon as hostilities cease:—

"No persons are allowed to proceed from one refugee camp to another, or to one town, without a pass being signed by the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps. These passes are only given when very good reasons are put forward, but are then always allowed. Passes from the refugee camp to town are given daily to a certain proportion of the inhabitants of the refugee camps. Passes are given to all friends to visit their friends in the refugee camps, and as little restriction as possible is placed on the refugees by superintendents. The camps are made as favourable as possible under the circumstances, the inhabitants are not treated like prisoners, and every encouragement is given to such games as cricket and football; Government in some cases having supplied cricket requisites, &c."

Hospital and hospital attendance.

3. Hospitals are established in all the camps, and one Medical Officer allowed for each 1,000 refugees. Trained nurses in proportion of one per 1,000 refugees, in addition to which paid female refugees nurses and hospital orderlies are allowed at about three per 1,000, the hospital establishment being increased in case of any grave sickness or outbreak of fever. The hospitals are established in wood and iron buildings or marquee tents; all linen, clothing and hospital luxuries of every description are supplied without stint.

Rations.

4. Scale of rations is set forth in Appendix A.

The rations given are supplied by the contractors, Messrs. Champion & Co. The cost of rations is as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
White rations per diem	0	9
Native adult rations per diem	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Native children rations per diem	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$

This has given every satisfaction, and is found to be ample, as, in the case of white refugees, there is no distinction made between adults and children.

All persons who arrive in camp, and who are not provided with bedding, blankets, plates, knives, forks, cups, &c., have these articles supplied to them at the expense of Government.

5. Ample accommodation is provided in all camps for the refugees, some are in wood and iron buildings, each family having a separate room, some in marquees, while others have bell tents; overcrowding in all cases being strictly forbidden. Accommodation.

Suitable latrines for both men and women are constructed with corrugated iron and wood.

Washing places are also provided in the same way for both sexes.

Schools have already been started in most of the refugee camps, being held either in a large room set apart in one of the iron and wood structures, a marquee tent, or a shelter constructed of wood and tarpaulins. In those camps where schools have not yet been started steps are being taken to provide the necessary accommodation with the utmost despatch.

Shops are established in the largest camps, so that refugees can buy any luxuries, &c., they require, over and above what is supplied by Government.

6. Dutch Reformed Ministers are permitted to hold services in the various camps, provided they have taken the oath of allegiance to the British Government, and receive their salaries as heretofore, viz., 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per mensum. Ministers.

7. Clothing is supplied by Government to all destitute refugees, who are unable through poverty to pay for the same. The Superintendent of each camp forms a Committee of persons to supervise the expenditure on clothing. This Committee consists of the Superintendent and three other local residents in the camp (male or female). When it is considered necessary by the Committee to provide clothing for any refugees they forward a statement to the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, who checks the indent carefully, and takes the necessary steps to despatch the clothing. Clothing.

A. G. TROLLOPE, *Captain,*
Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

A.

Circular No. 7. Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
8th March, 1901.

Amended Scale of Rations.

To all White Refugees.

½ lb. fresh meat (or tinned, when fresh unobtainable).
¾ lb. either meal, or rice, samp, or potatoes, upon due notice being given.
1 oz. coffee.
1 oz. salt.
2 oz. sugar.
$\frac{1}{12}$th part of tin of condensed milk.

Scale of Rations.—Natives.

Natives over 12 years of age.

1½ lb. either mealies, Kaffir corn, unsifted meal, or mealie meal	Daily.
¼ oz. salt	Ditto.
1 lb. fresh or tinned meat	Once a week.
½ oz. coffee	Ditto.
3 oz. sugar	Ditto.

Natives under 12 years of age.

1 lb. either mealies, Kaffir corn, unsifted meal, or mealie meal	Daily.
¼ oz. salt	Ditto.
¾ lb. fresh or tinned meat	Once a week.
½ oz. coffee	Ditto.
2 oz. sugar	Ditto.

Enclosure No. 1.

Head-quarters, Natal District,
Military Governor, Pretoria. Newcastle, 21st March, 1901.

Referring to your telegram, "M.G." No. 2151 of 20th instant, I submit the following General Report on the Refugee Camps in Natal:—

Refugee Camp, Maritzburg. Staff: E. Struben, Esq., Commandant; Lieutenant Shepstone, Quarter-Master (late Rhodesian Regiment); Mr. Behrens, Assistant Quarter-Master.

Refugee Camp, Howick. Staff: E. Caldecott, Esq., Commandant; C. Alloway, Esq., Quarter-Master and Assistant Commandant.

NUMBERS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Maritzburg	177*	562*	1,080
Howick	59*	264*	382

* These numbers include all those over 12 years of age.

Accommodation. Until recently in marquees and circular bell tents (owing to the impossibility of obtaining a large enough supply), at the rate of 10 per marquee and 4 per bell tent.

For some months the Commanding Royal Engineer has been erecting a quantity of small two-roomed houses with wooden framework and waterproof canvas roofs and walls, with door and windows. These appear to be a great success and are being filled with families as soon as completed at the rate of five per room or 10 per house. The total number of these will be 132, to accommodate 1,320 people. About 50 are already completed and occupied, and the remainder will be finished shortly, so that there will be ample accommodation unless the camp is largely increased.

All the families at Howick are in marquees, otherwise the camp there is run on exactly the same lines as at Maritzburg.

Clothing. Applications are made for clothing to the Camp Commandant, who, together with a Committee of ladies and sub-committee of Boer women, go into the cases of necessity. Requisitions are then made on the Ordnance Department.

Religion. Religious services are held at various times by the Rev. Rousseau at Maritzburg, and the Rev. Van der Horst at Howick (Dutch Predikants), a large Ordnance store tent being used as church at Pietermaritzburg. It was not large enough for the purpose, but none others were available, but now, as there will be more accommodation, another has been provided, and these are also used as schools.

Schools. The school at Pietermaritzburg is under Mr. Vermaak, who teaches voluntarily.

The Rev. Van der Horst teaches at Howick; the subjects taught are: reading, writing, history, geography, arithmetic, English and Dutch.

Rations. A scale of rations is appended (marked "A").

Camp regulations. Copy also appended (marked "B").

The camp is only closed on one side, and there are no restrictions as to the refugees going out or coming in between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. But although not enclosed, friends are not supposed to visit the camp without a pass from the Garrison Adjutant and Commandant, Howick, and I think this rule is well complied with. It is not desirable that all friends should be allowed into camp at Maritzburg as there are so many pro-Boer agitators in the place, although no doubt the refugees visit them in town. Passes.

All are allowed their native servants in camp if they have them. Native servants.

Refugees are allowed communication by letter with their friends, subject to censorship. They are also allowed to visit friends on pass, and allowed to live with friends within prescribed limits if so desired. Communication.

Iron receptacles for rubbish have been provided, smaller ones are provided near the tents, and the rubbish is carried to the larger receptacles, from which the contractor removes the stuff at least once in the 24 hours. Sanitation.

A large number of slop-water tanks on wheels have been provided between the tents; these are emptied into the sanitary carts, and the later removed once in the 24 hours.

Drains have been provided to carry off the water from wash-houses, &c.

Wood and iron latrines, with ample and separate accommodation for both sexes and for small children, are built at suitable places throughout the camp. Latrines

A wood and iron bath-house, with brick floor, 40 feet by 16 feet, is provided at Maritzburg; the water is laid on to 12 baths. Bath and wash-houses.

Ten wash-houses, each 20 feet by 10 feet, and six each 20 feet by 16 feet have been built, the latter are provided with washing benches to which water is laid on.

At Howick a bath-house with eight baths is provided for the women and children. The men bathe in the river at a selected spot. The wash-houses are large wood and iron buildings with washing benches, to which the water is laid on.

The water supply at Maritzburg is connected to the town main and is continuous. Tanks are distributed at convenient intervals about the camp, and a supply of 15 gallons per head is assured. Water supply.

At Howick the water is pumped up from the River Umgeni, and is distributed by stand-pipes and storage tanks throughout the camp.

At Maritzburg there is a resident Medical Officer, who makes a sanitary inspection of the camp daily, any of the latter requiring hospital accommodation are admitted to the hospital at Fort Napier. Hospital and medical attendance.

At Howick a wood and iron ward in the general hospital close by is appropriated for the sick, lighter cases of illness being treated in marquees, a Medical Officer being told off to visit the camp daily.

Stores have been erected where the families with money can purchase food and useful household articles. Sutlers' stores.

F. AMBER, *Major*,
A.P.M. for Lieut.-General, Commanding Natal District.

Newcastle, 21st March, 1901.

SCALE of rations for indigent refugees at Pietermaritzburg and Howick:—

		Adults.	Children 5 to 12.	Children under 5.
Bread	per week	7 lbs.	3½ lbs.	..
Meat*	„	4 „	3 „	..
Potatoes (or equivalents)	„	3½ „	3½ „	..
Coffee	„	7 ozs.	7 ozs.	..
Sugar	„	14 „	14 „	..
Salt	„	3½ „	3½ „	..
Meal	„	..	..	3½ lbs.
Milk (sweetened)	„	..	..	4 tins.
Wood	„	14 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.

* If meat be lean ¾ oz. dripping, or fat bacon, to be substituted for equal quantity of meat daily

With reference to District Orders, dated 3rd December, 1900, paragraph 5, the following is the cost of the above refugee rations :—

	s.	d.
Adults	5	1
Children, 5 to 12	4	1
„ under 5	3	1

B.

Regulations for the Refugee Camp.

1. Heads of families are responsible for their own tents and surroundings.

2. In the case of single men, one in each tent, elected by the rest, will be responsible for the cleanliness, &c., of his own tent.

3. No one on any pretence is to go near any Military Camps, Rifle Ranges, Stores, or Railway Station.

4. All lights to be out by 9 p.m.

5. Every person to be in camp by 7 p.m.

6. The single men are not to visit the married people without permission from the Commandant, Refugee Camp.

7. The camp should be cleaned up by 11 a.m. daily.

8. A representative from each tent should attend every morning at 9.30 a.m. to draw rations from the ration stand.

9. Persons using the latrines should use dry earth freely from boxes provided for the purpose. All persons are reminded that there are separate latrines for men and women.

10. Fires should not be lighted too close to the tents, and the fire places should be kept clean.

11. No persons to leave camp before 9 a.m.

12. No washing is allowed except in the wash-houses provided for the purpose.

13. No refuse is to be thrown outside the tents, but must be placed in the buckets provided for the purpose, and emptied into the refuse receptacles.

14. No washing is to be dried except at the drying places apportioned off for that purpose.

15. Wheeled receptacles will be provided for the purpose of taking away water, which should not be thrown outside the tents.

16. The Induna and sweepers will be under the orders of a Sanitary Corporal, and on no account are to be used by the Refugees.

17. All cooking will be done in the cook-houses, or in the field kitchens, or in places allotted for the purpose by the Commandant.

18. One man in each row to be appointed by the rest to be held responsible for the cleanliness of that row, and any person refusing to obey his orders to be reported to the Commandant of the Camp, and dealt with by him.

19. Any person found misusing the latrines to be made to clean out the same.

20. All tents in fine weather to be rolled up at the side by 9.30 a.m., and the man in charge of each tent to be held responsible for neglect.

21. Lids to be kept on the refuse tubs, and disinfectants sprinkled in them by the occupants of the tents.

22. Refugees are reminded that these regulations are for their own benefit, and they are also reminded that they are under Martial Law, and that unless they comply with those orders, they are liable to be punished by Martial Law.

By Order,

G. P. APPLEBY, *Captain,*
Garrison Adjutant.

CAPE COLONY.

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Sir, Pretoria, 10th May, 1901.

I have the honour to forward herewith reports on refugee camps in Cape Colony. Those on Transvaal and Orange River Colony have already been despatched to you.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER, *General,*
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

From the General Officer Commanding, Kimberley, to S.O.P., Lines of Communication.

(Telegram.)
(No. M 918.) 1st April, 1901.

In reply to your P.R., No. 1510, 27th March, there are at present in Kimberley Refugee Camp, 56 men, 135 women, 161 girls, 117 youths 148 children, under six years; total, 717. They are allowed out on pass once a week. Friends may visit on permit. Military doctor in attendance. Food supplied by Army Service Corps daily. There are only undesirables in camp at present. Orange River Camp number 72, viz., 19 adult males, 17 females, 36 children; natives, 31—12 male, 13 female, 6 children. Being refugees they are fed by civil authorities, Hopetown, and full freedom of ingress and egress. Vryburg—white, 13 men, 35 boys, 52 women and girls; undesirables, 10 men, 30 women and children; natives, 832 women and children, 229 men and boys. Warrenton only just starting camp. Consists of about 500 sent in by Lord Methuen, mostly undesirables. Full particulars by post to follow on all camps.

REPORT ON THE BOER EXILE CAMPS AT PORT ELIZABETH.

From the Commandant, Boer Exile Camp, to the Commandant, Port Elizabeth.

Sir, 27th March, 1901.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that in the camps under my charge I have 358 men and women and children.

There are two camps about 20 yards from one another surrounded by wire fencing, the smaller one for the men, who are living in tents, of whom there are 20, and the larger one for women and children, of whom there are 338, including infants in arms and babies.

Both camps are on the high, open ground, north of the town overlooking the sea, and the position is a very healthy one, and is shown by the fact that there has been next to no illness in the camps, and the hospital is at the present moment, and has been for some time, empty.

The hospital is in the women's camp, and is reserved exclusively for their use, all the cases amongst the men being treated at the base hospital, Port Elizabeth. The building consists of a large corrugated iron ward, board-lined, with four large windows. There is also a small dispensary attached to the building, and a small room for the use of the hospital nurse. There have only been five cases of fever, The hospital.

diagnosed as mild enteric. There have been no deaths among the adults, and only three amongst the children, two of which were babies.

Accommodation. The inmates of the women's camp are accommodated in three blocks of corrugated iron buildings, the three blocks containing 50 rooms, all the buildings have boarded floors and ceilings, each room has a large window and door opening on to the yard.

Dining room. There is also a large dining room, with 24 tables and benches, in which the inmates have their meals together, breakfast at 8 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., and tea at 6 p m. The room is also a corrugated-iron one, and has a boarded floor.

Kitchen The kitchen is the same kind of building, and is fitted with a kitchen range, four coppers, a large boiler, which is kept full of hot water for the use of the inmates, and the necessary tables, dressers, and cupboards. There is also a store room opening off the kitchen, in which the contractor keeps his stores, under the supervision of one of the women.

Wash-houses. There are two wash-houses where the women wash their clothes, and alongside them are the two large water tanks, with a small force pump. The tanks are filled daily by means of water carts, as the water supply is not laid on from the town.

Sanitary. There are two large latrines in the women's camp, and two smaller ones in the men's camp, one of the latter being for the use of the men of the military guard, as the guard tent is situated in the men's camp. The latrines are on the tub system, and the town sanitary carts call daily to change the tubs, and remove all refuse from the refuse pits and barrels. The town sanitary inspector visits the camps periodically to inspect latrines and sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary inspection.

Mortuary. There is a small mortuary in case of any deaths occurring in the women's camp.

Inspection. Medical attendance. The camps are inspected daily by the Commandant of the Boer exiles and periodically by the Base Commandant, Port Elizabeth. Doctor Blackburn, a civilian doctor in Port Elizabeth, has charge of the camps, and visits them daily.

Food supply. The food is supplied by a contractor from Port Elizabeth, Mr. J. Fox Smith, at the rate of one shilling and three halfpence (1s. 1½*d.*) per head. The food consists of 150 lbs. of meat and thirty (30) loaves of bread daily, also twenty (20) bottles of fresh milk for the use of infants. The supply of vegetables is unlimited. Tea, coffee, sugar, condensed milk, butter and preserves are issued from the contractor's storeroom on the matron's requisition by the storekeeper.

The matron. The matron is in supreme charge of the camps under the Commandant.

The nurse. The hospital nurse is answerable to the matron for the cleanliness of the hospital, care of the patients, and proper conduct of the same. The health of the camp is very good.

The school. The school is held in the dining room and is supported by Mr. Graff of Cape Town, under the supervision of the matron with two of the inmates as teachers, Mrs. Van der Poel and Mrs. Acherman. English is the medium used in teaching, and the work is carried out as prescribed by the Educational Department. The reading books were supplied by the Collegiate School in Port Elizabeth. The numbers attending the school are 159. There is a day and a night school. Day school is attended by girls from 8 years of age to 17. Night school or evening classes by girls from 17 to 25 years of age. Music lessons are also given by Mrs. Judge Hertzog to those girls who already have some knowledge of music; her pupils number 12; the piano is in the dining room.

Guards and sentries. The guard tent is in the men's camp, and the only soldier in the women's camp during the day is the serjeant of the guard, who has a tent close to the gate of control of ingress and egress of visitors and inmates. The serjeant of the guard is permanently on for a week, and has orders not to speak to or interfere in any way with the inmates, unless requested to by the matron. The sentries are posted outside the wire fence during the day time, but at night are posted inside, but have orders not to be more than five yards from the wire fence and not to interfere with the inmates unless they attempt to escape.

Passes to visit the camp are granted by the Base Commandant, and signed by him, and countersigned by the Commandant, Boer camps. Passes in.

Passes to the number of six are granted by the Commandant to those persons who are recommended by the matron for the purpose of visiting Port Elizabeth between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. No person can have a pass twice in the same week. Passes out.

All permanent passes are signed by the Base Commandant and countersigned by the Commandant, Boer camps; they are entered in the book kept by the Commandant's clerk for that purpose, and must be shown to him or the serjeant of the guard on entering the camp. Permanent passes have been given to the Medical Attendant, the Roman Catholic priest, the Dutch Reformed Minister, the Evangelist Minister, the sanitary inspector and the contractor. Permanent passes.

Women with friends or children in the Base Hospital, or wishing to visit the graves of their children at the cemetery who have died, are allowed passes out by the Commandant, Boer camps, extra to the six granted twice weekly to visit Port Elizabeth. Also any inmate can go for a week outside the camp by writing her name down in the serjeant of the guard's tent before 11 a.m., when the list is submitted to the Commandant, Boer camps, for his signature. The matron can take any one woman she likes out of camp for a walk or into the town without a pass. Other passes.

The conduct of the inmates is excellent, and they appear well, both in health and spirits; they have a great regard for the matron, Miss Hauptfleisch, of whom I cannot speak too highly. She has managed the camp and the inmates with a wonderful tack and skill, and the present efficient state of the camp is entirely due to her exertions, and sacrifice of her time and health to help her sisters in distress. The only matter which really needs improvement is the question of boots and clothing for the children, many of whom are practically bare-footed. It would be better, too, if another half block could be built on to the buildings as there is a good deal of crowding in some of the rooms, as many as 10, 11 and 14 persons living in one room together, and several women have to overflow into tents. Conduct of inmates.

I attach a copy of the regulations or orders for the women's camp, which are now being carried out.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES P. PIERS, *Captain*,
4th Bn. Sherwood Foresters,
Commandant Boer Exile Camps.

ORDERS FOR THE WOMEN'S CAMP AT PORT ELIZABETH.

1. Mr. J. Fox Smith will be the contractor for the supply of food, &c. (*vide* contract). The contractor.

His duties will be those of contractor and nothing else. Duties.

He will be allowed to visit his store in the Boer women's camp on Tuesdays and Fridays on matters connected with his business as contractor only. Permit to visit camp.

He will deliver the food at the camp gate to the kitchen superintendent, selected by the matron as the Commandant's representative. Delivery of food.

He will hand the money for the payment of the camp officials to the Commandant on the last day of every month (due from him, *vide* contract). Payment of the camp officials.

2. The camp officials will consist of— Camp officials.

The matron (permanent).
The nurse („).
Kitchen superintendent (monthly).
The cooks („).

All the officials in the women's camp will be under the authority of the Commandant, and will take their orders from the matron as his representative. Under what authority.

They will be paid by the Commandant on the last day of every month through the matron, to whom the money will be handed by the Commandant for that purpose. How paid.

3. The matron will have supreme control in the camps in all matters which do not apply to the military. The matron's powers.

Complaints to the matron.

Complaints on any subject by the inmates of the camp must be made to the matron between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon. No complaints will be dealt with by her out of these fixed hours.

Not to be disturbed.

Nobody except officials on urgent business must disturb the matron when she is in her hut.

The nurse's duties.

4. The nurse will be responsible to the matron as the Commandant's representative for the proper conduct of the hospital and the welfare of the patients under her charge.

Passes out to Port Elizabeth.

5. Passes to the number of six (6) will be granted by the Commandant to those persons recommended by the matron for the purpose of visiting Port Elizabeth on Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. No person is to have a pass twice in the same week.

Infringement of passes.

Any infringement or abuse of the liberty granted by these passes will be severely dealt with by the Commandant.

The kitchen superintendent.

6. The kitchen superintendent will be responsible to the matron for the proper conduct of the cooks, the proper cooking of the food, and the proper conduct of the kitchen generally, also that the utensils are kept clean, and that the attendants perform their duties satisfactorily.

Inspection of food.

She will receive the food every day from the contractor at the camp gate, and will be responsible that the food is properly inspected before it is taken over from the contractor, and that it is correct in quantity and quality before handing it over to the cooks.

Complaints about the food.

7. Complaints as to the quantity and quality of the food provided by the contractor will be reported by the kitchen superintendent at once to the matron, who will report as soon as possible to the Commandant, if the complaint is a valid one. The Commandant will forward the complaint through the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General "B" to the contractor for his information.

Passes into the camp.

8. No one can enter the camp without a pass signed by the Commandant, Port Elizabeth, and the said passes must be correctly dated. No other passes are valid.

Shown to the Commandant's clerk or the serjeant of the guard.

On entering the camp all passes must be shown to the Commandant's clerk or the serjeant of the guard.

Permanent passes.

All permanent passes must be signed by the Commandant, Port Elizabeth, and countersigned by the Commandant, Boer camps; they must be entered in the book kept by the Commandant's clerk for that purpose, and must be shown to him or the serjeant of the guard on entering the camp.

No admission without a pass.

No persons, on any excuse whatever, are to be admitted into the camp without a pass. The serjeant of the guard will be responsible that this order is carried out, and will at once turn out all such persons who may have obtained an entry into the camp without his knowledge, and report the fact to the Commandant.

The serjeant of the guard's duties.

Not to interfere with the inmates of the camp.

9. The serjeant of the guard will be responsible for the proper guarding of the camp, and the maintenance of discipline and good order amongst the soldiers so employed. He will not interfere in any way with the inmates of the camp unless called upon to do so by the matron, when he will at once report to the Commandant.

Lights out.

10. Lights out will be at 10 p.m. The serjeant of the guard will see that all lights are out at 10 p.m., and will report any person refusing to put their lights out to the Commandant.

Permission for lights beyond the fixed time.

All persons who, owing to sickness or other causes, are obliged to have a light in their rooms after "lights out," must get a written permit from the matron and show it to the serjeant of the guard.

CHARLES P. PIERS, *Captain,*
Commandant, Boer Camps.

Port Elizabeth,
22nd February, 1901.

TRANSVAAL.

From Major-General Maxwell to the Commander-in-Chief.

Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria, 24th May, 1901.

I beg to forward a report on the burgher refugee camps to the end of April, 1901.

Since this report was written new camps have been formed at Belfast and Pietersburg, and the numbers everywhere have largely increased.

I have great difficulty in obtaining tents in sufficient numbers and sufficiently promptly to meet the demand, but where possible accommodation is found for refugees in empty houses until such time as tents are procurable.

The epidemic of measles has very considerably abated, but the death rate amongst the children is higher than it should be owing to the crass stupidity and neglect by the mothers themselves. One child suffering from dysentery was given a large raw carrot by its mother at Irene camp; the child died 4 hours afterwards.

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor, Pretoria.

From the General Superintendent to Major-General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, K.C.B., Military Governor, Pretoria.

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Sir, Pretoria, 23rd May, 1901.

I beg to submit, for your information and consideration, the following report on the working of the burgher camps in this colony to the end of April, 1901:—

Head Office.—To meet the necessity for increased accommodation due to the rapid growth of the business of the department, the Head Offices have been changed to the New Law Courts, where six large airy rooms have been allotted to and occupied by the staff of the department.

Major Goodwin, of the R.P.R., whose energy and great capacity for organization had, under your control, successfully inaugurated and established the burgher camps, resigned his position as General Superintendent in the beginning of April, and Mr. H. B. Papenfus, Assistant General Superintendent, took up the position until he was appointed Resident Magistrate of Pretoria. I had then the honour of being appointed to the vacancy.

New work.—During the period under review a burgher camp has been established at Krugersdorp under the superintendence of Mr. F. Burger, and staff consisting of storekeeper, medical officer, and matron with assistants. This camp is situated about a mile to the north-east of the town of Krugersdorp, on gently sloping ground. The position is excellent from a hygenic point of view. The supply of water is ample and of good quality, obtained from springs which have been opened up. The census of this camp on the 30th April showed 120 men, 350 women, 521 children. The number of sick in camp on 30th April was two children. There were no deaths during the month.

Arrangements have been entered into for the taking over by this department of the relief work hitherto carried on under the Government Relief Committee of Pretoria.

This arrangement took effect on the 1st May, and further particulars will be given in the next report. Annexed is a copy of the authority whereby the Government Relief Committee assumes the management of this work in the town of Pretoria.

Similar arrangements are being made for this department to take over the relief work in Johannesburg, which is at present being carried out under the direction

of Major Cavaye, with the Imperial Relief Funds. A report on this head will be submitted to you with report for the month of May.

As the winter approaches and the nights are becoming cold, it has been decided to provide blankets to those inmates of the various camps who are in need of them, and who have no means of supplying their needs. Superintendents are authorized to distribute these blankets after satisfying themselves of the necessity of the applicants.

As many of the refugees arrive in camp destitute, and their children are greatly needing warm clothes, it has been decided to authorize Superintendents to supply such cases with flannelette and other warm materials to meet their wants. The Netherlands Benevolent Society is also assisting actively in this direction.

A liberal allowance of medical comforts and nutritious food is also authorized, and is distributed on the certificate of the Medical Officer. Fresh milk is almost unobtainable owing to the pasturage in the vicinity of the camps being so scanty that cows are unable to get sufficient food to keep themselves in good condition. Tinned milk, however, is supplied liberally, especially to young children.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have opened their shops in most of the camps according to agreement with this department. This enables those who have a little money and those who work for the department to augment their rations and supply themselves with necessary articles, such as boots, shirts, warm underclothing, &c.

The hospitals in connection with the various camps have been extended and equipped to meet the demands of the increased numbers in camp, and have done very good work. Young women from among the refugees are taken on as assistants to the matron, and give satisfaction. They thus gain a good training in nursing the sick, which may be of service to them in after life, and enable them to be of good service to their suffering kinsfolk.

Sickness has been prevalent as was to be expected. Many of the people have been living on meat and mealies for a long time and arrive in camp in a more or less debilitated condition which renders them susceptible to various maladies.

Great attention is paid to the cleanliness of camps, though it must be regretted the efforts of the Superintendents are not cheerfully assisted by the people themselves as a rule, and a small percentage of refugees whose habits are dirty often entails trouble and sickness on those who are careful.

Epidemics of measles have been raging in the camps at Johannesburg and Irene, and are responsible for the increased mortality at those camps.

The principal causes of illness at —

Barberton..	..	Malaria.
Middelburg	..	,,
Irene ..	..	Measles, dysentery and malaria.
Johannesburg	..	,, and infantile diarrhœa.
Potchefstroom	..	Enteric and ,, ,,
Klerksdorp	..	,, ,, ,,
Vereeniging	..	,, diarrhœa.
Heidelberg	..	,, ,,
Standerton	..	,, ,,
Volksrust	..	,, ,,

Reference to the table of census on 30th April shows a total of 3,593 men, 7,505 women, 12,714 children, of which 146 men, 311 women, 556 children were sick. The total number of deaths in burgher camps for the month is 240. By far the greater number of these are young children.

In order to meet the requirements of such of the burghers as have cattle or other stock with them at the camps, arrangements have been made for giving them greater facilities for feeding their stock, enabling them to form their own cattle guard to protect their interests against the depredations of marauding parties of Boers in their neighbourhood.

This concession is much appreciated at Heidelberg at Vereeniging where advantage has been taken of the kind consideration and order of the Commander-in-Chief in granting the facilities mentioned.

Schools and Charity Fund.—Schools have been established by the Education Department in most of the camps, and are much appreciated by the refugees whose children have thus an opportunity of being taught free of charge.

The Charity Fund has been increasing slowly. The total amount subscribed at the end of April being 807*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Efforts are being made to obtain further subscriptions, and it is hoped by these means to materially augment the comforts for distribution amongst the poorer members of the refugees in the camps.

I have, &c.,

W. R. TUCKER,

General Superintendent

STATEMENT showing number of Inmates and number of Sick and Deaths in Burgher Camps, 30th April, 1901.

Name of camp.	Census.				Sick on 30th April.				Deaths during month.
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Barberton	445	58	151	236	6	26	27	59	4
Middelberg	1,292	191	475	626	29	46	55	130	9
Irene	3,703	892	1,242	1,569	51	85	181	317	49
Johannesburg ..	3,170	505	1,200	1,465	3	26	110	139	90
Potchefstroom ..	5,724	322	1,255	4,147	3	30	29	62	24
Klerksdorp	991	120	350	521	..	7	12	19	2
Krugersdorp ..	1,088	234	381	473	..	..	2	2	..
Vereeniging	733	175	212	346	5	8	11	24	5
Heidelberg	1,086	277	327	482	13	21	32	66	2
Standerton	1,237	271	313	653	10	17	20	47	25
Volksrust	3,578	452	1,459	1,667	14	19	33	66	26
Mafeking	765	96	140	529	12	26	44	82	4
	23,812	3,593	7,505	12,714	146	311	556	1,013	240

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,

The Superintendent, Pretoria, 20th March, 1901.

As refugees are often despatched at short notice from one camp to another, and under any circumstances should be supplied with edibles when travelling, I would suggest that you keep at your camps small supplies of biscuit and corn beef rations for them to eat on the road.

I am this day ordering from the Director of Civil Supplies the following to be sent to your camp for this purpose :—

One dozen large tins of biscuits.

Three dozen ½-lb. tins of corn beef.

When a dry canteen is established at your camp, such requisites can be drawn from there.

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,

The Superintendent, Pretoria, 1st April, 1901.

Re POSSIBLE OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

With further reference to publication, entitled "The Signs and Symptoms of Plague," by James Cantlie, M.B, &c., and which pamphlet was despatched to you a few days ago, I now beg to inform you that arrangements have been made by the Public Health Department for the supply of anti-plague serum.

On the appearance of plague you will send an urgent telegram to the Medical Officer of Public Health of this Colony, whose telegraphic address is "Health, Pretoria," as also to this department, when everything will be done to prevent the spread of plague.

At present there is no anti-plague serum available for distribution to the camps.

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 20th April, 1901.

P. J. du Preez and H. W. J. Visage, at present prisoners of war in Ceylon, after all they have seen and heard of that country, wish to stay there even after the war is over, and have requested that their families may be sent over to them.

Please make the fullest enquiries in your camp of the whereabouts of these families, and, if in your camp, ascertain whether they are willing to go, and report to this office accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, 24th April, 1901.

BURGHER RELIEF FUND.

A fund is being raised under the above heading for relieving the more indigent of the burgher families in the various camps.

It is thought this might best be utilized in purchasing flannelette, dress material, blankets, &c., and you are requested to furnish this department as soon as possible with an estimate of your requirements, bearing in mind the fact that the fund is not large and is only to be distributed amongst the really destitute.

This correspondence to be headed "Burgher Relief Fund."

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
The Superintendent, Pretoria, 26th April, 1901.

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURGHER CAMPS.

It must be borne in mind that the Commander-in-Chief has promised burghers who surrender voluntarily that they will be protected in the burgher camps, and that they will be allowed to retain such stock as they bring in with them.

The onus of looking after and feeding this stock rests with the burghers themselves; they are free to do what they like with it.

They should be allowed to graze the cattle freely in the vicinity of the camps. If the grazing is not sufficient at one camp, they can be given passes to graze their cattle in the vicinity of any military post, with the consent of the Commandant, or along the line of railway, which is patrolled.

There is no objection to the formation of armed cattle guards of selected burghers, who, in the opinion of the superintendents, can be safely entrusted with arms and ammunition, and who take the oath of allegiance.

It would appear wisest to arm the actual owners of stock, and that it be impressed on them that they alone are responsible for the safety of their stock.

Passes should show the exact number of stock, and give the name and description of the burgher in charge, and it should be clearly laid down that he is authorized to carry arms and so many rounds of ammunition.

The military Commandants, on the recommendation of the camp superintendents, will be authorized to issue these passes and arms with ammunition.

Special instructions will be issued to the military Commandants where there are burgher camps.

Should burghers ask to be allowed to proceed with their cattle to Natal to graze, there is no objection to their trekking with their cattle along the railway line at their own risk and peril, nor to their also being provided with an armed guard provided by themselves.

3. Any difficulty that arises between the superintendent and the military authority on the spot should be reported at once to the military Governor, Pretoria.

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts.

Dear Sir, Pretoria, 26th April, 1901.

The following wire dated 25th April has been received from the Commander-in-Chief through General Officer Commanding, Pretoria, and is forwarded for your information:—

"*If* surrendered burghers want arms to protect their cattle or move them to better pasturage Martini-Henry rifles may be issued with a limited amount of ammunition to such burghers as take the oath of allegiance in form of burgher camps."

The General Officers Commanding, in whose districts there are burgher camps, are being notified.

Yours, &c.,

General Superintendent.

The Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts.

The Superintendent, Pretoria, 30th April, 1901.

Re Distribution of Funds or other Contributions.

The Military Governor wishes it to be understood that the superintendents of burgher camps are not to allow the distribution of any funds to members of their camp except through themselves, and that an accurate account of any disbursements is to be kept, showing to whom amounts have been paid. This rule should apply to the distribution of all articles intended for free distribution.

General Superintendent.

TRANSVAAL.

Army Headquarters, South Africa.
Pretoria, 5th July, 1901.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a general report on the working of refugee camps in the Transvaal; also statistics showing the total number of inmates, average daily sick, and total number of deaths in the various camps for the month of May.

Returns for the camps in the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and Natal have not yet been completed. They will be forwarded to you by next mail.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria,
5th July, 1901.

Commander-in-Chief,

I HEREWITH forward to you reports on the Burgher Refugee Camps for the month ending 31st May, 1901.

Many more refugees have come in since the compilation of this report, but so far I have been able to cope with all difficulties. It is very difficult to get up tents fast enough for the demand, but everything is done that is possible.

Unfortunately, the death-rate amongst the children continues high owing to the prevalence of measles and the extremely cold nights. The Boer mother is greatly to blame, she insists on tending her children, refuses to obey the orders of the doctor, or the advice of the nurse; the Boer remedy for measles, apparently, is a tea made of goats' dung, this is administered by the mothers with deplorable results. Another favourite remedy appears to be an absolute refusal to wash the children or any attempt at cleanliness.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the administration of these camps, economy and efficiency are studied.

The inmates of the camps receive gratis everything that is necessary for their health and comfort, but owing to circumstances over which we have no control, it is sometimes impossible to supply the immediate wants for a few days, as we cannot possibly foresee what the demand will be or where.

Some refugees come in very well provided, others absolutely destitute.

The reports herewith enclosed give full details of the management and condition of each camp.

J. G. MAXWELL, Major-General,
Military Governor.

Burgher Camp Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
5th July, 1901.

The Mililtary Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

HEREWITH I beg to hand you the report on the working of the Burgher camps during the month of May.

A tabulated statement accompanies this report in which the number of inmates in each camp is given under the heads men, women, and children.

A table also showing the number of sick in each camp weekly is given.

A separate report for each camp is given accompanied by a statistical table showing the number of inmates, the average number of sick, deaths, and births.

A financial statement will be handed to you later, as it has not been possible to get this drawn up in time to accompany this report.

I have, &c.,
W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

TOTAL NUMBER of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, 31st May, 1901.

Camp.	Census.				Average Daily Sick.				Per Cent.	Total Deaths in May.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton	576	113	189	274	17	1	7	9	2·95	1	—	—	1
Heidelburg	1,434	365	428	641	26	4	12	10	1·81	17	4	4	9
Irene	4,319	1,164	1,407	1,748	321	38	94	189	7·43	70	5	13	52
Johannesburg ..	3,379	607	1,268	1,504	151	2	6	143	4·46	80	6	6	68
Klerksdorp	1,963	267	719	977	2	—	1	1	·1	8	2	1	5
Mafeking	1,046	145	189	712	39	12	12	15	3·72	5	4	—	1
Middelburg ..	6,637	1,498	2,138	3,001	311	68	114	129	4·68	30	6	5	19
Potchefstroom ..	6,149	365	1,338	4,446	112	3	20	89	1·81	44	5	6	33
Standerton	2,983	634	1,039	1,310	36	6	16	14	1·21	34	3	6	25
Vereeniging ..	811	177	241	393	20	3	2	15	2·46	5	1	1	3
Volksrust	4,810	602	2,000	2,208	181	24	72	85	3·76	35	2	4	29
Pietersburg ..	2,301	577	756	968	107	33	36	38	4·65	7	1	1	5
Krugersdorp ..	1,531	328	551	652	3	—	—	3	·19	—	—	—	2
Total ..	37,939	6,842	12,263	18,634	1,326	194	392	740		335	39	47	252
	In the various camps on 31st May.				During month of May.					Between 1st and 31st May, both inclusive.			

HOSPITAL STAFF, Burgher Camps, Transvaal.

Camp.	Doctors.	Compounders.	Nurses (Qualified).	Probationers.
Barberton	1	1	1	6
Heidelburg	2	1	2	4
Irene	2	2	3	5
Johannesburg	1	2	1	8
Klerksdorp	1	1	2	—
Krugersdorp	1	1	1	1
Middelburg	3	2	3	10
Belfast	1	1	2	1
Pietersburg	1	1	1	8
Nylstroom	1	1	1	2
Potchefstroom	3	2	1	8
Vereeniging	1	1	1	4
Standerton	1	1	1	8
Volksrust	1	1	1	9
Mafeking	1	1	2	2

Circular No. 40.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
2nd May, 1901.

The Superintendent,

THE Military Governor has caused to be furnished to me the following points to which he wishes the attention of Superintendents of Burgher camps to be drawn :—

1. Foreign subjects should not be detained in Burgher camps against their will.
2. The Netherlands relief must pass through the Superintendents of the various camps. Any stores or supplies which they may wish to get up from the coast should be brought up with such other articles collected for charitable distribution as are being got up by you.
3. Ladies who volunteer to assist in the general management of a camp may be provided with a tent and camp furniture.
4. The Military Governor has approved of the head of the Camp Police being allowed 1*s.* per diem extra. He also approves of the same allowance being granted to a certain number of Burgher Superin-

tendents of Police. The number of these latter should not exceed three in each camp, and the necessity for their appointment should be left to the discretion of the Superintendent.

5. I think it would be desirable in this connection if either some special coat or uniform were issued to these Burgher Superintendents, so that they should be easily recognised. Probably it would also strengthen their hands in carrying out their duties.
6. The Military Governor wishes that two children shall be reckoned as one adult in so far as the meat ration is concerned, and should be rationed accordingly.

With reference to Clause 5, there is probably some difficulty in being able to provide the coat of any special material or shape to distinguish the proposed police, I think it would be equally as effective to have some distinguishing badge which could be worn round the arm, with the letters B.C.P., signifying "Burgher Camp Police."

Circular No. 39.

Re SLAUGHTER STOCK.

The Superintendent,

THE supply of meat rations is one which is causing considerable anxiety, and it has been suggested that possibly it might be arranged with the Military Authorities to allow a certain amount of slaughter stock to be issued to the Burgher camps, on condition that the herding of such stock be undertaken by the Burghers in such camps themselves, under the direction of the Superintendents of the camps. This might be done in connection with the herding of stock belonging to the Burghers themselves.

Arrangements have been made for an armed cattle guard of Burghers to look after their own stock, and stock given for slaughter purposes to the camps might be herded in the same way.

I shall be glad of your report on this matter, taking into account the special circumstances of your camp.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Barberton, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	55	38	38
„ 31st May, 1901	113	189	274
Increase	58	151	236
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	11	11
„ „ 17th May, 1901	1	8	12
„ „ 24th May, 1901	1	8	8
„ „ 31st May, 1901	2	5	6
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	—
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	—	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	—
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	—
Enteric	—
Other causes	2
Total	2

REPORT for the MONTH of MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Barberton,
7th June, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the camp under my charge for the month of May, 1901.

The accompanying Statistical Table shows the number of persons in camp at the beginning of the month and on the 31st under heads Men, Women, and Children, also the number of sick at the end of each week, deaths, and births.

Newcomers.—From Cape Town .. .. .. 12 men
„ Ladysmith .. .. .. 38 „
„ Nelspruit .. .. .. 14 „
besides 56 women and 52 children.

The men from Cape Town and Ladysmith are voluntary surrenders released from the detention camps. Many of these men have their families residing in the town of Barberton, and are applying for leave to join them. If the Military authorities are agreeable this will be arranged, as the men referred to are in a position to maintain themselves.

Roll Call.—This was regularly called every morning, after which men for camp cleaning were told off, and passes issued to those who had reasonable grounds for applying for leave to visit the town.

Police.—Five Burghers have been enrolled for police duty at night, and have given satisfaction in carrying out their duties.

Food Supply.—This has not been regular, owing, no doubt, to pressure on the railway, but the local branch of the Army Service Corps has been most obliging, and has issued flour on loan to the camp when the ordinary supply has not come to hand in time.

I understand that ample supplies are on the way, and a reserve stock will be accumulated to ensure regularity of issue in future. The quality of the foodstuffs has been excellent, and no complaints have been possible on that score. There is a quantity of condemned flour on hand which will be disposed of in due course.

Meat Supply.—This has been rather precarious, as stock has not always been available for slaughter. The cold storage has been able to supply the requirements of the camp when live-stock was not to be had, and tinned meat has been used occasionally.

Water Supply.—This remains plentiful and of excellent quality.

Hospital.—The staff consists of the Medical Officer, Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Robinson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Matron, six probationers, and the dispenser. A matron for camp duty is also attached; her duty is to make a tent to tent visitation every day, and report to the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer's report is attached.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Armitage, Military Chaplain, has conducted services in camp every week. As soon as the new schoolroom is completed it will be available for Church purposes on Sundays.

School.—A day school has been started by the Educational Department, and is well attended.

Burgher Relief Fund.—The amount allotted to this camp from this fund has been applied to relieving cases of distress. The climate is very mild, and warm clothes have not been so necessary as in camps on the high plateau.

Alarm.—Great excitement and consternation was caused by a false alarm. Parties of the enemy were reported in the neighbourhood of Barberton, and, on the alarm being given, the inmates of the camp were removed to the safety of an adjoining donga; food and water were supplied, and everything done to ensure the comparative comfort of aged and sick folk. Happily, the alarm proved false, and all returned to their tents before nightfall.

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF HEALTH of Boer Refugee Camp and Hospital for the Month ending 31st May, 1901.

Detail.	Remaining last Month.	Admitted during Month of May.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining 31st May, 1901.	Other Cases treated in Camp.
Men	—	1	—	—	1	6
Women	11	5	11	—	5	46
Children	11	7	10	1	7	59*
Total	22	13	21	1	13	111

* One child one month and eight days old died in town—On camp ration list.

Remarks by Officer in Charge.—Health of camp and sanitation very satisfactory. There is no prevailing disease, the bulk of the cases are climatic in origin.

(Signed) S. W. ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C.,
Barberton, 6th June, 1901. D. and C. Refugee Hospital.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Johannesburg, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	494	1,211	1,465
„ 31st May, 1901	607	1,268	1,504
Increase	113	57	39
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	13	66
„ „ 17th May, 1901	—	8	39
„ „ 24th May, 1901	2	1	21
„ „ 31st May, 1901	—	2	17
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	12
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	52
„ 12 years and 40 years	1	4	—
„ 40 „ 50 years	1	1	—
„ 50 „ over	4	2	—
Total	6	7	66

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	51
Diarrhœa	1
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	14
Enteric	—
Other causes	13
	79

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JOHANNESBURG.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.

THE population of refugees in this camp at the end of the month was 3,379, showing an increase during the month of 209. The large increase in the number of men is due to the arrival of voluntary surrenders from the Green Point and Ladysmith detention camps.

The number of sick in camp varied considerably during the month, the principal ailment being due to a very severe type of measle which assumed epidemic form. The mortality amongst children is due almost entirely to this cause, or to complications arising from it. The health amongst the aduit portion of the camp was good.

The hospital is a commodious brick building, well suited for the purpose. The Medical Officer in charge has had very large experience in South Africa, principally on the diamond fields and the gold fields, and has been most attentive to his duties. He is assisted by a qualified and experienced matron, who has a large staff of assistant nurses and women selected from the refugees. In epidemics of the kind described it is impossible to take all the patients into hospital, or to provide trained nurses for them. Mothers insist on nursing their own children, and as they are little accustomed to the methods of doctors, trained nurses, and hospitals, they pay small attention to the directions of the Medical Officer or the nurses who go round to the tents. The intense cold at night has made it more difficult to guard against chest complications setting in amongst those affected with measles; but the Superintendent and his staff have done all in their power to assist families in their affliction.

The Dutch Reformed Church Committee of Johannesburg have been most attentive, and have been the means of doing much good in visiting the sick, distributing comforts, and supplying clothing to destitute families.

Religious services are regularly held on Sunday afternoons by one of the Dutch ministers of Johannesburg, and two week-day services are held by the Rev. Dempers. A Sunday school is open every Sunday morning, and conducted by one of the Dutch ministers. Prayer meetings are held every evening in one of the large buildings, under the superintendence of one of the elders of the Dutch Church, named Mr. Botha. A free day-school is established under the management of teachers appointed by the Educational Department of this Colony, and is well attended.

Numerous parcels of clothing and other necessaries presented by various Committees and individuals for free distribution to those needing assistance are received and given out under the supervision of the Superintendent.

In addition to these a portion of the Burgher Relief Fund has been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent to buy articles of clothing for the more destitute members of the camp.

The Superintendent is further authorised to purchase from the shop established in camp blankets, flannellette, and other materials for free issue to women and children not otherwise provided for.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
To the Superintendent, 18th June, 1901.

THE health of the Burgher Camp, Racecourse, Johannesburg, during the month of May, has generally been exceedingly good.

Diseases which are engendered, or propagated by living congregations, have been entirely absent, and most excellent food has caused the general health to keep good.

An epidemic of measles, which has been prevalent in the camp for the last three months, raged amongst the children during the greater part of the month, and, towards the end of the month, has spent itself out. The type of measles was exceedingly virulent, and very typhoid in character, and almost all the cases were complicated with pneumonia of a low class. The highest daily visiting list for measles was two hundred and thirty-four (234). Although my hands were very full, I had no difficulty in coping with the work.

The sanitation of the camp is carried out to my satisfaction; but, owing to the want of sanitary carts and cattle, the cleanliness is not quite what it should be.

A few cases of enteric fever have been attended during the month, but they have come from outside. Our water supply is most excellent.

I am, &c.
HUBERT CROOK,
Medical Officer.

IMPERIAL RELIEF, JOHANNESBURG.

Report for Period from May 15th to 31st, 1901.

Burgher Camps Department and Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg, 18th June, 1901.

ACCORDING to arrangements previously made, I took over the supervision of this work on the 15th May.

All necessary supplies had come forward, with the exception of coffee, which I had to purchase locally. On the opening day a considerable crush took place, but by altering the position of the guard, this was put a stop to. As the people receiving rations here are living in houses all over the place, I am unable to make any report as to the conditions under which they are living; but to judge from the appearance of those who come here, I am forced to the conclusion that many of them should not be classed as indigents. Investigation of each has now been commenced, and I hope to give some of the results in my next report.

The number of people who have come to me for free burial of their relatives or friends was five. For two I provided funerals, and for the others I only gave coffins. The burial was made by the relatives themselves.

The premises secured as relief store are very suitable for the purpose.

I enclose a short report from Dr. Schienessen, which deals with the part of the work which comes directly under him.

The average number of people rationed during the period stated is:—768 men, 2,567 women, 2,920 children.

Food Supply and Quality.—Please *see* Report on Racecourse camps.

A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE IMPERIAL RELIEF, JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir, *Johannesburg*, 18th June, 1901.

I BEG to report that I attended during the second half of May, 1901, 60 patients at their homes in Johannesburg, Bramfontein, Jeppes Town, Bertram's Town, Troyville, and Burghersdorp. Besides I prescribed during that period for about 15 to 20 patients daily at the office. The prevailing diseases were influenza, typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, and children's complaints. The number of deaths that came under my notice were two.

I am, &c.

DR. N. SCHEINESSEN.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Irene, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	892	1,242	1,569
„ 31st May, 1901	1,164	1,407	1,748
Increase	272	165	179
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	54	134	200
„ „ 17th May, 1901	20	85	222
„ „ 24th May, 1901	36	99	199
„ „ 31st May 1901	44	61	139
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	48
„ 12 „ 40 „	3	7	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	2	6	—
Total..	5	13	52

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	31
Diarrhœa	10
Dysentery	5
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	9
Enteric	3
Other causes	12
Total	70

Report for May.

Burgher Camp, Irene,
8th June, 1901.

Sir,

I beg to submit my report on the working of the past month.

The people who arrived in camp during the month came principally from Petersburg, Nylstroom, Warmbaths, and all round the Waterberg, and are of a very poor class. A number of them came here with very scanty clothing. Some of the women had sacks tied round them for want of better covering, and the children were in a worse state, a good many of them being covered with vermin. This class of people naturally gave a great deal of trouble, particularly in neglecting all sanitary regulations, and failing to keep their camp clean. They will not obey instructions as regards such matters, and to save an epidemic it was necessary to keep them under strict watch, and send the sanitary carts and rubbish wagons between the lines to remove the filth. The only complaint about food that I have had emanated from this class, for the better they are fed, and the more they are cared for, the more ungrateful they are.

I have a sanitary inspector with an assistant, and about 23 natives, constantly at work cleaning the camp. The night soil from the latrines is removed by two sanitary carts. The rubbish collected in buckets placed at intervals between the lines of tents is removed by trolleys to the lands of the Irene Estate. In consequence of the Boers from roving commandos having visited the Irene homestead at night on several occasions, and having taken away all livestock, I am now taking steps to have holes dug not far from the camp where the refuse may be deposited. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the camp is fairly clean.

Climate and Effects.—Since the cessation of the rainy season, the weather has become extremely cold at night, and on some days the winds were extremely cold. I have done all in my power to assist the people and minimise their hardships by issuing to them blankets, sheep skins, and canvas coverings. On the whole they are fairly comfortable. Complaints are inevitable in a camp with 4,500 people, but every effort is made to make things comfortable.

Wood Supply.—The scarcity of wood has been the cause of considerable anxiety, and is one of the greatest hardships among the people. Up to the present I have been able to send out 10 bullock wagons, with five Burghers to each wagon, under an armed escort, to obtain wood from the neighbouring farms twice every week, but this does not suffice to meet all requirements. The majority of the Burgher people have no idea of economy in this respect. They are accustomed on their farms to make their native servants collect a plentiful supply, and it is almost impossible to teach them to understand that economy must be studied.

Two truck-loads of coal, about 20 tons weight, are received and distributed weekly. This is often of inferior quality, and does not burn in the ovens, and hardly in the open air, unless it is mixed with a liberal proportion of wood.

Many families consist of women with young children whose husbands are still on commando, or are prisoners of war. These are generally very bitter against the men in camp, whom they style "hands-uppers," and treat so contemptuously that the men will not do anything for them. In consequence these families have no ovens. To meet their wants in this respect, I have had several ovens built, where they bake their bread. I have, also, had several soup kitchens built, but as the people do not seem to appreciate them I have discontinued building these.

Meat Supply.—There has been a great deal of grumbling regarding the quality of the meat supplied. The sheep supplied have undoubtedly been in very poor condition, but the meat compares favourably with what is to be had in butchers' shops in large towns at the present time.

Up to last week the meat supply was derived from stock handed over to the camp by the Director of Supplies from the droves of captured sheep near Pretoria. Sufficient were handed over at a time to last for seven days.

The necessity of sending in to Pretoria for sheep has now ceased, as the Director of Supplies has been good enough to permit of sufficient animals for four or five weeks' supply to be taken from passing flocks. Yesterday 2,000 averaging in weight 15 lbs. each, were so taken for the use of this camp. These will last four or five weeks, provided there are no losses due to the acts of the enemy, or to bad weather. The low average weight quoted is due to the fact that the sheep are in a very poor condition owing to the long distance they have been driven, and to the want of grass along the route, which is close to the railway line. To make up for lean meat, the issue per head has been increased a little.

The butchery is well managed by men taken from among the refugees. On an average, about 1,600 sheep are killed per month. The skins are issued to the Burghers to form mats and karosses. The head, feet, and paunch are issued to widows and orphans, and to those families whose heads are not here.

Store.—The store is worked by the Storekeeper and an assistant, and as many men selected from among the refugees as may be required.

On the whole the ration satisfies the people, especially since children were allowed 1 lb. flour per day instead of ½ lb. as formerly.

The flour supplied has been of very good quality on the whole. Many of the refugees would prefer to have unsifted meal supplied to them, and if possible this might be done to advantage. The coffee and salt have been fairly good, and the same may be said of the sugar.

Water Supply.—The water supply has been very good. A number of tanks are fixed in the camp, and are connected by piping with the railway pumping station. These tanks are filled three times a day. To prevent waste, it has been found necessary to appoint a man to see that women and children do not leave the tap running after drawing water. Owing to the increase in the population of the camp, it will be necessary to approach the railway authorities with a view to getting a more powerful pump, and to erect more tanks. A watercart is also necessary to carry water to the hospital, and to places where building operations are being carried on.

Transport.—The transport of goods, such as stores, coal, wood, new comers and their belongings, &c., from the station is causing a great deal of anxiety. Up to the present donkey and bullock teams, hired from the refugees in the camp, have been utilised, but the pasturage is becoming so scanty, and as a natural consequence, the animals so weak, that before long they will not be fit to pull the wagons, and I shall have to apply for authority to draw fodder from the Army Service Corps to feed these animals.

School and Church.—A school has been started under direction of the Education Department. A schoolmaster and four lady teachers have been sent out to this camp from Pretoria. Two refugees also have been employed as teachers. This will have the effect of keeping the children from running about all day doing mischief, and I hope will be duly appreciated by the parents. For the purpose of school accommodation part of an iron building, two large marquee tents, and a tarpaulin covered shed, have been utilised. This ought to be ample for present requirements. The same places are used on Sundays for church purposes. The building in cold weather is used by different denominations at different hours. The Dopper, English, and Dutch Reformed Churches each holding service in it in turn. The representatives of the various churches arranged this among themselves, and the congregations seem to be perfectly satisfied. Soldiers of the garrison here are permitted to come in to attend service every Sunday morning.

Deserters.—During the month five men deserted from the camp. I am convinced that four out of the five would not have gone if their families had been here, or if they felt assured that their families were under British protection. It appears that the farms on which these families were when last heard of are situated in the district of Rustenburg, which is not yet under the control of the military. The men who absconded, from information received, feared that the Boers on commando would ill-treat and starve the women and children of men who had surrendered.

Transported.—Four men were transferred, under escort, during the month to the coast, presumably to Ceylon or India.

Medical Department.—I enclose the Medical Officer's report on the health of the camp and the working of the hospital, accompanied by :—

List of medical comforts supplied, which speaks for itself.

General Remarks.—During the past month some 200 Burghers have been employed at work of various kinds. Some were making bricks (they made 21,837 large bricks, and 24,000 small ones during the month). These bricks I have utilised for building kitchen ovens and a hospital ward for patients suffering from pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. This ward will accommodate about 24 beds. The walls are already complete, and as soon as the material arrives the roof will be put on, and the building made available for receiving patients.

The stones removed from the roads between rows of tents have been utilised in making a stable. This is now completed, and there is accommodation for about 25 mules. Carpenters have been busy erecting iron buildings, and adding to existing accommodation.

Some of the refugees have been engaged in fixing tents, digging trenches, removing goods, such as coal and stores from the station, cutting wood for the camp, &c. Work has been found for others in burying oxen, sheep, and other dead animals, of which we have a large number every month, as many as 60,000 sheep have passed here in one flock, and many are so weak and tired that they drop out and die in the water furrows and by the roadside.

Police.—Twenty-five reliable Burghers are employed as police in this camp. They are on duty by night as well as by day, and when women and children arrive by train, they assist in getting them located in the tents allotted to them, and in removing their goods and chattels from the station. These men, although very slow at grasping the actual duty required of them, are of great assistance in maintaining order. They have been tested at night on different occasions, and have not been found wanting. Their watchfulness would make it difficult for any one to get in or out of the camp without being discovered.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) N. J. Scholtz,
Superintendent.

Medical Report on Refugee Camp, Irene.

The camp is healthily situated on high ground, and the air is very dry and bracing. The cold is intense at night, and a cutting wind blows on many days.

The water is supplied in tanks distributed over the camp, and is pumped up by an engine in pipes to the tanks, the water is of good quality.

The sanitation of the camp is good, the closets are kept clean, and all rubbish is regularly removed. A destructor is attached to hospital for dealing with the excreta of enteric and other infectious cases.

The health of the men in camp is good, but the young women and children suffer considerably from the effects of the cold winds and cold at night. The prevailing diseases are malaria, dysentery and diarrhœa, measles, and pneumonia; all these diseases are caused or made much worse by cold and insufficient clothing. The great mortality I attribute to the fact that the great proportion of the sick are young children who, badly clothed and carelessly looked after, soon succumb to the cold. I believe the mortality amongst the Boer children, even when on their own farms, is very great, and I am collecting statistics trying to show their average infant mortality, and which I shall publish in a future report.

Living in tents is very trying for sick people, as the tent gets very hot in the day and intensely cold at night. Many of the people have only a mattress to lie on, and thus are within a few inches of the ground. Blankets are liberally provided, but they cannot prevent draughts or chills when lying so

near the ground. I would suggest that all tents be provided with stretchers raised at least three feet from the ground.

The Boers and their families are very difficult to induce to come into hospital, although every facility is given them to visit their relations in hospital, which is situated only a few yards from the centre of the camp. Thus many cases die, which, if admitted into hospital early, might have recovered. The rations served out to the people are a living diet for a healthy man or woman, but as the meat at present is very poor, the rations have, I believe, been increased. For sick people and the majority of weak children the only diet is that provided out of the medical comforts consisting of milk, barley, sago, arrowroot, &c., and these must be given liberally, as the majority of the patients are very weak and remain convalescent for a long period. I give in an annexee the quantities of medical comforts issued during the month.

Six ladies from Pretoria, who are voluntary workers, visit in the camp and live in tents. The camp is divided into wards, and each lady takes a ward and visits every tent in the morning, and then reports to the Medical Officer the serious cases, and does what nursing for the sick that she can. These ladies do their work well, and it would be difficult and impossible for the present medical staff to do their work without them, as at present it is quite impossible for the Medical Officer to visit even the most serious cases more than once in two or three days, and in the meantime the ladies have to look after and report on the cases. There is more than enough work for another Medical Officer to do in the camp, as it is quite impossible for a man to visit more than 50 patients, and give them proper attention in one day, and on most days he is lucky if he can do that, now that the days are shortening so. We have a hospital consisting of seven large marquee tents, and a brick building capable of holding about 20 patients, in course of erection. We use at present six of the marquees and have 25 patients in hospital.

One marquee is used for maternity cases and another for measle cases. Three trained nurses work the hospital, one of them taking night duty. They are assisted by women from the camp, two at night and three in the daytime. These women are very unsatisfactory, as they get tired of the work before they are of any assistance, and I think it would be much better to get more ladies or nurses to work in the hospital and thus relieve the trained nurses of a great deal of worry and overstrain of work. The work of the hospital is very heavy for the nurses, as the marquees cover a considerable area of ground and necessitate a lot of walking over the rough veldt. Most of the cases admitted into hospital are of a severe type, and require constant attention.

I should have liked to give a return with reference to the prevailing diseases, but as I only took over the duties of Medical Officer during the second week of May, I have been unable to secure sufficient data, and unless a return of that sort is complete it is of no use.

(Signed) PERCY A. GREEN,
Medical Officer.

Irene, 4th June, 1901.

MEDICAL COMFORTS issued during MAY, 1901.

Rice	400 lbs.
Barley	1,000 ,,
Sago	482 ,,
Arrowroot	161 ,,
Maizena	276 ,,
Brandy	24 bottles.
Port Wine	24 ,,
Milk	4,896 tins (102 cases).
Fresh Milk	123 bottles.

(Signed) PERCY A. GREEN,
Medical Officer.

Irene, 5th June, 1901.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Standerton, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	271	313	653
„ 31st May, 1901	634	1,039	1,310
Increase	363	726	657
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	5	18	16
„ „ 17th May, 1901	10	26	19
„ „ 24th May, 1901	4	11	12
„ „ 31st May, 1901	5	11	9
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	22
„ 12 years and 40 „	2	7	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ over	1	—	—
Total	3	7	23

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	1
Dysentery	3
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	3
Enteric	11
Heart failure	3
Other causes	12
Total	33

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMPS, PRETORIA.

Burgher Camp, Standerton,
1st June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

IN accordance with Circular 43 of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to hand you report on this camp as follows :—

Accommodation.—Owing to the unexpected increase in numbers, there has not been sufficient accommodation in camp, and it became necessary to shelter a number of families in the Dopper Church.

Permission has been given to several families to go and live in town, but it would be much better if all refugees drawing rations, with the exception of those owning houses, and very old and infirm people, were compelled to live in camp. It is my opinion that many of the townspeople drawing rations are in a position to support themselves, and, if it were made compulsory for all not owning houses to live in camp, there would be a considerable diminution in the numbers of those drawing rations. Before this rule could be brought into force, however, there would require to be a large increase in the number of tents. At the present time at least 200 bell tents are required to properly

house the people, as all the marquees and store tents are overcrowded, and the families in the church should also be brought into camp, as it is very inconvenient having them so far away. There are also a number of surrendered Burghers in Green Point and Ladysmith who are entitled to return as soon as there is room for them.

Stores.—The food is of good quality, with the exception of the first consignment of sugar, which was very poor. A few complaints have been made about the coffee, but it is as good as most coffee supplied in bulk. The flour and mealie meal have been exceptionally good, especially that supplied by Messrs. Dunn & Co., Durban, but I think the refugees would prefer having unsifted meal (flour). As there is no building in camp sufficiently large for the purpose, all supplies are stored in town in a building rented from Mr. J. Gibson.

Fuel.—We have at times been very short of fuel, owing to the delay on the railway, but at present there is an adequate supply of coal. There is a great improvement in the quality of that supplied by the Tyne Valley Colliery. Wood is urgently required, as the supply of cow dung fuel, being now very limited, there is difficulty in lighting the coal.

Water.—Has been drawn from the Vaal for cooking purposes, but as this has now been condemned it has all to be fetched from the Government Stock Farm, where there is a permanent spring of good and clear water.

Church.—Services are held every Sunday in the Dutch Reformed Church in town, and these are well attended by the refugees. The Dutch Minister also visits the camp frequently, and attends to the spiritual wants of the inmates.

School.—A school has been started in town under the direction of the Education Department. As the school building was too small, a couple of marquees were erected close by and are used as class rooms. The number of children who attend from the camp is approximately 200.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements are under the charge of one of the refugees, who has a gang of natives under him. Wood and iron latrines have been erected for the women, and army screens supplied for the men. As there are no pails, trenches are dug and filled in as occasion requires disinfectants being freely used.

Hospital.—The hospital is composed of four marquees, and is under the charge of the matron, Mrs. Barratt, who is indefatigable in her care of the patients. The Medical Officer, Dr. Osborne, is most attentive, and visits the hospital and camp every day, but it is to be regretted that he is not resident in the camp, as through his not being there, a great deal of extra responsibility is thrown upon the matron.

Houses.—A few rooms were built of sods, but as these proved unsatisfactory, some of the Burghers were set to making bricks about 9 inches square. With these several blocks of rooms, six rooms in each block, were erected, and proved most substantial and comfortable quarters.

Transport.—The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the lack of transport, and unless something can soon be done in this respect, it will be a serious question how to bring supplies from the station and keep the camp clean. There is a span of 10 mules and another of eight horses in camp which could be hired from the owners, but, unfortunately, the Army Service Corps having refused to supply any other than Government animals with forage, these cannot be worked as there is no pasturage in the vicinity of the camp.

Health and Climate.—There was a considerable amount of sickness, chiefly enteric and dysentery, at one time, but this is gradually decreasing. The cold latterly has been intense, and the refugees, many of whom are scantily supplied with clothing, have suffered severely. There was a great demand for blankets, but this was partially met by the supply of 500 which came to hand towards the end of the month. On the whole, I consider the camp to

be in a healthy position, though at times it is very cold owing to its proximity to the river.

Staff.—The staff is composed of the superintendent, storekeeper, assistant storekeeper, overseer, and office boy, and their time is fully occupied. Owing to the increasing correspondence with the Civil and Military Offices, I have written asking that a junior clerk may be appointed. The hospital staff consists of the Medical Officer, the matron, and the staff of seven or eight girl probationers. These, the matron reports, are giving every satisfaction, and take kindly to their work. There are in addition several coloured assistants. In conclusion, I beg to express my appreciation of the courtesy and kindly assistance I have always received from the Military Authorities and the Resident Magistrate.

RICHD. MOFFATT,
Acting Superintendent, Burgher Camp.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Mafeking, for Month ended 31st May, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp on 1st May, 1901	96	140	529
„ 31st May, 1901	145	189	712
Increase	49	49	183
Sick in Camp.			
Week ended 10th May, 1901	10	10	14
„ 17th May, 1901	10	11	16
„ 24th May, 1901	13	14	16
„ 31st May, 1901	15	13	14
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
„ 12 years and 40 years	3	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	1	—	—
Total	4	1	2

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	—
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	—
Enteric	4
Other causes	3
Total	7

Report for the Month of May, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking,
1st June, 1901.

Removal of Camp.—By directions of the General Lord Methuen, the site of the camp was changed to a place some five miles from Mafeking. This entailed considerable expense and trouble, as the huts had to be broken down and erected afresh at the new camp. The water supply is derived from ten wells which have been sunk and fitted with pumps.

The food supply is obtained by contract from a local merchant named Lippman, as set forth hereunder :—

Extract from Contract.

"That a European grocery ration shall consist of—

1 lb. of the best sifted Boer meal.
1 oz. of the best ground coffee.
2 oz. of the best light yellow or white sugar.
2 oz. of the best rice, bleached.
2 oz. of the best colonial jam, including marmalade.
½ oz. of the best colonial clean white salt.
oz. of the best white ground pepper."

A Native ration shall consist of—

2 lbs. of the best mealie meal.
½ oz. salt, best."

"A meat ration shall consist of—

1 lb. of the best fresh beef or mutton.

"With regard to such meat ration, six inches of each quarter of beef shall be cut off, and no superfluous bone shall be supplied. On meat requisitions over 100 lbs. weight 3 per cent. extra shall be allowed for cutting."

"That such rations shall be supplied on written requisitions, and shall be paid for at the following rates :—

For European grocery rations	$6\frac{1}{2}d.$	per ration.
For Native rations	$4d.$	„
For meat rations	$8\frac{1}{2}d.$	„

"That delivery of the European grocery rations and Native rations shall be made as aforesaid once per week, and of meat rations daily, at not later than 7.30 in the forenoon.

"That this contract shall continue during the pleasure of the General Superintendent of Burgher Camps, and shall be terminated by him on giving one week's notice in writing to that effect.

"That monthly accounts shall be rendered by the contractor, and pay shall be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

"That the contractor shall keep in stock not less than 100,000 European grocery rations in case of emergencies.

"That the contractor shall give security to the satisfaction of the party of the first part in the sum of 1,500*l.* for the due performance of the contract."

Hospital.—During the operation of moving the camp patients were sent to the Victoria Hospital in Mafeking. The accommodation for patients in the camp Hospital being now complete all serious cases are treated locally. The Medical Officer resides in camp and is assisted by a competent matron and staff of assistants.

(Signed) L. McCowat,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	120	350	521
„ 31st May, 1901	267	719	977
Increase	147	369	456
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	2	2
„ „ 17th May, 1901	1	3	—
„ „ 24th May, 1901	—	1	2
„ „ 31st May, 1901	—	—	2
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years..	—	—	2
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ over	1	1	—
Total	1	2	4

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	—
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	2
Enteric	1
Other causes	3
Total	7

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
7th June, 1901.

I BEG to report for the month ending 31st May as follows :—

New-comers.—The annexed Statistical Return shows an increase in numbers of 972 persons, comprising 147 men, 369 women, and 456 children. These were brought in by columns operating to the west and north-west of Klerksdorp. The condition of most of the families was most deplorable ; their clothing was tattered and threadbare, and scanty as well. Bedding was of the poorest description, whilst cooking utensils and conveniences of all sorts were often conspicuous by their absence. The men who come in with the convoys declare that the people are most improvident, and that if they are possessed of better clothing, &c., they neglect to have it brought out of the houses and loaded on to the wagons when they are called upon to come into camp. Every effort is made to supply sufficient blankets, warm clothing, cooking utensils, &c., but the supply is often unequal to the demand, and considerable hardship is undergone at times before fresh supplies of such articles can be obtained.

In addition to these families, a few men have been sent from Cape Town and Ladysmith detention camps, as voluntary surrenders, to join their families.

These were isolated before reaching this camp, for the prescribed number of days, to ensure that they were not infected with plague, which is now prevalent at Cape Town.

Food Supply.—This has been maintained equal to the demand. The quality of the flour has given perfect satisfaction. Sugar and coffee have also been good.

Meat has been obtained from the Army Service Corps, which supplies sheep from the flocks of captured sheep. The condition of the animals has been fair, and the meat good, as the stock has not been driven far before reaching Klerksdorp.

Wood and Coal.—Regular supplies of coal come to hand to meet all requirements, but wood is very difficult to obtain. The Commandant of the forces here has sanctioned the sending of wood-cutters out along the line of railway, and arrangements are being made to equip men with tools and wagons to cut wood and fetch it to the railway for transmission to camp. This will effectually overcome the present difficulty in this regard.

Water.—The quality of the water is good, but it is feared the quantity will continue diminishing until it will become difficult to obtain sufficient for the needs of the camp; this matter is receiving serious attention.

Health.—The health of the camp has been excellent, and compares very favourably with that in the town. I append the report of the Medical Officer. The weather has been very trying, owing to strong winds during the day and heavy frosts at night. Much discomfort is experienced under these conditions by all who live in tents.

Hospital.—This is established in the Stock Exchange building in town, which serves the purpose admirably. The number of patients has been normal, and on the 31st May was reduced to two (*see* Report of the Medical Officer). The sick in camp are under the care of the Hospital Matron, assisted by another trained nurse, and several young lady helpers belonging to families in the camp. A dispensary is attached, served by a competent chemist. Medical comforts are issued on the certificate of the Medical Officer to all patients, convalescents, young children, and aged persons.

Churches.—The local Dutch Minister is still out on commando, but the wants of the people are met in regard to services by elders of the Church. The schoolroom, a large and commodious place, is utilised for church meetings.

School.—The Educational Department has established a free school here; eight teachers are engaged; the head teacher is a male, the rest lady teachers; two of these are refugees, and two are English ladies residing in town.

The attendance at school is as follows:—

——	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Refugees	129	158	282
Non-refugees	30	29	59
Total	—	—	341

(Signed) H. Howard,
Superintendent.

Monthly Medical Report.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp.

The health of the Klerksdorp Burgher Camp during the month of May has been very satisfactory, and in proportion to the number of refugees in camp

and in town, the number of serious cases at any time during the month has been small.

Seven deaths have occurred during the month.

The number of patients treated in hospital during the month has been 20.

Hospital Report.

Remaining in hospital on 1st May.. ..	5
Admitted into hospital during May ..	6
Discharged from hospital during May ..	8
Died in hospital during May	1
Remaining in hospital on 31st May ..	2

There has been no outbreak of infectious diseases during the month, and this has been due to the excellent sanitary arrangements carried out. The orders of the superintendent regarding this important matter are strictly carried out daily by the overseers of the various sections of the camp, and it is gratifying to observe that these measures are understood and appreciated.

The water supply of the camp is good.

Regarding food stuffs, the quality of coffee and sugar supplied have alone been sometimes complained of.

Orders with regard to the comforts of the families during the present severe weather are very carefully carried out by the superintendent.

(Signed) H. Scott Russel,
Medical Officer.

Klerksdorp, 5th June, 1901.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	243	361	509
„ 31st May, 1901	577	756	968
Increase	334	395	459
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	—	—
„ „ 17th May, 1901	9	11	8
„ „ 24th May, 1901	—	—	—
„ „ 31st May, 1901	58	62	68
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	3
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	1	—	—
Total	1	1	5

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	1
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	1
Enteric	—
Other causes	5
Total	7

Monthly Report.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
31st May, 1901.

General.—From 1st to 12th May the refugees were fed and attended to by the Military Authorities through Captain Bolton, Assistant Provost Marshal, and they were housed in the town pending the arrival of tents. There were 243 men, 361 women, and 509 children on the ration list when I arrived and took charge; many were sick with fever, brought on by privations in low country. The sanitary work of the town was immediately attended to and carried on regularly.

On receipt of tents the camp was instituted, and the people removed from town as tents were available.

The camp now consists of 300 bell tents and 3 E.P. tents—one as hospital, one as store tent, and one as office. 25 marquees are on hand. Many families have been living in their wagons, and about 300 persons are still housed in town pending the arrival of additional tents.

Climate.—The climate is very bracing and suits healthy people, but it is rather too severe for those people who have come from the low country, weakened by malarial fever and privations.

Water Supply.—There is a stream of running water, distant about 700 yards from camp. The water is plentiful, pure, and uncontaminated. The only difficulty in this matter is that the water has to be carried by wagons loaded with tubs. This mode is slow and difficult, and many people have to bring water from the river in buckets. The Royal Engineers have supplied two 1,000 gallon tanks and a pump. The latter is used for filling the tubs on the wagons that carry the water.

Fuel.—The fuel supply is very bad. The Army Service Corps have kindly issued some wood for the camp, but their supply is extremely short. Arrangements are in progress to send a number of Burgher wagons under escort to fetch a supply of wood for camp use. The coal issued is a great help, but some wood is always necessary to light fires.

Sanitary.—The Royal Engineers supplied material and assistance for putting sufficient latrines, and these are kept clean and disinfected every day. It is difficult to get many of these people who have lived all their lives on farms to avail themselves of these conveniences. All refuse and dirt is carted away by wagon.

Food Supply.—The food supply has been good. The meat supplied is in good condition, and the animals killed are quite healthy. The flour has been of good quality, excepting a few bags which had been damaged.

Hospital.—Those who have been in hospital have soon recovered under the matron's care, and many who do not come to hospital are supplied with soup and other necessary delicacies in their tents. The supply of fresh milk is very meagre, on account of the bad pasturage and the extreme cold during the night.

Church Services.—Since this camp has been inaugurated, services have been held under a large wagon sail stretched over top of tented wagons. These services were conducted by a Mr. H. J. W. Pienaar.

At present, there is no clergyman either in this camp or in Pietersburg, but I understand that the Rev. Mr. Kriel will shortly return to his duties in Pietersburg.

Mr. H. J. W. Pienaar, who conducts services in camp, is a Divinity student, but is not an ordained Minister of the Gospel. His services are very largely attended, and he seems to be a great favourite in camp. I would recommend that Mr. Pienaar be appointed Chaplain to the camp. The religious ceremonies of baptism and marriage could be performed by the Rev. Mr. Kriel, and Mr. Pienaar could perform all the other duties of the Chaplain, but he, not being an ordained minister, is not licensed for these two purposes.

A very large tent has since been set aside for the purpose of holding services, and suits the requirements very well for the present.

Issue of Stores.—Most families come in without sufficient clothing, bedding, or cooking utensils. Blankets and pots are supplied in most urgent cases, but there is no clothing to be had in Pietersburg. Soap is also served out once a week, as it is most necessary, and cannot be bought here.

Stock.—There are 2,306 cattle in camp, also 2,465 sheep, 639 donkeys, and 65 horses and mules. These are kept in a kraal all night, and they graze in the vicinity all day in charge of a cattle guard formed of young men who have taken the oath of neutrality.

Police.—Twenty men are engaged as police to keep order in camp and guard the entrance against intruders.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Conrad Buys, with 10 wagons; 47 men, 56 women, and 55 children came in, and they are located near the main camp in their wagons, and are receiving second class rations pending instructions.

Census.—The census is being written up, and in this connection I must inform you that it is difficult to find out from the burghers whom they surrendered to and when. They are also quite ignorant as to the numbers of their farms. Very few women can tell on whose commando their husband was or is. Our information on these points is therefore very unreliable.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month was seven, including one man, one woman, and five children. The doctor's report on the health of the camp, &c., is annexed hereto.

Military Authorities.—Thanks are due to the military authorities here. They have cheerfully rendered every assistance they possibly could in the interest of this camp.

Staff.—The members of the staff have all done their work loyally, and have worked without murmur at all hours.

(Signed) J. E. Tucker,
Superintendent.

Medical Report of the Burgher Camps, Pietersburg.

Climate.—The climate is good, but the present cold weather considerably affects those coming from the warmer low country, resulting in slight attacks of bronchial catarrh.

Health of Camp.—The health of the camp has been good, so far as local conditions are concerned, the prevailing cause of the illness recorded below being due to malaria, the bulk of the people coming out of malarious districts, and being subject to considerable privations of food and clothing, had a return of fever on admission. There is also a prevalence of diarrhœa due to the same cause.

Sanitary.—Latrines in good condition and in sufficient numbers, with a properly equipped removal gang. The camp refuse is also regularly removed.

Water Supply.—Is good and of sufficient quantity, and drawn from a source away from contamination by camp or otherwise.

(Signed) Daniel Henderson,
6th June, 1901, Pietersburg. Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Heidelburg, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	277	327	482
„ 31st May, 1901	—	—	—
Increase	—	—	—
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	2	14	10
„ „ 17th May, 1901	4	11	8
„ „ 24th May, 1901	3	10	13
„ „ 31st May, 1901	9	12	11
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	3
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	—	3
„ 40 „ 50 „	3	3	—
„ 50 „ over	1	1	—
Total	4	4	9

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	—
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	5
Enteric	5
Diphtheria	1
Other causes	6
Total	17

MONTHLY REPORT FOR HEIDELBURG CAMP.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Burgher Camp, Heidelburg,
5th June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

IN accordance with Circular 43 of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to hand you report on this camp as follows :—

Food Supply and Quality.—The meat supply drawn from the Army Service Corps twice each week is of excellent quality. The flour is of good quality all round, especially the Cascadi Brand, got from Dunn and Co., Durban, and the same may be said of the last consignment of sugar and coffee.

On the whole I can class the quality of the food as good, and the people express themselves as being well satisfied with the quality of the provisions served out to them.

Climate.—The climate of Heidelburg is excellent, though it has been very cold the last few weeks owing to the inset of winter.

Hospital.—This continues to work well. The accommodation has been added to as required. Marquee Hospital pattern tents are used.

The staff consists of a chemist, who dispenses all prescriptions, one duly qualified matron, assisted by a trained nurse, and four probationers.

Sickness in camp has somewhat abated. Enteric is becoming less common, but bronchitis and allied ailments is on the increase. This is to be expected at this time of the year.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Dodds, has been laid up, but his place was supplied by the Royal Army Medical Corps through the kind assistance of the Principal Medical Officer here.

Camp Generally.—As the refugees have been flocking in from all parts, it has been forcibly brought to my notice that the site now in occupation is not large enough for a camp for the Heidelburg District. The site originally chosen is now full up, consequently the Medical Officer has prohibited the erection of any more tents there.

With a view, therefore, towards increasing the area of the camp, and in anticipation of a large influx of refugees from different parts, I interviewed the Commandant of Heidelburg and obtained his consent to obtaining a piece of ground capable of accommodating an unlimited number of people, within 500 yards of the present camp. A number of tents are being removed from the old camp, parts of which are overcrowded, and the lower portion will be taken away altogether to the new site. I am now busy getting a bridge built of poplars, &c., and stone across a deep sluit, thus connecting the two camps, and am also erecting latrines and making other necessary preparations. There are already 120 people living on the new site, and I hope everything will be in order in a few days.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Theron, Dutch minister, is here, and conducts services regularly every day.

The Wesleyan minister of Heidelburg also holds services every Sunday afternoon.

Regular classes are held by various elders of the church for preparing candidates for confirmation.

Two large marquees are set aside for the use of religious gatherings—Sunday school, christenings, &c.

Sanitary condition of Camp.—This I have nothing to complain about. The latrines and urinals are well looked after by a staff of men appointed at the Upper camp, Wagon camp, and New camp, and throughout the camp tubs are placed in which slops are deposited, these being emptied at regular intervals.

A contract has been entered into with the sanitary contractor, whereby latrine buckets are emptied every night. These are also kept well disinfected with a plentiful supply of chloride of lime.

As I am doing away with tent inspectors at the end of the month, some other arrangement will have to be come to, of which I will inform the Department later on.

(Signed) E. R. Harvey,
Acting Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1st May, 1901	175	212	346
„ 31st May, 1901	177	241	393
Increase	2	29	47
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	4	2	19
„ „ 17th May, 1901	5	2	19
„ „ 24th May, 1901	3	2	10
„ „ 31st May, 1901	1	2	13
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	4
„ 12 „ 40 „	3	—	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	3	—	5

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	—
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	2
Enteric	2
Other causes	4
Total	8

MONTHLY REPORT.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
3rd June, 1901.

I BEG to report for the month of May as follows:—

Quality of food.—The coffee is not very good, and I have indented for bean coffee so as to serve bean coffee one week, and the ground another week.

Flour.—This has been very good.

Climate and effects.—The weather has been very cold and dusty, and the majority of people in camp are suffering from colds. They feel the cold very much in the tents.

Transport.—On the 7th, the South African Constabulary took four wagons and oxen and leaders and drivers for same, for which they pay 10*s.* per diem.

On the 22nd May they took two spans of trek gear. These wagons, oxen, and trek gear have not yet been returned. The A.D.C. tells me they will be returned this week.

I have now only 24 oxen to do the work of carting for the camp. I require at least four wagons to do the work.

The water alone takes one span of oxen and three are required for wood, coal, grain to be ground at coal mine, goods to be carried from station, &c.

Water Tank Boiler.—This has been completed some time, but I have not been able to boil water yet, as I am short of transport for carrying water.

Stool Destructor.—This is completed, but it has not yet been used, owing to scarcity of native labour. I hope to get natives from Johannesburg, who are used to sanitary work.

Hospital.—This consists of a number of marquee tents well equipped with all requirements. The nursing staff consists of a thoroughly qualified Matron, assisted by four probationers. The Medical Officer is in daily attendance, and has technical charge of all matters connected with the health of the camp. A dispensary is attached to the hospital, and is under the charge of a qualified dispensing chemist.

Education.—The school was started on the 16th May by two refugee girls, and there are now two marquees in use as schoolrooms.

There are about 100 children in school; and more wish to come as soon as there is accommodation for them.

Mr. Evans arrived here on the 26th May to take charge of the school.

Religious Services.—Until the chaplain arrives there is no qualified minister of religion here. The Dutch Reformed minister from Johannesburg makes periodical visits to celebrate baptisms and marriages, and to hold confirmation classes.

There are several elders of the Dutch Church who hold services regularly in marquees specially set aside for that purpose. A large schoolroom is being erected. When this is complete permission will be given to the people to hold services in it on Sundays or week evenings.

Births.—There have been six births during the month, as shown on enclosed sheet.

Natives.—There are about 2,000 natives just outside the town, mostly women and children. The men having been sent away to work.

I can get some mealies for about £1 a bag, from some of the burghers who have been allowed to reap at Meyerton. This will enable me to feed these people until other arrangements are made.

The people here are fairly content. The majority are fairly well to do people, who can afford to buy clothing for themselves. The allotment made to this camp from the Burgher Relief Fund has been applied to assisting the poor and needy members of the camp.

Poynton's shop is well patronised whenever he gets a consignment of goods, but owing to difficulties in obtaining railway facilities, his supplies often run out.

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER.
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
1st June, 1901.

The SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMP, VEREENIGING.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report to you in regard to the health of your Boer refugee camp for the month of May, 1901.

1. *Sanitary condition of the Camp.*—I am glad to be able to state that this is all that could be desired. The latrines are in good position, and are in a cleanly condition, and the camp generally is tidy and well kept.

2. *Health of the Inhabitants.*—Had it not been for the epidemic of enteric fever, which is still present in the camp, and in which during this past month we have noticed a slight recrudescence, the health of the people would have been fairly good. There have, of course, been a considerable number of mild

ailments, "coughs, colds, diarrhœa," &c., but I have only required to admit 15 cases to hospital for treatment. The diseases of these were as follows:—

Enteric fever	11
Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	3
—Total admitted hospital ..	15

We have had rather a larger number of deaths than usual, *i.e.*, eight in number.

General Remarks.—The food supply has been of good quality, with the exception of some of the sugar, which was not good.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN STUART BOYD, M.B.,
Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom, for Month ended 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	322	1,255	4,147
„ 31st May, 1901	365	1,338	4,446
Increase	43	83	299
Sick in Camp.			
Week ended 10th May, 1901	3	30	29
„ „ 17th May, 1901	3	17	84
„ „ 24th May, 1901	5	22	104
„ „ 31st May, 1901	2	12	241
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	29
„ 12 years and 40 „	5	3	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	2	—
„ 50 „ over	1	1	—
Total	6	6	32

Deaths under Head of Causes.

Measles	7
Diarrhœa	5
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	12
Enteric	10
Other causes	10
Total	44

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT, PRETORIA.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom,
5th June, 1901.

I BEG to report for the month of May, as follows:—

The work of this camp has proceeded smoothly, except that considerable inconvenience was experienced owing to the shortness of supplies towards the latter end of the month. The difficulty was overcome by borrowing from local firms, which obliged us willingly; supplies were not long delayed, and the stuff loaned was soon returned. The quality of the food stuffs has been all that could be desired, and I have now a plentiful supply to last till the next consignments come to hand.

Meat Supply.—This has been satisfactory; the stock is drawn from the droves of captured sheep, and is not in very good condition. The pasturage has become very dry and scanty, as is usual at this season of the year, and grass fires have denuded thousands of acres of all food for sheep and goats. In addition to this circumstance, the animals have been driven long distances, and been kept close penned at nights to prevent them from straying beyond the picket lines and falling into the hands of the enemy. It is in consequence of these facts that the meat is unusually poor. To make up for the deficiency in quality, an additional allowance has been made in issuing to the refugees.

New Arrivals.—The families brought in are generally in great need of clothing and bedding, and have the appearance of having undergone great privations. Many have come in suffering from measles and other complaints, whilst others are so debilitated that they are disposed to take measles, influenza, or bronchitis. Every effort is made to assist these people by distributing blankets, flannelette and warm underclothing to the women and children.

Burgher Relief Fund.—The amount allotted to this camp has been expended in distributing warm materials for clothing, boots, &c., to the more needy members. In addition to this, large quantities of clothing of all descriptions have been received from the Ladies Committee in Cape Colony, and distributed where most needed. The Netherlands Bystands Fonds, administered by a Committee under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Holland, has also contributed liberally towards supplying the pressing needs of the people in the way of blankets, clothing, and boots.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Murray, of Ventersdorp, conducts service every Sunday afternoon, and ministers to the wants of the people in all spiritual matters.

School.—The Educational Department has started a free school in camp, which is highly appreciated by the parents of the children, and is well attended.

Hospital.—This consists of a number of marquees well equipped with the usual fittings, beds, &c. A well trained and qualified lady is Matron, and has another nurse to assist her, besides a large staff of probationers. A dispensary is connected with the hospital, and is served by two qualified doctors.

Fuel.—The supply of coal has been sufficient for the requirements of the camp, when combined with the wood which it has been possible to collect in the neighbourhood. Parties of Burghers have been sent out under protection of an armed escort to cut wood; by this means about 20 wagon loads per week have been obtained.

Gardens.—Employment has been found for a good many men in ploughing lands for the purpose of growing barley. Potatoes and other vegetables have also been planted, but the crops have been disappointing. The potatoes became diseased on account of the rain which soaked the soil soon after the

seed was planted, and kept it soaked for many days. Some of the potatoes have been sold on the Potchefstroom market for £3 12*s.* 6*d.* per bag.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

Potchefstroom, 5th June, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMP.

I HAVE to report that the health amongst the Boer refugee women and children during the past month has been anything but satisfactory, and the mortality amongst children has been very great. This has been due to a very severe epidemic of measles, accompanied with chest complaints caused by extreme cold winds from the south, together with exposure to cold by tent living. The epidemic is now at about its height, and I am hoping that in less than a fortnight the worst will be over. Influenza is also very prevalent, almost every grown up person suffering from that complaint. There have been, comparatively speaking, few cases of enteric fever during the month, which shows a marked decrease in the disease.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. J. DIXON,
Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp, for Month ended 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	324	381	473
„ 31st May, 1901..	328	551	652
Increase	94	170	179
Sick in Camp.			
Week ended 10th May, 1901	—	—	2
„ „ 17th May, 1901	—	—	2
„ „ 24th May, 1901	—	—	—
„ „ 31st May, 1901	—	—	4
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
„ 12 „ 40 „	—	—	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	—
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	—
Enteric	—
Other causes	1
Total	2

Report for Month of May, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp,
June, 1901.

New Comers.—The number of refugees in this camp on the 31st May was 1,531, comprising 328 men, 551 women, and 652 children. This gives an increase for the month of 452 persons. Columns operating to the westward of Krugersdorp brought in most of these. Several men were returned from Ladysmith and Green Point detention camps.

The condition of the families lately brought in is deplorable, as they are very short of clothing, and have very little bedding. Everything possible was done to make them comfortable, and as soon as goods arrive from Poynton's Store, clothing will be distributed to those urgently needing same.

Food Supply.—This has been very good, and no complaints have been made except in regard to the quality of the meat, which is very poor. The stock supplied having been driven a long way, and the pasturage about here being very scanty, it follows that good palatable meat is a luxury hardly obtainable.

Water.—This is excellent. The springs continue to supply abundance of water for all purposes. Bath and washhouses are being arranged for, and will add greatly to the comfort of the inmates when complete.

Hospital.—The hospital has been fitted up, but fortunately patients have not been numerous. The Medical Officer and Matron attend to all minor ailments in the tents.

Church.—Those wishing to attend religious observances in town are granted permits to leave the camp and go to church.

A *School* has been started by the Educational Department, and is well attended.

(Signed) P. Tomlinson,
Superintendent.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Middelburg, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	494	1,182	1,449
„ 31st May, 1901	1,498	2,138	3,001
Increase	1,004	956	1,552
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	56	80	89
„ „ 17th May, 1901	61	110	146
„ „ 24th May, 1901	50	167	182
„ „ 31st May, 1901	88	185	153
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	1	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	7
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	15
„ 12 years and 40 „	1	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	4	—
„ 50 „ over	3	—	—
Total	5	5	27

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	2
Diarrhœa	12
Dysentery	2
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	9
Enteric	—
Other causes	12
Total	37

REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg,
7th June, 1901.

I BEG to submit the following report on this camp :—

Census.—The number of inmates on the 31st May was 6,637, comprising 1,498 men, 2,138 women, and 3,001 children, showing an increase of 3,512 since the beginning of the month. This large increase was occasioned by the operations of various columns operating in various directions, which brought in hundreds of families at frequent intervals. In consequence of this, accommodation was often insufficient, as tents could not be obtained at short notice, provisions ran out, and great difficulty was experienced in supplying rations to the rapidly increasing camp. The members of families in numerous instances arrived in the greatest destitution, being possessed of little beyond the worn garments they had on. This circumstance added to their hardships, as the surplus stock of cooking utensils, blankets, &c., was soon exhausted, and fresh supplies were unobtainable, except after considerable delay. Many were in an exhausted condition owing to repeated attacks of malaria contracted in the low country. Every effort was made to meet the requirements of these people, and by degrees they were comfortably settled. The large increase in the number of men is partly due to heavy drafts of men returned from Ladysmith and Cape Town detention camps, being voluntary surrenders.

Food Supply.—As already explained, the rush of new arrivals soon exhausted the stock of provisions, and great anxiety was occasioned on this head. The Army Service Corps and merchants in Middelburg were able to come to the rescue, and lend supplies until fresh consignments arrived. The quality of the flour issued was excellent, but the coffee was not so good. Ground coffee quickly deteriorates, and it is considered by many old Boers preferable to have the raw coffee bean issued. As these people are accustomed to roasting their own coffee, I have decided to requisition for raw coffee in future.

The meat issued has been derived partly from captured stock, and partly from the local butcher. The quality of this has been fairly good, as the pasturage is still moderately plentiful, and the stock captured is in good condition.

Water Supply.—This is excellent, and is obtained from ten wells, six of which were sunk during the month. Every well provided with a pump is properly covered in, and no one allowed to come near the pump with dirty buckets to wash out. The water is carried from pump by means of a launder, 10 feet long, made out of old corrugated iron, and utensils are filled at the end of this launder. Some wells unprovided with pumps are worked with buckets, a most unsatisfactory method, as clear water cannot be obtained in this way. The wells have to remain open, and there is the danger of the water becoming contaminated. Four pumps have been ordered for these wells, and will enable me to remedy this.

Fuel.—The supply of coal was insufficient for the increased demands of the camps. Cattle droppings were largely utilised for fuel, a substitute for coal well understood by all dwellers of the open plains of South Africa. In order

to ensure a good supply of coal in future, arrangements have been made to get it from the Belfast collieries, if railway trucks are available.

Firewood in these parts is very scarce. A small quality for kindling purposes has been indented for from Pretoria.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The bucket system is carried out regularly, and gives satisfaction. Owing to the large increase of the population, and in the absence of additional pails, more primitive arrangements have been made to meet the case until additional sanitary plant arrives.

Hospital.—This consists of a number of large tents fitted with the usual conveniences. A matron, assisted by two other properly qualified nurses, is in charge. There are 10 probationers also. The dispensary is served by two qualified chemists. The Medical Officer of the camp is assisted by two other duly qualified doctors.

Arrangements are being made to increase the number of nurses to meet the demand occasioned by so many fresh arrivals.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Mare, of the Dutch Reformed Church, assisted by a number of deacons holds service every Sunday. Four large marquees are set aside for this purpose.

School.—The Educational Department has opened a free school, which is doing good work.

Poynton's Store.—Has been open for some time, and does a great trade in clothing, boots, blankets, and groceries, as long as the stock lasts. The pressure on the railway makes it impossible to arrange for regular replenishment of stocks. In consequence it often happens that there is nothing to sell in the shop.

Free Issue of blankets and clothing has been made in considerable quantity to destitute families.

The report of the Medical Officer is attached.

(Signed) E. R. Gardner,
Superintendent.

Medical Report for May, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Middleburg,
6th June, 1901.

The number of attendances at the dispensary, *i.e.*, "out-patients," this month has been very large, varying from 30 to 60 a day, and on several occasions reaching 80. Besides these a large number are daily visited in their tents, bringing the number seen and prescribed for daily up to about 150 to 200; I have no doubt often more.

In the marquee hospital we have had during the month about 150 "in-patients," with two deaths. The ailments for which assistance has been sought have been as follows (in this order):—

Diarrhœa.—Principally among children; this is due entirely to the rough and often careless feeding of young children, and the difficulty of obtaining a constant supply of milk.

In most cases women, owing to the hardships they have had to endure, are forced to wean their children too early, and condensed milk is obtainable in far too small a quantity and too irregularly to meet absolute necessities.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrhs, &c.—Due to the sudden onset of the cold weather, the crowding in tents, which become stuffy and hot by day and cold at night. Not the least important is the great need of fatty food, such as butter, among the refugees, most of whom would buy it if it were available.

Anæmia, Amenorrhœa, Debility, &c., form a considerable percentage of those attending as out-patients. Want of exercise in the open air, and of incentives for such, and of outside interests, will account for most of these cases.

Purulent Ophthalmia was very common earlier in the month, but is decreasing with the disappearance of the flies, which carried the infection so largely.

Rheumatism, Tonsillitis, and allied conditions were fairly common amongst the older members and amongst the poorly clad.

Jaundice was also common amongst the poorly clad and thin.

Influenza broke out towards the end of the month, and has attacked a number of people, being responsible for the death of a few from syncope, bronchitis, &c.

Malaria has this month somewhat diminished with the disappearance of the mosquitoes. A great number of cases have occurred with every importation of fresh cases of malaria in fresh arrivals.

Debility amongst the senile, *Indigestion* amongst those of all ages, *Eczema, &c.,* amongst the children, a few cases of burns and scalds, ulcers of legs, together with quite a few chronic diseases, such as phthisis, Bright's disease, bronchitis, and such like, severely affected by the necessity of braving the cold weather in tents, has swelled the numbers attending the dispensary daily or attended in their tents.

Epidemics.—Scarlet fever, imported at one time, has, I am glad to say, only affected very few, and died out during the month.

Measles, however, increased, and took a hold amongst both children and adults; this was caused by the close packing and the impossibility at the stage at which it arrived (as regards the extent of the camp) of isolating the cases as they occurred. It has been responsible for a good number of deaths in one way and another during the month.

Whooping Cough exists in a few cases, but has never assumed epidemic form.

Deaths.

During the month of May the number of deaths increased from something quite small to 37 :—

	Number of Deaths.
Diarrhœa	12
Bronchitis, whooping cough, &c.	9
Heart disease, syncope, &c.	3
Bright's disease	3
Marasmus	2
Senile Decay	2
Premature birth	2

and 1 case each from tuberculosis, strangulated hernia, malaria, and convulsions, bring the total up to 37.

Two cases occurred during the month where the case was not seen during life; in both of these no assistance was sought during life, the people refusing to see a doctor or nurse.

The age statistics are as follows :—

Number of deaths occurring under—

	1 month	5
from	1 „ to 1 year	7
„	1 year to 12 years	11
„	12 years to 40 years	3
„	40 „ 50 „	7
„	50 „ and over	4

As regards a general report on your camp, I may say that I think the site chosen cannot be improved upon. It is high, and the breeze keeps the camp fresh and well ventilated, while what rain falls runs off and does not stand among the tents. I attribute the comparatively small number of infectious diseases occurring in your camp and the rapid way in which scarlet fever disappeared principally to the situation of the camp and this free ventilation of it.

The drinking water is obtained from wells, some of which were emptied and cleaned out early in the occupation, and others which have since been sunk to meet the increasing demands; into none of these wells, owing to your camp arrangements, is surface drainage possible. As a result of the careful arrangements I consider no case of enteric fever has to my knowledge originated in your camp as yet, and the few cases imported by new comers have disappeared before isolation and skilled nursing.

The cleanliness of the camp is thoroughly good; tents are pitched well apart, and the refuse moved regularly, so that the camp is kept in such a state as to reflect the greatest credit upon the system and machinery which you have introduced.

In concluding this, my first medical report, upon the health of your camp, I should not feel satisfied to have done my duty were I not to ask you earnestly to consider the following suggestions, which I am convinced would prevent much sickness and tend to relieve those who are sick, in the future:—

1. That a matron, who has had hospital training, and, if possible, able to speak Dutch, should be provided for every 1,000 refugees. Without this provision, and the probationers under her, who can be obtained in camp, it is impossible to meet the requirements of the sick. We have at present three matrons for nearly 8,000 refugees, and one of these, Sister Miriam, has been laid up for the past two weeks, broken down with overwork in trying to do her best to meet the pressing demands made upon her, leaving only two to carry on the work.

2. That it should always be possible for the refugees to purchase at the store in camp what milk (condensed), butter, and warm clothing, they require. The supply of milk is most meagre and most irregular, and butter is obtainable in the very smallest quantities, at very long intervals. The warm clothing is a most pressing need in your camp, and throws a great number of sick upon my hands, who return to their tents only to be sick again for want of proper clothing.

3. That, with winter now upon us, some better shelter than tents should be provided for use as a hospital. Galvanised iron sheds, wood lined, would meet this difficulty if you could obtain the material.

If this cannot be obtained, and in this exposed situation, we must look forward to a largely increased mortality from pneumonia amongst the elderly, and amongst all, cases of measles, influenza, and febrile conditions which occur in your camp.

(Signed) H. A. SPENCER,
Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Volksrust, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	452	1,459	1,667
„ 31st May, 1901	602	2,000	2,208
Increase	150	541	541
Sick in Camp.			
Week ending 10th May, 1901 } In Hospital }	11	25	30
„ „ 17th May, 1901 } only. }	6	13	25
„ „ 24th May, 1901	31	95	137
„ „ 31st May, 1901	30	97	88
Deaths.			
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	5
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	18
„ 12 years and 40 „	1	3	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	—	—
„ 50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	2	3	25

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	4
Dysentery	2
Pneumonia and bronchitis	3
Enteric	7
Other causes	14
Total	30

REPORT FOR MAY.

Burgher Camp, Volkrust,
7th June, 1901.

I BEG to submit the following report for the month of May, 1901 :—

The total number of inmates in this camp on the 31st May, 1901, was 4,810, comprising 602 men, 2,000 women, and 2,208 children, showing an increase of 1,232 for the month.

Of these about 700 came from De Jager's Drift, where a temporary camp had been formed to collect families brought in by various columns operating in the surrounding country.

Sixty-seven men from Ladysmith and Cape Town detention camps were permitted to return and join their families in this camp.

Food Supply.—The flour and other groceries have been of excellent quality, but the meat has been very poor owing to the low condition of the stock at this time of the year.

Water Supply.—This is derived from wells lately sunk, but the supply is hardly sufficient, and is the cause of much anxiety. As the winter advances it is feared the springs will become weaker, and it will be necessary to spend considerable sums in augmenting the supply by digging more wells and deepening the existing ones.

Climate.—Owing to the altitude of the place, and the unprotected nature of the situation, the cold is intense at night, and when a breeze is blowing

the days are also very keen. Aged persons and young children as well as those not in perfect health suffer considerably from this cause, while to those in good health the bracing atmosphere is beneficial, and produces no ill effects.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied in sufficient quantity, but the quality is not always good. It requires wood to kindle a fire properly and to cause the coal to ignite thoroughly. The scarcity of wood in these parts is thus a serious drawback, and the want of it is sorely felt by the inmates of the camp.

Sanitation.—The camp is kept clean by a party of men employed from amongst the men in camp. The refuse is carried away on wagons and deposited well away from camp. The nightsoil is removed regularly—the pail system having been established—and great attention is paid to this important matter.

Health.—I regret that enteric fever still prevails, and dysentery is prevalent. Diarrhœa and bronchitis amongst children are also the principal causes of illness.

I attach the Medical Officer's Report.

Hospital.—The building used for this purpose is a commodious building in the town of Volksrust. The Medical Officer is in charge, assisted by an experienced matron in the person of Sister Bartman, who is fully qualified. A large staff of probationers is employed under the matron. A dispenser, holding certificates of competency as a dispensing chemist, is in charge of the drug department.

Burgher Relief Fund.—An allowance from this fund has been expended in providing clothing to destitute families, and large numbers of blankets have also been issued.

Religious Services are conducted by two clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church, resident in Volksrust, who are attentive to the requirements of the burghers and their families in regard to spiritual matters.

School.—A day school has been opened free by the Education Department, and is largely attended by children and young persons, who display great eagerness in their lessons.

Poynton Bros. have opened a shop in camp, in accordance with their agreement with the Government for the purpose of supplying clothing and additional groceries to the inmates of the camp who have the means of buying. The Superintendent is able, by means of this shop, to supply needy families with clothing at the expense of the Department.

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMP, VOLKSRUST.

Re Circular 43.

Burgher Camp, Volksrust.
6th June, 1901.

SIR,

SINCE my arrival at your camp on the 15th May up to the 31st ultimo, I beg to inform you that we have had 54 cases of enteric fever (including the cases in hospital on the 15th ultimo); 44 cases of dysentery, and 17 cases of malaria.

During this period diarrhœa has been prevalent, especially among children. Slight cases of bronchitis and coughs have also been numerous.

There have been six deaths from enteric fever.

Enteric fever cases are removed at once to the hospital, but in spite of all precautions I fear that this disease will prove, at least for some time, endemic in the camp.

The diarrhœa and dysentery I attribute to the dietary and to the recklessness of the parents in allowing their children to eat anything that they may fancy.

The bronchitis is attributable to the coldness of the weather, especially to the frost at night.

Considering the size of the camp, the conditions of camp life, and the severity of the weather, I am of opinion that the general health is good.

The sanitary condition of the camp is satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) RICHARD HAMILTON,
Medical Officer.

P.S.—On the present date there are 48 white cases and one Kaffir (servant of the hospital) in hospital.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
SIR, 14th June, 1901.

THE CHAIRMAN PRETORIA GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the above Committee on 3rd June, requesting us to prepare a short report on the working of the Government relief since 1st May, we have the honour to submit the accompanying report.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) FRED. LANCE,
T. G. LIGERTWOOD,
Members of the Committee.

PRETORIA GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE REPORT for Month ended 31st May, 1901.

On 1st May, in accordance with instructions from the Military Governor, as published in Gazette Notice No, 56 of 1901 (copy attached, marked A), the management of the Pretoria Relief Committee was vested in the hands of the following Committee :—

Mr. W. K. Tucker (Chairman).
Mr. Fred. Lance, } Members.
Mr. W. M. Brown, }
Mr. T. G. Ligertwood (Secretary).

The Ladies' Committee remaining as before.

Prior to 1st May it had been the custom to distribute rations to all who were on the relief lists, irrespective of their circumstances, on the recommendation of the ladies of the Committee, who dealt with the standing population, and of the Staff Officer dealing with refugees.

On the new Committee taking over the distribution of relief, the indigent population was as follows :—

Refugees, employés of the Town Council, and poor inhabitants of Pretoria, numbering in all 3,069 adults (over 12 years), 2,363 children.

The instructions given in the aforementioned notice set up a dividing line between those who were allowed to remain in Pretoria and those who were destined for a burgher camp. Many of the latter class elected to support themselves, in preference to going to a burgher camp.

The work of removing those not entitled to remain was greatly checked by the want of tent accommodation ; and, though the Staff Officer for refugees did effect the removal of a certain number, many who are destined for the burgher camps are still in Pretoria.

About 400 refugees were brought in during April from Pietersburg, and lodged in a temporary camp near Pretoria-Pietersburg Station, and this camp has been used since then as a rest camp for persons *en route* for burgher camps.

For the Pretoria population proper all applicants for relief were required to fill in an application form as per copy attached (marked B). This form was then duly considered by the Secretary, who referred doubtful

applications to the Committee, and relief was given in accordance with a standard scale (copy attached, marked C).

Three inspectors have been appointed, whose duties are to make further and more searching inquiries into all cases.

Reports are submitted for the information of the Committee at their weekly meetings.

The Scale C works out for indigent persons at 6*s.* per week for adults and 3*s.* per week for children, the relief being given in the form of tokens, convertible into food stuffs at the Relief Stores. It will also be seen, by reference to the Scale C, that every encouragement is given to those willing to work, as, although deductions are made in relief accorded in proportion to their earnings, still the position of the working man is better than that of the unemployed.

The purchasing power of the tokens reckoned on a basis of 6*s.* and 3*s.* per week respectively, places the recipient in a somewhat better position than under the old ration system.

On the 12th May, the Secretary, Mr. Ligertwood, resigned his appointment, his services being urgently required by the Educational Department, and Mr. Souter was appointed in his place. At a later date, with the approval of the Military Governor, Mr. Ligertwood became a member of the Committee.

The Relief Store was opened on 15th May, and the token system came into force on that date, and has proved highly satisfactory.

A greater variety of articles is kept in this store than was possible under the ration system, including such as are usually considered as Medical comforts, and the recipients can make their purchases at times to suit their own convenience, the store being open daily from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The Government Free Dispensary is now open daily at stated times for dispensing medicines and stimulants, the latter being given only on the certificates of the District Surgeon and certain doctors employed by the Nederlands Relief Fund.

The number in receipt of relief as per return for week ending 8th June is as follows:—Men, 742; women, 1,562; children, 2,101; it must be borne in mind that for relief purposes all children over 12 years count as either men or women.

	£
The cost of rations issued for relief, including the Rest Camp and emergency rations during the month under review, was	1,392
The nominal value of tokens taken in the Relief Store in exchange for goods during the period 15th to 31st May, was	2,514
The actual cost of the goods to the Government was	2,111
Making a total cost for the month of ..	3,503

This result shows that the relief distributed to the people is made to cost less than the nominal value by the fact that the Government supply the goods from the coast, and import free of duty, and at favourable rates for railway carriage.

Thus, while the Committee fix the scale of relief at 6*s.* per week per adult person, the actual cost of such relief is about the same as the cost of the rations which were issued under the fixed scale formerly worked upon.

The present staff consists of 22 white employees at a monthly cost of 178*l.*—and eight Kaffirs at a cost of 19*l.* per month. Considerable reductions have been effected in the weekly wages sheets since 30th April.

(Signed) FREDERICK LANCE,
Executive Member of
Government Relief Committee.
T. G. LIGERTWOOD,
Member of
Government Relief Committee.

Pretoria, 14th June, 1901.

A.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE, No. 56 of 1901.

Government Relief, Pretoria.

In order to secure uniformity of system, on and after 1st May, 1901, the following rules and regulations regarding the distribution of Government relief will come into force.

All Government notices relating to relief will be cancelled.

The Government Relief Committee will be composed as under:—

Mr. Tucker, Chairman.
Mr. Lance, } Members.
Mr. Brown, }
Mr. Ligertwood, Secretary.

The Honorary Committee of ladies remains as heretofore.

A relief store will be established in Pretoria; the issue of rations will be discontinued; relief will be obtainable by means of tickets issued by the Committee only, which will be convertible into foodstuffs at the relief store.

No relief from Government sources will be given except through the Committee.

All refugees and indigents in receipt of Government relief will be sent to the Burgher refugee camps, except:—

(*a.*) Owners of property in Pretoria residing in their own houses.
(*b.*) Sick or invalids certified as such by the district surgeon.
(*c.*) Those now employed under the Town Board on municipal work.
(*d.*) British and foreign refugees.

Wages for work under the auspices of the Relief Committee will be at the rate of from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Refugees and indigents in receipt of such wages will be permitted to purchase tickets enabling them to deal at the Relief Store; their families will be on the same basis as regards relief, according to circumstances, as other families permitted to remain in Pretoria.

Any person refusing to work for wages, or for persistent idleness at work, will be removed with their family to a refugee camp.

Refugees holding accepted Government requisition receipts in respect of stock or produce to a value of more than 100*l.* who require temporary relief will be required to deposit such original receipts (and will obtain a written acknowledgment from the Secretary of the Relief Committee) for safe custody, and the value will eventually be debited against these receipts.

Any refugee obtaining Government relief without disclosing his receipts against Government as set forth in the aforesaid terms, will be liable to forfeiture of any claim against Government in respect of these receipts.

All recommendations or applications for relief will be made to the Secretary of the Relief Committee at the Palace of Justice.

Such applications and recommendations must be made on the approved form, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Committee will always be glad of any gratuitous assistance, and will be grateful when deserving cases are brought to their notice.

Medical assistance is obtainable by refugees at the Government Free Dispensary.

J. G. MAXWELL, Major-General,
Military Governor.

Pretoria, 22nd April, 1901.

B.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE, PRETORIA

GOUVERNEMENTS ONDERSTEUNINGS COMITÉ, PRETORIA

Application for Relief.

Aanzoek om Ondersteuning.

1. Name in full . . . . . .
1. *Volle naam* . . . . . .
2. Nationality. . . . . .
2. *Nationaliteit* . . . . . .
3. Address . . . . . .
3. *Woonplaats.* . . . . . .
4. Occupation . . . . . .
4. *Beroep* . . . . . .
5. Former address (if not resident in Pretoria prior to October, 1899) . . . . . .
5. *Vroegere woonplaats (indien geen inwoner van Pretoria vóór October* 1899) . . . .
6. Married or single . . . . . .
6. *Gehuwd of ongehuwd* . . . .
7. Children. — State name and age of each child . . . . .
7. *Kinderen. — Geef naam en ouderdom van ieder kind* .

8. If a married woman, state whereabouts of husband and his nationality . . . . . .
8. *Indien een getrouwde vrouw, geef op waar echtgenoot zich bevinden en zijn nationaliteit*
9. If any relatives or other persons are dependent on you, give name, age and relationship .
9. *Indien eenige familie of andere personen afhankelijk van u zijn, geef dan de naam, ouderdom, en familie betrekking daarvan op* . . . . .
10. Have you been receiving relief? If so, from what date? . .
10. *Hebt gij al ondersteuning ontvangen? Indien zoo sedert wanneer?* . . . . . .

11. Are you the owner of the house you occupy? If not, what rent do you pay? . .
11. *Zijt gij de eigenaar van het door u bewoonde huis? Zoo niet, hoeveel huur betaalt gij?*
12. Are you and your family the only occupants of the house?
12. *Zijt gij en uwe familie de eenige bewoners van het huis?*
13. How many rooms are in the house? . . . . . .
13. *Hoeveel kamers zijn er in het huis?* . . . . . .
14. Do you own any other property? If so, give full particulars . . . . . .
14. *Bezit gij eenig ander eigendom? Indien zoo, geef alle bijzonderheden* . . . . .
15. Do you hold any Government receipts for goods or live stock requisitioned by the military authorities? If so, give particulars. . . . . .
15. *Hebt gij in uw bezit eenige ontvangstbewijzen van het Gouvernement voor goederen of levende have gecommandeerd door de militaire autoriteiten? Indien zoo geef op de bijzonderheden?* .
16. Have you disposed of any such receipts? If so, to whom? .
16. *Hebt gij eenige zulke ontvangstbewijzen aan anderen overgedaan? Indien zoo, aan wien?* . . . . . .
17. Are you or any of your family in employment? Give name, where employed, and wages earned weekly . . . . .
17. *Hebt gij of eenige van uwe familie bezigheden? Geef op naam, waar geemploijeerd, en welk salaris daarmêe wekelijks wordt verdiend?* .
18. Are you or any of your family in receipt of money from any other sources? If so, how much? . . . . . .
18. *Ontvangst gij of eenige anderen van uwe familie gelden, voortkomende uit andere bronnen? Indien zoo, hoeveel?*
19. References in Pretoria . . .
19. *Navragen in Pretoria* . . .

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to questions above set forth are true and correct in all details, and I undertake to immediately notify the Secretary of the Relief Committee of any change in my present circumstances.

Ik verklaar hierbij dat de bijzonderheden en antworden op de vragen hierboven gedaan, waar en naauwkeurig zijn, en allen deele, en neem verder aan, als er eenige verandering in mijne tegenwoordige omstandigheden magt komen, hiervan onmiddelijk kennis te geven aan de Secretaris van het Ondersteuningsfonds.

As Witness }
Als Getuige }

Dated at Pretoria this day of 1901.
Gedateerd te Pretoria deze dag van 1901.

C.

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT—FAMILIES EARNING PER WEEK.

	Earnings.						
	9*s.*	15*s.*	21*s.*	25*s.*	30*s.*	35*s.*	40*s.*
	s.	*s.*	*s. d.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Relief to wife or 1 adult dependent..	6	6	3 6	—	—	—	—
With 1 child under 12	9	9	6 6	3	—	—	—
„ 2 children under 12	12	12	9 6	6	2	—	—
„ 3 „ „	15	15	12 6	9	4	—	—
„ 4 „ „	18	18	15 6	12	7	2 6	—
„ 5 „ „	21	21	18 6	15	10	5 6	1 6
„ 6 „ „	24	24	21 6	18	13	8 6	4 0

Each additional adult 6*s.* extra per week.
Each additional child 3*s.* extra per week.
In cases where family earns nothing, or a sum below 9*s.*, the relief given is 6*s.* per adult per week and 3*s.* per child per week.

Reports on the Boer Refugee Camps at Bloemfontein.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,
Pretoria, 10*th July*, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the Boer Refugee Camps at Bloemfontein, called for by your telegram, No. 8145, of 27th June, 1901.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

No. 2266/01.

Government of the Orange River Colony,
Bloemfontein, 5th July, 1901.

Sir,

With further reference to the High Commissioner's telegram of the 28th ult., K. 5,712, and to the reply thereto, I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency, copies of reports on the health of the Bloemfontein Refugee Camp, and on the condition of the children there.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. F. WILSON,
Secretary to the O.R.C. Administration.

The Acting Imperial Secretary,
Johannesburg.

C.S.O.

At the request of the G.O.C. I directed Major Baird to make a sanitary inspection of the refugee camp, and I now forward for the G.O.C.'s information the attached report of Major Baird.

It will be seen that it is urgently necessary that active steps be taken to improve the sanitary state of the camp.

(Signed) R. EXHAM,
Col. R.A.M.C., P.M.O.

Bloemfontein, 18/4/1901.

Sanitary Inspection Refugee Camp, 17/4/1901.

Present population, 3,700. These are accommodated in 400 bell tents, 5 huts with 100 rooms, 23 marquees, also in Lumsden tents, shelters and wagons.

A family occupies a bell tent, a room, or half or third of a marquee according to the number in family. I went into several of the tents and rooms, the largest number I found in any was eight, mostly children. The rooms are 10 ft. × 12 ft. The interiors were generally clean. The tents are *never let down to air the soil.*

The camp generally was not very clean or well kept. The Boer is dirty in his surroundings. The tents, rooms, &c., appeared to be swept out daily, the sweepings, with added refuse, remained outside in little heaps until the cart came round to clean up. Two carts, I was informed, are constantly going round the camp for this purpose, and a third was to be put on to-morrow.

The rations consist of ½ lb. meat, ¾ lb. meal, milk, coffee, sugar, and salt.

Each family has its own cooking place, which was fairly clean. 1 lb. coal and ¾ lb. wood is allowed per head per diem.

The water supply is partly from the Modder River source, and partly from a tube well on the open ground to the south of the camp.

The medical officer in charge told me that this water from the tube well is pure, and that 700 gallons a day were obtained from it, also that 300 gallons per diem of the Modder River water was boiled. The water is not filtered.

Latrines.—The accommodation did not appear to me to be sufficient, but the commandant informed me that more were being added. The dongas around are also employed by the Boers for latrine purposes, and I also noticed in two or three places that the ground between the tents had also been used for this purpose. Disinfectants are not used sufficiently.

At 11 a.m. the latrine buckets had not been emptied for the previous day and night, and remained outside the latrines in the hot sun. A fearful stench was emitted by these, I had to keep my handkerchief to my face, and finish the inspection as quickly as possible. The commandant said that this was the fault of the Town Council in not removing the pails regularly. The interior of the men's latrines were not very clean.

The refuse pits were well kept.

The hospital accommodation is distinct, everything connected with this was clean and well kept.

(Signed) A. BAIRD,
Major R.A.M.C.

Bloemfontein,
17.4.01.

Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein,
3rd June, 1901.

C.S.R.C.,
O.R.C.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the C.M.O.'s report on the sanitary state of the camp, as I am making some notes and minutes on his report. I have numbered the same to make it easier for reference.

(1) I entirely agree with the M.O.'s remarks about the situation of the old camp. It is unhealthy, and very bleak, and much exposed to the cold winds. The formation, or rather the malformation, of the camp, I called attention to in my first report in March of this year.

The cleanliness of the camp is a source of great anxiety to me, and I sincerely endorse the M.O.'s suggestion contained in paragraph 10.

It is impossible for me to look after the cleaning of the camp, except in a general way, owing to the heavy office work there is in connection with the

camp. Mr. Wyburn does his best, but cannot be in half-a-dozen places at once. The whole truth of the matter is, that Dutchmen in this camp who occupy the positions of corporals are, with two, or at the most three, exceptions, utterly useless. Give me a dozen N.C.O.'s and men whom I can depend on to carry out an order, and the camp will very soon be clean. It is true that Dr. Becker arrived at rather an unfortunate moment, when the shifting of the lower part of the camp to a new site is still in progress, I have suspended cleaning operations at that particular spot till such time as the whole work is finished. Dr. Becker informs me that he based his report as regards cleanliness on the appearance of the spot alluded to in the preceding sentence.

(2) I cannot altogether agree with Dr. Becker. It was partially to accommodate the increasing number of refugees, and also in a great measure to take refugees from the unhealthiest portion of the old camp, that it was decided upon to have a new camp. My great object was to take the people of the lower part of the camp on to a more healthy spot.

(3) Two carts are used in the new and three in the old camp for cleaning up. I propose putting another one on to the old camp. As regards the people using the kopjes and surroundings of the camp as latrines, unless European constables are put on to this work no good results will accrue. The Dutchmen have not the backbone to bring offenders to justice. I asked for this some six weeks or two months ago. More latrines are being erected.

(4)—1. This is unavoidable under present circumstances.

2. ————

3. Blankets have been indented for whenever asked for.

4. This I do not think is the case, as my average comes out about six or perhaps a little under. If there is any excessive crowding, viz. :— One family of say 10 or 11, I will give them another tent, *provided* Government will not grumble at my requisitioning for more tents as necessity may arise.

5. I have answered this in paragraph 3, at the same time I am of opinion that were we to supply each individual with a latrine to himself, the nuisance referred to in paragraph 3 would still continue.

6. To combat this tubs would have to be provided for every two tents, and a large slop tank would also have to be procured to cart away the slops. I mentioned this to the authorities, but at present I have no tank, no tubs, and no transport.

7. Bore holes are being sunk in three different places.

8. I think this requires no remark of mine, but speaks for itself.

(5) I have written you on this subject of the canvas already, blankets are being substituted.

(6) I entirely agree with Dr. Becker in what he says in this paragraph.

(7) This matter I have asked you to bring before His Honour the Deputy Administrator, but I have not heard result yet.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR HUME, Captain,
O.C. Refugee Camp,
Bloemfontein.

Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein.
June 1st, 1901.

The Superintendent, Refugee Camp
of Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour, in reply to the letter of the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, No. 2282, to submit the following report :—

(1.) On my arrival I found that the original camp was divided; that part of it had been removed to a spot close by, or practically adherent. This new part is now nearly laid out, the plan well done; it is clean so far,

and should be kept so. The old part of the camp is, in my opinion, not so clean as it might be, the tents are not pitched in proper order, and there is some refuse lying about. The camp, on a whole, is pitched on a spot not well chosen. It is unsheltered, and there is no water and no vegetation, points which militate against the health of a large community assembled, and more especially when such assembly of people is suddenly brought together. I think, however, that the amount of disease prevailing in this camp is due not so much to its situation as to the causes to be presently enumerated.

(2.) The general aspect of the camp strikes me as having been started on a wrong plan, and guided too much by economic principles. Since a new part of the camp has been laid out, it is to be regretted that more time and care were not exercised in selecting only those families who could show a clean bill of health to be sent over. As a consequence, this part of the camp will also soon be made unhealthy by cases in the incubation stage of disease, such as measles and typhoid fever, developing into force and keeping up the prevailing epidemics.

(3.) The camp refuse, I think, is not as quickly removed as it should be, owing, probably, to the lack of carts for that purpose. Human excreta are found in some cases in the camp as well as around it. This is a difficult matter to cope with, unless facilitated by special police for the purpose and by an increase of latrines.

(4.) The diseases prevailing mostly are measles, typhoid fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, some cases of influenza, abscess of one or both ears, pneumonia, and some other minor ones. This epidemic of measles is of a very fatal type, being mostly complicated by broncho or labur-pneumonia, abscess of the ears following and also general debility. The disease likely to follow the wake of this measles epidemic, apart from the complications mentioned, are croup and diphtheria. Two severe cases of croup have already occurred, one of which recovered and the other died. I fully anticipate a big death rate this coming week owing to the excessively cold weather. Pneumonia will most likely head the list.

(5.) The people are, I think, in many cases to blame for not calling in medical aid soon enough; by purposely *concealing disease* in some cases, or by disobeying the doctor's instructions. Probably there has also been neglect on the part of the medical officers to account for the high death rate, not wilfully, but of necessity, because two resident medical officers cannot properly attend to all the cases of disease as is professionally required of them. But to come to the real causes of disease and death prevalent in this camp, the following must be enumerated:—

(6.) 1. The indiscriminate massing together of people of all sorts from different parts of this Colony in a large camp, whereby, no doubt, contagion is bound to assert itself.

2. Insufficient hospital accommodation for infectious cases.

3. Insufficient housing and covering, absence of warmth. The tents are thus not giving sufficient warmth to people who have been suddenly removed from houses. Some of the tents are useless as a covering. In many cases also the supply of blankets is insufficient.

4. Overcrowding in many tents.

5. Insufficient latrine accommodation.

6. Slops thrown about the tents.

7. Insufficient supply of water as well for the washing of clothes as for the person.

8. Bad nursing on the part of the people themselves, cold, want of room and breathing space.

9. *Insufficient food supply.* I think half-a-pound of meat for an adult not sufficient. The Boer Afrikander is used to a great deal more. Fresh milk and vegetables (even though compressed or preserved in tins) should be supplied two or three times a week. Diarrhœa is very prevalent amongst adults as amongst children, and is in many cases due to the food, in other cases undoubtedly to the water. Water cannot be kept clean in tents into which wind and dust constantly are blown. The quality of the meat supplied to the camp might with safety be improved.

10. The drinking of locally made hop and ginger beers is a great feeder of typhoid and diarrhœa. The sale of this has now been happily stopped.

(7.) The amount of sickness and the number of deaths could be greatly diminished by improving upon the above causes, also by increasing the hospital accommodation, improving the hospital wards at present existing. These wards are excessively cold and draughty. It has been repeatedly asked to have these lined and ceiled at the top, but I regret to say that so far nothing has been done. The canvas which was granted for the purpose, I find as I write this report, is not to be supplied. Most of the nurses have had no proper training, and hence nursing is not as it should be. This branch ought to be improved, and a great deal of good will be done by the appointment of another medical officer (resident). No such medical officer should have more than 1,000 to 1,200 people to take charge of. At present there are 4,360 people in camp. That the number of people is daily increasing while the medical staff remains the same. Although my colleague and I do our best to cope with all the sickness in camp, we cannot manage to do justice to each individual case.

(8.) The present hospital wards should have porches added at each end to prevent the cold draughts through them whenever the doors are opened.

(9.) A great improvement would be to open another dispensary in the new part of the camp, with a qualified dispenser and assistant. It is very far in the cold weather for women or children to walk to the existing dispensary. Great delay also is caused in procuring the medicine prescribed by the medical officer on his rounds.

(10.) Want of order or discipline prevails amongst the subordinates in camp to a marked degree. This should be improved by appointing from 20 to 25 trained Europeans with allowances. Soldiers would be best suited. By having such men, all work relating to sanitation, and other work in the camp could be expedited. The camp would be kept clean, and necessary order prevail.

(11.) Lastly I would like to mention, although this comes in only indirectly in a medical report, that something should be done for the comfort of the hard-worked staff, especially the medical officers and nurses. At present there is no comfort.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) HENRY A. BECKER,
M.O.,
Refugee Camp.
Bloemfontein.

R.C.
3058

2nd July, 1901.

Doctor Becker, Refugee Camp,
Bloemfontein.

The General Commanding in Chief wires as follows:—

"Has doctor in charge Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein, made any report on state of children there stop?"

Please forward me to-day a full report on the health, clothing, education, recreation, &c., of children, and any suggestions for improvements that you may think necessary. Urgent.

B. O.,
for Captain,
Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein,
July 2nd, 1901.

The Chief Supt., Refugee Camps,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

In reply to your memo, No. 3058, I have the honour herewith to furnish you with the following particulars:—There are two schools in the Camp, one in each section. The one in the old section has 300 children on the register, with an average daily attendance of 220. For this school six teachers are supplied. They advance up to the 6th standard. The school in the new section has 200 pupils, three teachers, and at present have pupils advanced to the 4th standard. The school-rooms are well kept and are healthy and well ventilated. There is plenty of recreation, and sports are encouraged amongst the children. There is still a great deal of sickness, but as this is gradually decreasing, we may hope soon to eradicate the existing epidemics.

The children mostly are not well or warmly clad. Clothing is being dealt out; but there seems a want, and much more is wanted, especially boys' clothing and material for shirts, &c. Boots are very badly wanted. More fresh milk is required, and vegetables would be a blessing to keep the children in health.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) HENRY A. BECKER.

The Refugee Camp for Whites, Bloemfontein.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
JOHANNESBURG,
July 26th, 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the undermentioned document on the subject of the Bloemfontein Refugee Camp (for white persons).

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KITCHENER,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., &c.,
Colonial Office.

July 1st, 1901. Report by Medical Officer of Health, Orange River Colony.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BLOEMFONTEIN,
ORANGE RIVER COLONY,
July 1st, 1901.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions, I visited on the 7th ultimo the Refugee Camp for Whites, Bloemfontein, and now have the honour to submit to you the enclosed report.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. PRATT YULE, M.D., D.Sc.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Orange River Colony.

His Honour the Deputy Administrator,
The Government of the Orange River Colony,
Bloemfontein.

The Refugee Camp, situated about two miles to the north-west of the town on the low lying hills to the right of the Spitz Kop Road, is in two sections, which are separated by the ridge of a hill, the distance between them amounting to about 500 yards.

The total population of the camp is 4,704.

I.—SECTION A.

This is the original camp, but the increasing number of refugees necessitated the formation of a second section (B), which was opened May 12th, 1901. The appearance of the camp is straggling owing to the irregular disposition of the tents, entailed by the inequalities of the surface.

1. SITE AND ASPECT.

This division of the camp covers the hillside from the base to nearly the ummit, but even the lowest tents and huts are pitched on a considerable

incline. The aspect of the camp is westerly, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The situation and aspect of the camp are all that could be desired. There is no restriction to the free circulation of air currents, and the elevation and slope of the ground ensure the speedy removal of both the surface water and any that may penetrate the superficial coil, thus rendering the site, under ordinary conditions, dry and wholesome.

2. The Galvanised-iron Huts.

The huts are nine in number. Of these five have been erected in parallel lines towards the lowest and most westerly part of the encampment, a space of 20 yards being between each hut. The other four huts are placed at the southern end of the camp; three of these are occupied by typhoid patients, and the other is used as a general kitchen for the typhoid wards.

The huts, which are raised 1 foot above the ground level, are constructed of corrugated iron, the floors are of wood. There is no internal lining to either wall or roof.

The ventilation space under the huts is closed by wire netting to prevent the deposition or accumulation of refuse. An open space in the wall below the eaves was originally left for free ventilation, but this was subsequently boarded up on the advent of the cold winter nights; a narrow chink, half an inch wide, still remains, however, for ventilation purposes. There are windows on both sides of the huts throughout their entire length, thus securing good cross ventilation when desired.

Of the five huts to the west of the encampment the lowest is used as a general measles pavilion; three and a half are partitioned off into rooms, one hut consisting of 20 rooms; the remaining half hut consists of two rooms of equal size, which are used as schoolrooms.

A.

The measles hut is used for the isolation of women and children of both sexes suffering from—

(1) Measles.
(2) Any other disease if there is a former history of measles.

The dimensions of the hut are :—

Length	... 112 feet 5 inches.
Breadth	... 24 feet 1 inch.
Height to the eaves	... 7 feet 9 inches.
Height to the roof ridge ...	... 11 feet 9 inches.

As the variation of temperature in a measles pavilion should be rendered as slight as possible to aid in warding off lung complications the walls of the hut have been lined with canvas; a canvas ceiling has also been inserted at a height of 7 feet 3 inches above the floor level.

At the time of my visit there were 63 beds in the ward, of which 43 were occupied, the cubic space per patient thus amounting to 454·8 cubic feet.

The temperature of the ward is regulated by six open fire-stoves. The nursing is conducted by one professional and three untrained nurses, the latter of whom are refugees who have kindly volunteered for the work. At each end of the pavilion is a ward kitchen, disconnected from the main block by a short passage.

A separate latrine, with four pails, is provided distant about 40 yards from the measles pavilion.

On the day of my visit this ward, though somewhat overcrowded by beds, presented an extremely clean, bright, and cheery appearance. The bedding arrangements are identical with those of any permanent hospital, the patients being very comfortable and evidently contented.

With 43 patients the air space was 454·8 cubic feet per head; if all the beds were occupied this would be reduced to 310·4 cubic feet per head. The internal temperature was 88° F., due to an overhead sun, but the air was in no way "stuffy," the ventilation being secured by slightly opening alternate windows on each side of the ward.

The temperature sinks rapidly towards nightfall, but this is overcome as much as possible by the use of the open fire-stoves. The windows are closed at night because of the difficulty of keeping up the temperature, but the question of the ventilation of the measles hut rests solely in the care of the doctor treating the patients; the majority of medical men would rather have measles patients suffer temporarily from impure air than risk exposure to the slightest draught. The measles pavilion was opened for the reception of patients on June 13th. The deaths from all causes, June 1st to 13th, numbered 83. From June 13th to 26th the number of deaths declined to 42. The factors to be considered before any safe conclusion may be drawn from these figures are numerous, but the coincidence is certainly worthy of note.

B.

The divided huts contain 20 one-roomed houses arranged on the back to back principle. Each room has a floor space of 132 square feet, the cubic contents being 1,287 cubic feet. There are no ceilings to these rooms, and the partitions only reach the height of the eaves.

A family is appointed to each room, the average number of inmates being approximately six, but in many of the houses varying from three to nine. In those cases in which the occupants are numerous the increase is chiefly brought about by children. Every endeavour has been made, in the majority of rooms, to stop the means of ventilation in order to exclude as much as possible the cold night air. This has been effected by the construction of blanket ceilings, by packing the ventilation chink under the eaves with canvas, and by carrying up the partitions between the different rooms by canvas or blankets to the roof. The windows are evidently always kept closed.

Many of these rooms are densely overcrowded, the average cubic space per head being only 215 cubic feet, which is considerably decreased by beds, trunks, and boxes, &c.

In those rooms in which the occupants have improvised ceilings the cubic space is decreased by 264 cubic feet, giving an average of 170 cubic feet per head. The overcrowding of the rooms is chiefly due to the presence of children, who are more likely to suffer from the effects of impure air than adults.

C.

The school consists of the transverse half of one hut divided into two equally sized rooms, the capacity of each being 6,655·7 cubic feet. The scholars on the roll number 300, but the absentees reduce the attendance by 70 to 90 daily.

If we assume the average number present daily to be 200 the air space is 66·5 cubic feet per head, and the floor area 6·8 square feet per head.

Both the cubic space and the floor area per head are much too low for the healthy condition of the children. On the day of my visit there were over 200 scholars present, and in my opinion, considering that an epidemic of measles is rife in the camp, it would be difficult to devise a more perfect method of aiding the spread of the disease. The children from every part of the camp, in some cases sickening with the disease, are huddled together in the most intimate contact in a closely confined atmosphere with no other ventilation than that afforded by the diminutive windows of the hut.

D.

The typhoid wards are considerably smaller than the huts described above, but are built on the same principle.

The internal dimensions are :—

Length	36 feet.
Breadth	18 feet.
Height to eaves	9 feet.
Height to roof ridge	12 feet 6 inches.

Attached to each ward is a small kitchen, which is now used for the accommodation of another bed, as a general kitchen has been provided for the three pavilions.

The walls of the wards are lined with canvas, but there is no ceiling. An open fire-stove is provided for each pavilion.

Ward 1.	Adult males	14 beds.
Ward 2.	Adult females	14 beds.
Ward 3.	Children	17 beds.

The cubic space per head in the adult wards is 497·5 cubic feet, in the children's ward 409·7 cubic feet. These standards are considerably higher at the present time as the ward beds are not all occupied. The wards are extremely neat, bright, cheerful, and comfortable.

E. The Tents.

The great majority of the refugees are living in bell tents, the canvas of which is in good condition. In this section of the camp the rough condition of the surface renders a regular tent formation impossible, but there is ample ground space around each tent. There are on an average six persons to each tent, of which the air space is approximately 650 cubic feet. One tent is reserved for each family.

The diphtheria patients are isolated in tents which are pitched at a safe distance to the north of the encampment.

In several of the tents throughout the encampment are cases of typhoid fever, too ill to be moved to the hospital huts. Patients suffering from pneumonia, bronchitis, &c., are treated at their own tents.

F. Latrines.

There are for the whole encampment (A and B Sections) 22 latrines, containing 195 pails, that is one pail for every 24·6 persons. The latrines are placed on the outskirts of the camps, well apart from the tents and huts. Special latrines are provided for the measles hut and diphtheria tents, but the typhoid wards are not so accommodated, the convalescent patients making use of the latrines reserved for the nurses. The stools of the typhoid patients are emptied into covered receptacles placed along the outside walls of these wards.

The latrines constructed of galvanised iron are roofed over; the dry earth system is employed with separate urine receptacles for males and works satisfactorily. The results in the latrines reserved for females are naturally not so good.

At the time of my visit the condition of the latrines was very satisfactory, with the exception of one, in which the whole structure is propped slightly above the level of the ground, the pails resting on the wooden floor, which was wet and filthy. The simpler the latrine the better, and that form offering the least possible surface capable of being soiled is undoubtedly the best for the refugees.

The pails are removed, emptied, and cleansed daily by the Sanitary Department of Municipality.

G.

The water supply is obtained from two sources :—

1. The Bloemfontein (Modder River) supply by a special pipe.
2. Two tube wells.

The municipal water supply, of which 9,600 gallons are used daily, is carefully sterilised in four large boilers before distribution, in order that the refugees may have an unimpeachable supply.

The tube wells are situated in the valley to the west and north of the encampment, and are respectively 110 and 30 feet deep. An abundant and steady supply is drawn from below the underlying dolerite beds. The water from these wells is used for washing purposes.

H. Scavenging.

Three refuse carts are provided for this purpose, but at the time of my visit, these were undergoing repairs to increase the carrying capacity. As a result the camp presented an untidy appearance from the refuse littered about. It is a difficult matter to keep the camp in a cleanly condition because of the careless slovenly habits of many of the refugees, which lead them to dispose of slop-water and refuse by methods entailing the least possible trouble to themselves. Many of the refugees seem to suffer from a strong disinclination for the use of latrines, evidently preferring the open spaces around the tents. A watch is kept for these offenders, who are punished if discovered. Tanks are provided for slop-water beside the latrines, but this is usually disposed of by being thrown on to the ground in the immediate vicinity of the tents and huts.

I. The Dietary.

The scale of rations; amount per head per day :—

Fresh meat	½ lb.
Flour	¾ lb.
Coffee	1 oz.
Sugar	2 ozs.
Salt	1 oz.

A ration of 2 lbs. of potatoes is substituted once weekly for the flour ration.

The diet standard is certainly low, but it must be borne in mind that both adults and children are on the same allowance, and a good deal is left to the discretion of those serving out the rations. Those refugees who have the means, supplement the ration allowance with extras, but some are not in this position, and to the adults, if there is no family of children to increase the allowance, such a dietary must prove a hardship.

J. Vital Statistics.

The administration of the refugee camp was taken over by the civil authorities on February 18th, 1901, the occupants then numbering 1,850. At the present time (June 26th) the refugees have increased to 4,704.

Table 1.—*Deaths: March to June 22nd, inclusive.*

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
March	13	14	27
April	29	39	68
May	61	73	134
To June 22nd	50	70	120
Totals	153	196	349

Table 2.—*Deaths: Age and Sex Distribution.*

——	Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		15 to 20 years.		20 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
March	2	4	5	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	5	1	0
April	8	6	13	9	1	1	1	2	0	8	1	8	5	5
May	11	8	26	28	10	9	5	3	1	6	0	9	8	10
To June 22nd ..	6	5	21	29	10	8	3	7	0	2	1	8	9	11
Totals ..	27	23	65	66	22	20	9	14	1	17	6	30	23	26

Total at all ages .. .. 349.

TABLE 3.—*Deaths from most Common Diseases: May to June 22nd. Age and Sex Distribution.*

—	Measles.		Typhoid.		Dysentery, Diarrhœa.		Diphtheria, Croup.		Respiratory Diseases.		Debility.		Total.		—
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ..	2	5	5	1	4	2	1	0	6	2	2	5	16	14	30
1 to 5 years ..	30	25	1	1	8	5	2	4	9	17	1	0	51	52	103
5 to 10 years ..	8	6	4	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	19	14	33
10 to 15 years..	1	2	3	3	2	1	—		2	3	—		8	9	17
15 to 20 years..	—		0	3	3	1	—		0	4	—		1	8	9
20 to 40 years..	1	3	1	5	0	1	—		0	2	—		2	11	13
Above 40 years	1	3	4	3	0	2	—		7	11	1	2	13	21	34
Total of each sex	43	44	14	17	17	15	6	6	25	40	5	7	110	129	239
Total of both sexes.. ..	87		31		32		12		65		12		239		

Deaths from all other causes (May to June 22nd)... ... 15

TABLE 4.—*Deaths from all Causes, at Different Age Periods: March to June 22nd.*

Under 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
114	109	10	31	6	30	23	26
223		41		36		49	

Total ... ... 349.

TABLE 5.—*Deaths from all Causes: March to June 22nd (illustrating the Age Period in which the Chief Variation between Male and Female Deaths occurs).*

Under 15 years.		15 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
123	123	7	47	23	26
246		54		49	

Total ... ... 349.

Table 1.

The number of female deaths exceeds the number of male deaths by 43, but this is chiefly brought about by the small number of males at present in the camp between the ages of 15 and 40 years, compared with the number of females at the same age period. Table 5 shows that, whereas the deaths of the young and old vary but little, those of the middle period of life are almost entirely female deaths, this age period contributing 40 out of the 43 deaths mentioned above.

Table 3.

The order of mortality from the various diseases is as follows:—(1) Measles; (2) Respiratory Diseases; (3) Diarrhœa and Dysentery; (4) Typhoid Fever; (5) Diphtheria and Croup; (6) Debility; the latter two groups each show the same total of deaths.

(1) *Measles.*—The complication broncho-pneumonia is answerable for almost every death from measles.
(2) *Respiratory Diseases.*—Pneumonia and bronchitis have proved extremely fatal, the former claiming by far the greater number of deaths.
(3) *Diarrhœa and Dysentery.*—The deaths have occurred chiefly among children.
(4) *Typhoid Fever.*—With the exception of pneumonia, this is the most fatal disease to adults.
(5) *Diphtheria.*—The deaths have all occurred in children below 10 years of age.
(6) *Debility.*—This condition is chiefly fatal to infants and the aged.

These tables show that the conditions of camp life are most trying to those at the extremes of life, and especially in the case of children.

Unfortunately, measles was brought into the camp not long after its formation, and soon reached epidemic proportions, which still continue.

Under the best circumstances measles is one of the most fatal diseases to children, and the conditions of camp life render the successful treatment of this disease particularly difficult, especially with respect to warding off lung complications, which are the chief cause of death. The disease has undoubtedly been fostered by the carelessness and ignorance of parents and relatives, who do all in their power to conceal fresh cases among the children, though it must be patent that the conditions of hospital life in the camp are very much more in favour of the patients than those of the tents, or the one-roomed houses of the huts. This concealment of measles patients must undoubtedly have led to the multiplication of cases, as the available air space of the tents, &c., is reduced to a minimum by the number of occupants, and there is a general huddling together during sleep, for the sake of warmth. The frequency of cases of pneumonia throughout the camp is no doubt due to the predisposing effects of the cold weather in conjunction with the vitiated atmosphere produced by closing up every available means of ventilation in the tents and huts. In several instances death has been accelerated, sometimes directly brought about by a wilful disregard of the doctor's orders, the relatives dosing the patients when not in hospital with various concoctions of their own fancy.

II.—SECTION B.

This section of the camp is pleasantly situated on sloping ground in an open valley to the east of Section A. The situation is sunny, well protected from wind, but the air circulation is unrestricted. The surface of the site inclines rapidly to a sluit, which carries away the drainage of the valley. This division of the camp is entirely composed of tents; the formation is regular, the tents being pitched at a distance of 40 feet apart. There are on an average six inmates to each tent, the total inhabitants of this section numbering 2,280. The condition of this camp with regard to the prevalence of disease is similar to Section A.

Unfortunately, when this section was first formed no discrimination was used with regard to the exclusion of infectious cases, and measles is now as prevalent as in the original camp.

Two tube wells are at present being sunk, but are not yet completed.

In other points the description given above of Section A is equally applicable here.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It cannot be expected, from the temporary nature of the accommodation and the circumstances under which the formation of the Refugee Camp has taken place, that each individual will be allowed the usual standard of air space granted under ideal circumstances. Even in the present conditions the refugee takes every care to prevent the access of fresh air to his domicile, be it tent or hut, by blocking up every aperture; tent walls are never raised; windows are kept closed.

The risks of camp life are rendered more serious by many of the habits of the refugees, who seem to have no idea of the duty of cleanliness, either to themselves or neighbours, in the removal of offal, slop-water, &c.; everything that can be deposited in the immediate surroundings of tent or hut is so disposed of, rendering the soil of the camp site more filthy daily, and the work of scavenging unnecessarily tedious.

With regard to the dietary the allowance is certainly small, but both children and adults are on the same allowance. I inquired particularly with respect to the sufficiency of the dietary; all were content with the exception of one woman, who complained that her husband did not find the meat sufficient, adding that farmers were accustomed to a large flesh diet.

To judge by outward appearances, the refugees all look in good, healthy condition.

The death rate among the refugees is undoubtedly very high, due in a great part to an epidemic of measles, which has proved very fatal. Even without the presence of epidemic disease the death rate must necessarily run high, as camp life, by the exposure during winter, would in any case induce a severe mortality among children. In this particular also the refugees are somewhat to blame by their conduct in concealing cases of disease in their families, thus ensuring the rapid spread of infection.

I beg to submit the following recommendations:—

1. That a tent-to-tent inspection be conducted twice weekly, for the discovery and removal to hospital of cases of concealed illness.
2. That all patients suffering from typhoid fever be removed to hospital.
3. That, in addition to the diseases at present isolated, patients suffering from pneumonia, severe bronchitis, or any other serious disease, be removed to hospital. (Another of the huts, the walls and roof being lined for the purpose, might be employed as a hospital pavilion for these cases.)
4. That a more liberal use be made of disinfectants for the linen, stools, &c., of the infectious disease pavilions.
5. That latrines be erected in the vicinity of the typhoid pavilions for male and female patients. (The construction of these latrines should be as simple as possible.)
6. That tanks for the reception of slop-water be placed throughout the camp, and their use enforced on the refugees.
7. That the scavenging of the camp be carried out more thoroughly than at present.
8. That the potato ration be given twice weekly in addition to and not substituted for the flour ration. (It would also be advisable to substitute meal for the flour ration twice weekly because of its higher nutritive value.)
9. That the school be closed temporarily. (This is a very serious step, but it must be remembered that in school children from infected and non-infected families alike meet, and are placed under the most suitable conditions for acquiring measles. I do not say that the disease is caught at school, but the school seems to me one of the most probable factors in the spread of the infection.)
10. That the tents (Section A) be removed to fresh ground within the encampment.

Report on Burgher and Native Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,
Pretoria, 26th July, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my No. C.-in-C./4614, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed report on Burgher and Native Refugee Camps from the Chief Superintendent, Orange River Colony, for the month ending 30th June, 1901, and a similar report on Transvaal Camps by the Military Governor.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Government Offices,
Bloemfontein,
15th July, 1901.

The Secretary, O.R.C. Administration,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this my Report on Burgher and Native Refugee Camps for the month ending 30th June, with a view to same being transmitted to the Acting High Commissioner, and General Commanding-in-Chief, in accordance with telegram No. K6015, dated the 12th instant.

1. *Camps, Distribution.*—No additional camps, either Burgher or Native, have been established since my Report up to the 31st May was submitted. A list of camps, distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation, is shown as under:—

RETURN of Strength on 30th June, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	Further accommodation for
Brandfort	287	514	1,014	1,815	100
Vredefort Road ..	189	427	749	1,365	400
Norvals Pont ..	501	884	1,387	2,772	50
Bloemfontein ..	829	1,299	2,625	4,753	250
Winburg	379	448	911	1,738	450
Springfontein ..	270	853	1,544	2,667	None.
Heilbron	269	568	1,240	2,077	—
Aliwal North ..	619	1,463	2,346	4,428	—
Kroonstad	802	1,024	1,971	3,797	600
Harrismith	70	200	386	656	70
Kimberley	396	626	1,164	2,186	300
Bethulie	380	1,048	2,012	3,440	None.
Total	4,991	9,354	17,349	31,694	

Total increase for the month ending 30th June, 6,807.

2. Medical Officers, Trained and Untrained Nurses, and their respective distribution, are as under:—

Camp.	Medical Officers.	Trained Nurses.	Untrained Nurses.
Bloemfontein	Dr. Becker. „ Baumann. „ Pern.	Sister Kennedy. Nurse Tuck. „ Ilbery. „ McLeod. „ Coleman.	Miss Loretz. „ Botha. „ Botha. „ Bell. „ Venter. „ de Wet. „ Kruger. „ L. Kruger. „ Ferreira. „ Hartman. „ Swanepoel. „ Geyer.
Brandfort	Dr. Martinius.	Nurse Moore.	Miss Koekmoer. „ Pieters. „ Joubert. „ Jacobs. „ Brosler. „ Harenger. „ Nieuwhout. „ Gravenstack.
Harrismith	Dr. Beor.	Nurse Macneilage.	Miss v. Jaarsveldt. „ Grusendorf.
Heilbron	Dr. Tregaskis. „ Clayton.	Nurse Allen.	
Kimberley	Dr. Westerfield.	Nurse Geyer.	Miss Kloppers. „ Bester. „ Rabie. „ Burns.
Kroonstad	Dr v. de Walt.	Nurse Strachan.	Miss Victor. „ Smit. „ de Bruin. „ v. Niekerk. „ v. de Gryp. „ E. de Bruin. „ Griesel. „ Senekal. „ v. Bagen. „ Hall.
Norvals Pont	Dr. Caldwell.	Nurse Broers. „ Schyfe.	Miss Piper. „ Stevens. „ Morlman. „ Anderson. „ Schenk. „ Snyman. „ Anderson.
Springfontein	Dr. Webb.	Nurse Bullen. „ Wessels.	Miss de Beer. „ v. Stryp. „ Hennings. „ v. Eden. „ Botha. „ Uys. „ Alberts.
Vredefort Road ..	Dr. Graham.	Nurse Lefevre.	Miss Rensburg. „ Coetzee. „ Stone. „ Schutte. „ Bobberts. „ Hammond.
Winburg	Dr. Schnehage.	Nurse Bakkes.	Miss Cooper. „ v. Rensburg. „ Kramer.
Aliwal North	Dr. Hoexter. „ Kops. „ Speedy.	Nurse Surtees. „ Headland.	
Bethulie	Dr. Wohlers.	Nurse de la Rouviers „ Roos.	Miss Botha. „ v. de Merwe.
Thaba' Nchu	Dr. Daniel.		

3. All deaths are published weekly in the Government Gazette, and relatives informed immediately. The rates of deaths per mille per annum from the 1st to the 30th June will be found as under :—

Camp.	Population on 30th June.	Deaths for June.	Rate per 1000 per annum.
Brandfort	1,815	11	72·1
Vredefort Road	1,365	18	156·24
Norvals Pont	2,772	28	120·12
Bloemfontein	4,753	137	336·9
Winburg	1,738	8	48·7
Springfontein	2,667	42	180·8
Heilbron	2,077	10	48·9
Aliwal North	4,428	33	84·5
Kroonstad	3,797	44	132·7
Harrismith	656	1	12·6
Kimberley	2,186	18	96·24
Bethulie	3,440	9	24·8

This gives, for the total population of the camps, an average of 109·1 per mille per annum for the month of June, against 116·76 per mille per annum for the month of May.

This is still abnormally high, but is accounted for as already represented in my previous Report, dated 12th June. I am glad to report that I now anticipate a very great reduction in the death rate, for the following reasons :—

(*a*) The health of Bloemfontein Camp is rapidly improving;
(*b*) The inhabitants of this camp have now overcome their aversion to sending their children to hospital, and have also to a great extent ceased to conceal disease;
(*c*) Additional hospital accommodation has been erected in the Bloemfontein Camp, one large ward being now devoted entirely to children suffering from measles;
(*d*) The severe winter weather is gradually abating; consequently the cold will not be felt to such a great extent by the young children.

A table showing the number of sick, weekly, in each camp, also the number of deaths among same, will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of sick, 1st to 7th June.	Number of deaths among sick, 1st to 7th June.
Brandfort	72	2
Vredefort Road	18	3
Norvals Pont	11	2
Bloemfontein	54	5
Winburg	20	1
Springfontein	35	7
Heilbron	—	—
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	43	1
Harrismith	3	0
Kimberley	26	3
Bethulie	15	1

Camp.	Number of sick, 8th to 14th June.	Number of deaths among sick, 8th to 14th June.
Brandfort	64	6
Vredefort Road	7	1
Norvals Pont	13	1
Bloemfontein	59	8
Winburg	14	1
Springfontein	28	3
Heilbron	—	—
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	38	5
Harrismith	5	0
Kimberley	40	3
Bethulie	12	1

Camp.	Number of sick, 15th to 21st June.	Number of deaths among sick, 15th to 21st June.
Brandfort	65	Nil
Vredefort Road	9	1
Norvals Pont	16	Nil
Bloemfontein	68	7
Winburg	11	2
Springfontein	24	2
Heilbron	—	—
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	43	1
Harrismith	6	0
Kimberley	42	5
Bethulie	17	2

Camp.	Number of sick, 21st to 30th June.	Number of deaths among sick, 21st to 30th June.
Brandfort	60	3
Vredefort Road	6	2
Norvals Pont	18	1
Bloemfontein	76	10
Winburg	13	1
Springfontein	32	4
Heilbron	3	3
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	33	6
Harrismith	7	0
Kimberley	40	3
Bethulie	18	1

The total number of children in all camps, under 15 years of age, who have died during June, is 232.

Sanitation.—The sanitation in all camps is in a very satisfactory state.

Health.—With the exception of Bloemfontein, the health of all camps is exceedingly good, allowing for the medical officers having had to combat outbreaks of measles and diphtheria. Measles has now broken out at Bethulie and Aliwal North Camps, but the epidemic is fast being got under. Medical officers consider that the severe weather, together with the fact that young children are under canvas, accounts for a certain number of deaths, but it must be borne in mind that the death rate among Boer children always has been high, even when living in their own homes, and this chiefly on account of the mothers taking so little care of their children.

Clothing and Blankets.—These continue to be distributed as required, and a large amount has been contributed by private persons.

Shops do a considerable business, and are undoubtedly a great boon to the better class of refugees. The following list gives the number of shops opened in each camp :—

Bloemfontein	9
Vredefort Road	3
Norvals Pont	2
Brandfort	1
Springfontein	1
Heilbron	1
Aliwal North	8
Kroonstad...	10
Harrismith	1
Kimberley	2
Bethulie	1

The prices of goods sold are still controlled by the Provost Marshal.

Supplies.—During the month, the good quality of supplies has been maintained by the contractors. There have been no complaints, and superintendents continue to speak highly of the quality. Some of the refugees feel the want of fresh vegetables, but owing to the enormous expense the supply would entail, and the dearth during war time of these commodities, I am unable to supply. Potatoes were given in lieu of meal on several occasions, but the refugees did not appreciate the change, consequently the original ration was reverted to.

Discipline.—The discipline of the burghers continues to be excellent; the people appear to be happier in Norvals Pont than in any other camp. I attribute this to the fact that all men are kept employed during the greater part of the day on some useful work.

Reports and Returns are regularly submitted by superintendents, as enumerated in my Report for the month ending 31st May.

Financial.—The total payments during June amounted to £43,913 16*s.* 9*d.*, representing a cost of $8\frac{5}{6}$-pence per refugee per diem.

The total expenditure from the 1st March to 30th June amounts to £102,271 10*s.* 5*d.*

These expenditures include the cost of a number of shelters, latrines, and other works of a semi-permanent nature, which will, at the wind-up of the camps, show considerable depreciation in value, but will no doubt be saleable.

The amount paid in salaries during June, is considerably in excess of that paid during May, owing—

(*a*) To the large increase in the numbers of refugees necessitating an augmentation of the staff;
(*b*) The salaries of the medical officers having been raised 30 per cent., to induce them to accept, or continue, the hard work under canvas;
(*c*) The increase in the hospital staff.

Education.—Schools are closed for the holidays for the present. Ample school accommodation is now provided, and the schools are found to be a great advantage, both to parents and the young under instruction.

Fuel and Transport.—This is still a great difficulty. There exists in many places a great scarcity of the former, and as regards the latter, while fully realising that the requirements of the army must be the first consideration, I am of opinion that increased facilities should be given to superintendents, for the following reasons :—

(*a*) All forage, transport wagons, and animals have been requisitioned by the military, the Civil Government consequently have no material to draw on;
(*b*) A single line of railway to feed and supply the enormous population is insufficient, therefore the difficulties that have to be surmounted by the various superintendents under this head are untold.

I should consider it a great concession. if more Scotch carts for collecting rubbish, etc., could be supplied, and forage to feed the animals.

In consequence of the delay in sending trucks forward from the coast, camps have run very short of provisions, and all reserve supplies have been exhausted. This difficulty in many cases has been met by sending trucks to meet urgent emergencies, from Bloemfontein, instead of direct from the coast.

Institutions.—Workshops, such as carpenters' and shoemakers', are established in all camps. These, I hope, will be on a larger scale shortly. Market gardening will be instituted in the coming spring.

General.—Between the 28th June and 5th July I was on tour inspecting the refugee camps at Springfontein, Bethulie, Aliwal North, and Norvals Pont. These were found in a satisfactory condition, and all was working very smoothly, the last mentioned camp being especially good.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice that the Government is particularly fortunate in its selection of camp superintendents. All are looked upon with great respect by the Boers, working indefatigably, and doing their utmost to treat the people under their control in a firm yet considerate manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,

Orange River Colony.

Report on Burgher and Refugee Camps in the Transvaal.

Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria,
July 26th, 1901.

To

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

I beg to forward June Report on the Transvaal Burgher Camps:—

Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., Consulting Surgeon to H.B.M.'s Forces, has been requested to make an independent report. He has visited the camps at Irene and Johannesburg—copies of his report attached. He is about to make a complete tour of inspection.

During the month I paid a surprise visit to Irene and invited the following gentlemen to accompany me:—Mr. D. Cinatti, Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires to the late Transvaal Government; Mr. Domela Niewenhuis, Dutch Consul-General to the late Government; M. Aubert, French Consul-General to the late Government; Baron Pitner, Austrian Vice-Consul.

I invited these gentlemen as so many malicious rumours of what is being done for the refugees in these camps are being purposely disseminated in Pretoria that I considered that a personal visit would do more to counteract the idea that there were any unnecessary privations than any other course.

Since my last Report I have been obliged to establish a new camp at Balmoral, owing to the large number of refugees that have come in from the Eastern Transvaal, and the fact that the camps at Middelburg and Belfast are full. As many as possible were sent to Barberton, where the climate is milder than the camps on high veldt. The water supply at this latter place is, however, a cause for anxiety, as it is limited.

On the whole there has been decided advance in the conditions of life amongst the inmates, they are more contented, appreciate more what is being done for them, and are learning valuable lessons in sanitation and cleanliness.

The total number of persons who have absconded amounts to 72, which, under the circumstances, is a very small number.

I attach a report from Mr. Sargent, of the Education Department, of the schools in the camp; measles have, however, interfered somewhat with education, but considerable progress has been made.

I have appointed Mr. Scholtz, late Superintendent of Irene Camp, as Inspector of all camps; he is now travelling round to ensure uniformity of treatment.

A financial statement of expenditure in these camps and relief for the months of February, March, April, May, is attached.

J. G. MAXWELL,

Major-General,
Military Governor, Pretoria.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts,
Pretoria, 26th July, 1901.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

Herewith I beg to submit the following documents relating to the burgher camps for the period 1st to 30th of June, 1901, and reports, as under :—

Statistical Return for month of June for all Burgher Camps.

Detail Reports of each Camp.

Report of Dr. Kendal Franks—on Irene Camp and Johannesburg.

Report on Schools in Burgher Camps from Director of Education.

General Financial Statement of Expenditure in Burgher Camps—February to May inclusive.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure during month of May.

Report of the Imperial Relief Committee—Johannesburg.

Report of Government Relief Committee—Pretoria.

Your obedient servant,

W. K. TUCKER,

General Superintendent.

TOTAL Number of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths, in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, 30th June, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 30.6.1901.				Average Daily Sick during Month.				Per cent.	Deaths during Month.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton..	870	135	315	420	17	1	6	10	1·72	3	—	2	1
Heidelburg	1,579	417	411	751	23	4	6	13	1·45	11	2	2	7
Irene	4,716	1,168	1,621	1,927	347	38	68	241	7·35	131	7	14	110
Johannesburg	3,428	689	1,236	1,503	14	1	2	11	4·08	41	2	6	33
Klerksdorp	2,560	333	924	1,303	6	—	2	4	·23	15	2	2	11
Krugersdorp	2,602	421	971	1,210	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Middelburg	7,425	1,439	2,592	3,394	517	86	216	215	6·96	166	17	25	124
Mafeking	1,842	325	322	1,195	27	7	13	7	1·46	3	—	1	2
Nylstroom	1,087	150	377	560	28	1	7	20	2·57	8	1	2	5
Pietersburg	3,145	873	982	1,290	320	95	107	118	10·17	54	11	12	31
Potchefstroom	6,065	944	2,350	2,771	280	5	38	237	4·61	235	7	22	206
Standerton	3,154	670	1,124	1,360	27	3	15	9	·85	32	4	8	20
Vereeniging	806	171	242	393	8	1	3	4	·99	6	1	3	2
Belfast	823	127	290	406	15	2	3	10	1·82	3	—	1	2
Lydenburg	24	6	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterval North	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid	201	16	100	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volksrust..	5,324	710	2,243	2,371	167	34	65	68	3·13	34	1	11	22
Total	45,659	8,596	16,111	20,952	1,796	278	551	967	—	750	55	111	584

W. K. TUCKER,

General Superintendent.

Pretoria.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 28th June, 1901.

CENSUS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp 14th June	7,728	14,038	21,057	42,823
„ 28th „	8,576	16,078	19,811	44,465

In addition to the above the following are in receipt of Government relief:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	258	1,204	1,877	3,339
Johannesburg	816	2,685	2,060	6,561
	1,074	3,889	4,937	9,900
Deaths for 2 weeks in Burgher Camps only ..	26	48	309	383

Births in Burgher Camps only:—

Since the reorganisation of the Burgher Camps in February, 318 children have been born, of whom 90 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Coloured Inmates, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 12th July, 1901.

CENSUS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camps 28th June	244	800	1,835	2,879
„ 12th July	395	257	412	1,064

Deaths for 2 weeks ... ... Total 3

General Superintendent.

BARBERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Barberton, month ending 30.6.1901.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children
In Camp 1	1901	113	189	274			
Arrivals		49	138	165			
Births		—	—	2			
					162	327	441
Departures		27	10	20			
Deaths		—	2	1			
					27	12	21
In Camp 31	1901.. ..	..	..	..	135	315	420

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	1	4	8
" " 14. " "	1	4	9
" " 21. " "	—	13.	4
" " 28. " "	1	5	15

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	—
" 12 years and 40 years..	—	2	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	—	—	—
Total	—	2	1

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	Influenza	—
Diarrhœa	—			Marasmus	1
Dysentery	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	1
		Whooping Cough ..	—		

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Barberton.

Report for Month, June, 1901.

Parole Men.—During the past month a number of applications were put in by burghers in a position to support themselves to be allowed out on parole. Many of these have their families in the town. The Authorities, however, would not consent to more than twenty residing outside the camp.

Arrivals.—A number of burghers and families arrived during the month and were accommodated in the new tents which had come to hand a short time before. These were pitched in the Agricultural Show Grounds, adjoining the camp, though separated by wire fencing through which openings had been made. It is my intention to remove this fencing later on, thereby making one large enclosure. The camp and show ground together should accommodate about 3,000 souls.

Water.—It is possible that there will be a scarcity of water within the next two months, the resources of the town not being equal to the unusual demand of local residents, garrison and the large and increasing number of refugees. This matter is engaging my attention, and the possibility of sinking wells, is under consideration.

Latrines, Wash Tables, Dust Bins, &c.—These have again been enlarged, and further accommodation will be supplied as the camp extends.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements have been very well carried out up to the present. but owing to the large increase in the population of the camp it will soon become necessary to increase the plant at present in use.

Constant supervision has to be exercised with respect to the refugees themselves, who, brought up for the most part in the open veldt, have little or no regard for hygienic rules.

Convicts.—I have had a large gang engaged clearing new ground, prior to pitching tents, and in anticipation of further arrivals of refugees.

Camp Hands.—Those engaged have been kept fully occupied, though reluctance to assist was shown by some. The majority of these people appear to be under the impression that it is the duty of the Government to support them, and will at times refuse to help even their own friends.

Commissariat.—This department has been conducted satisfactorily by the new Storekeeper.

Food Supply and Quality.—The food supplies have been coming in regularly, and the quality throughout has been most satisfactory.

Treatment of Sick.—A doctor, the P.M.O., assisted by the hospital matron and three nurses, are at all times available for the treatment of cases.

Persons seriously ill are at once removed to the hospital, while others are attended to daily in their tents. The doctor attends twice daily at the dispensary, and prescribes for those requiring medical treatment who are not too ill to attend. Broth and milk are liberally supplied to the sick, convalescent, and young children.

Certain of the refugees are employed in looking up all cases of sickness among the families, and these are immediately reported to the M.O.

We have no other nursing organisation, nor do I consider the hospital staff requires any assistance at present.

Hospital Accommodation.—The hospital consists of one large and one small brick building, and two marquees, capable of holding 25 beds.

Hospital Staff—A doctor, dispenser, matron, and three nurses (probationers) form the hospital staff. The probationers are refugee girls, and appear to be giving every satisfaction.

The following medical comforts were issued during the month :—

Hospital.

Milk	66 tins.
Rice	62½ lbs.
Brandy	5 bottles.
Quaker oats	36 lbs.
Tapioca	6 „
Soft soap	6 „
Butter	1 „
Sugar	95 „
Bovril	36 tins.
Wine	6 bottles
Tea	13 lbs.
Barley	13 „
Soap	41 „
Candles	144
Bacon	4½ lbs.
Salt	18 „
Soup meat	439 „

Camp.

Milk	430 tins.
Barley	18 lbs.
Tapioca	16½ „
Cornflour	4 „
Quaker oats	26 „
Tea	44 „
Rice	18½ „
Soup meat	50 „

In addition to the above, a quantity of soup has been made and issued daily from the hospital kitchen to deserving cases.

Church and School.—The Agricultural Hall is now used for worship. Services are held every Sunday by the Rev. Armitage (military chaplain) and Mr. Mears, the Wesleyan minister, who, as far as practicable, attend to the spiritual wants of the people.

The same commodious building, capable of accommodating 500 children, is used as a schoolroom during the week. The staff at present consists of the headmaster (Mr. M. White), one male, and three female teachers. The attendance is 35 children, increasing as refugees arrive.

A number of women and children are in need of warm clothing, and I shall be glad when the expected consignment of wearing apparel arrives, so that their wants may be attended to. With the exception of minor grievances, the causes of which are removed when possible, the inmates of the camp appear to be very contented, though anxiously looking forward to the cessation of hostilities, so that they may return to their homes.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

HEIDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Heidelburg, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st June, 1901	365	428	641			
Arrivals	59	22	136			
Births	—	—	4			
				424	450	781
Departures	5	37	23			
Deaths	2	2	7			
				7	39	30
In Camp, 30th June, 1901	..	..	..	417	411	751

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	3	9	14
„ 14. „ „	2	7	12
„ 21. „ „	6	6	18
„ 28. „ „	7	4	15

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	2
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	1	—
Total	2	2	7

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	1	Enteric	1	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	1	Whooping Cough ..	—	Babyhood	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	3	Spinal Injury	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	4	Marasmus	—		

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Heidelburg,
6th July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

Monthly Report for Heidelburg Camp.

Camp Generally.—Since writing my last Report the new camp has increased considerably, all the fresh arrivals being accommodated on the new site.

Water Supply.—The old source of supply has given up, but the upper fountain is a very strong one and gives sufficient water for all requirements of the camp.

I had some trouble with the military owing to the soldiers forming the pickets in the vicinity bathing in the fountain, but on complaining to the Commandant he speedily put a stop to this nuisance.

The fountain has since been enclosed with a barbed wire fence.

Transport.—I trust the Department will be able to supply me with mules or oxen very shortly, as I find it very difficult to procure transport in town or elsewhere. This is always a source of great anxiety to me, as the sanitary arrangements of the camp depend to a great extent upon the transport. Without animals it is impossible to remove refuse of the camp, which has to be carried a considerable distance to the depositing site. Mules are preferable to oxen, as there is no grazing for the latter, and the former do not require such a large amount of food.

Food Supply.—With the exception of the meat, the food supplied during the month has been of excellent quality. The meat supplied by the A.S.C. is, however, very poor; but this is not to be wondered at when one takes into consideration the long distances the sheep have to travel, and the scanty grazing to be obtained along the road.

Climate.—The weather during the past month has been exceptionally mild, and, as a result, the health of the camp has considerably improved, the number of cases of bronchitis and influenza being now very small.

Sanitary Condition of Camp.—Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining transport, the camp is kept fairly clean. Wheelbarrows would be very useful, and these I have requisitioned for; but in the meantime, have improvised conveyances out of coffee cases with wheels for the removal of rubbish.

The sanitary arrangements are excellent, and the contractor fulfils the contract made with him last month to my entire satisfaction. There are three different camps, each well supplied with all necessary sanitary facilities. It is, however, very difficult to get these people to observe hygienic rules, and they have to be continually watched in order to prevent them committing nuisances within the precincts of the camp.

Arrangements for Treatment of the Sick.—The doctor visits the hospital every morning, and sometimes twice a day when necessary. For an hour or so he attends at the tent set apart for a "chemist's shop" and "surgery" to

prescribe for those who are indisposed. The rest of his time is taken up in visiting the sick in camp whose ailments are not so serious as to necessitate their being sent to the hospital.

Large quantities of milk and broth are distributed daily to the sick and needy.

Committees.—I appointed Tent Inspectors, whose duty it was to report any cases of illness among the families to the doctor, but I found them of little use, so discharged them. There are no local committees at work here, nor do I think them necessary.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital consists of four large marquees, capable of holding 48 beds. The staff comprises the M.O., matron in charge, and four probationers, and there are also eight other probationers who can be called any time when required. There is no other nursing organization here, nor do I think such is required, as the hospital staff are quite capable of performing all the duties required of them.

The following medical comforts have been issued during the month :—

Condensed milk	1,300 tins.
Fresh milk	300 bottles.
Oatmeal	14 lbs.
Liebeg's extract	60 tins.
Bovril	24 pots.
Sugar	160 lbs.
Quaker oats	24 „
Brand's essence	24 pots.
Arrowroot	24 lbs.
Brandy, 12 bottles	1 case.
Port wine, 12 bottles	1 „

The Netherlands Bystand Fonds received their consignment of blankets, and issued 400 to people in camp, and also 50 from those received from Pretoria. They have also issued flannellette and clothing to indigents against the above fund. A further supply of flannellette and dress material for the women and children would be very acceptable.

Public Worship.—I have two large marquees pitched in camp for public worship for camp people only. Reverend Theron, living in town, is the spiritual adviser, and has been holding a course of Evangelical services in camp for the past month, and will be stationed here for some time to come. A. M. Strydom, living in camp, acts as minister to funerals, prayer meetings, etc.

School Accommodation.—There is no accommodation in camp, but the old Dopper Church, just outside, has been requisitioned by the Education Department. There is a headmaster with five assistants, and a large marquee has been erected for kindergarten. The attendance is about 300.

Condition of Arrivals.—The condition of women and children captured on commando and sent into camp is pitiable in the extreme. They arrive here with nothing, and report the destruction of even their matresses and blankets. This, of course, necessitates the issuing of blankets, etc., to them, considerably increases the expenditure of the department.

Poynton's Shop.—I have had every assistance from this firm, and have nothing to complain about regarding the store. I can always obtain blankets, etc., when necessary.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. A. ALLISON.

IRENE.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Irene, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st June, 1901	1,146	1,435	1,766			
Arrivals	156	288	378			
Births	—	—	18			
				1,302	1,723	2,162
Departures	127	88	125			
Deaths	7	14	110			
				134	102	235
In camp 30.6.1901	..	..	..	1,168	1,621	1,927

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	30	64	160
„ 14. „ „	39	56	242
„ 21. „ „	41	69	264
„ 28. „ „	44	87	297

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	5
Betweeen 1 month and 1 year	—	—	9
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	96
„ 12 years and 40 years..	5	14	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	7	14	110

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	79	Enteric..	7	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	7	Whooping Cough ..	2	Malaria	3
Dysentery	4	Influenza	—	Convulsions	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	25	Marasmus	1	Bright's Disease	1

(Signed) N. J. SCHOLTZ,

Camp Superintendent

Burgher Camp, Irene.

Medical Report for the Month of June, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Irene.

For this month there is a high death rate in camp. This is due:—

(1) To a severe epidemic of measles;
(2) To the great difference in temperature in the tent during the day and night;
(3) To the strong superstitions and aversions many have to fresh air and clean water:
(4) To camp life—to which many people are unaccustomed;
(5) To the diet—to which fresh milk is absent, also fresh vegetables;
(6) To the utter callousness and helplessness of many during illness, and their belief in all kinds of disgusting remedies;
(7) None will help another.

The sanitary arrangements are well carried out, but it will take centuries to instil hygienic principles into many of the people. Specimens of the water supply to the camp have been analysed, and a favourable report given.

The hospital is becoming more popular, and I am glad to be able to state that the brick hospital is progressing in construction.

The dispensary is well conducted under Mr. Hill, a qualified dispenser, assisted by two compounders.

(Signed) G. B. WOODROFFE,
M.O.

Irene, 2nd July, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Irene.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

New Arrivals.—The new arrivals during the month, numbering 822 persons, came chiefly from the districts of Rustenburg and Pretoria. These people were in a very poor condition, many of them suffering from malaria, or having the seeds of malaria in them; others being in a ragged state as regards their clothing. A considerable number of the more thrifty ones brought wagon boxes, and other light trunks containing clothing and other odds and ends with them, but most of them were badly provided with bedding. The children in particular were feeble, thin, and debilitated, and greatly in want of warm clothes.

Dry Canteen.—Of late this store has been doing very well. Several consignments of clothing, underclothing, etc., arrived during the month, and although all requirements were not actually fully met, the store has been of great assistance. A large number of blankets have been received and distributed on the requisition of the Superintendent. The class of clothing supplied by the canteen has been somewhat expensive, and the manager has been requested to remedy this by importing less expensive material, more suited to the requirements and means of the inmates. Owing to many of the people having been in camp for nearly six months, their clothes are very much worn, and the demand for free distribution has been very great. This demand has been considerably increased by the arrival of the people sent here from the Bush-veld and other parts of Northern Transvaal.

Sick.—The hospital contains 40 beds. Two medical men, a matron, two trained nurses and five probationers, one qualified dispenser and two assistants, form the hospital staff. In addition to these there are six volunteer nurses, each of whom has an area allotted to her as her sphere of labour for enquiring into the wants—medical and otherwise—of the people.

Local committees have been tried, but the ladies who were best fitted to serve on such committees absolutely declined to act, owing to the mixed and abusive class of people to be dealt with; they found it more than they could endure to listen to the abuse and railing of the lower-class refugees, who clamoured for things out of reason, and whose demands seemed to know no bounds.

The following medical comforts have been issued during the month :—

Mealey meal	370 lbs.
Sago	580 „
Arrowroot..	33 „
Pearl barley	312 „
Cornflour	95 „
Jelly	48 packets.
Beef tea	85 tins.
Cocoa	15 „
Oatmeal	150 lbs.
Brandy	35 bottles.
Port wine	22 „
Rice	80 lbs.
Candles	45 single.
Milk	103½ cases.

Blankets.—Up to the end of June 2,079 have been issued. During June alone 562 were given out. In addition to this, 750 sheepskins, and over 1,000 empty bags and canvas coverings were distributed.

A large quantity of shirting, dress stuffs, flannelette, socks and stockings, and a few men's suits have been given to those most needing such things.

Visitors and members of the ladies' committees in Pretoria have brought parcels of clothes every week, and have distributed the articles to the refugees after careful enquiry as to the merits and necessities of the recipients.

Public Worship.—Four large store tents have been erected for the use of the day school; these are used for religious meetings by members of the Reformed Church. They prefer these to a building 50 feet long which is available, and which is used by those who belong to the Church of England.

There are two sections of the Dutch Church here, known as the Dutch Reformed Church and the Dopper Church. The spiritual advisers of the former are the Rev. Bosman from Pretoria and the Rev. du Preez from Pietersburg, now residing in Pretoria. These gentlemen visit the camp on alternate Fridays. The spiritual advisers of the Dopper persuasion are two elders of the Church in Pretoria, who come out on Sundays and hold service. The English services are conducted by the Rev. J. P. Richardson in the building above mentioned; Mr. Richardson is a refugee from Pietersburg.

Education.—Schools were opened in this camp on the 17th May, after a census of the children available for school purposes was taken. The number of children between nine and sixteen was found to be 990. Since then several additions of families have been made to the camp, and the number of children has increased thereby by about 200. Of this number about 20 per cent. are kept from attending school either on account of illness in their tents or because their services are required by their parents in doing domestic duties. Many are kept away from the school—their parents being unwilling to allow them to come into contact with those whose brothers or sisters have the measles.

With a variety of other reasons, such as a floating population, parents unwilling to have their children taught English, it was considered possible to expect an attendance of about 500. Up to the present time there are 260 children on the register, of which 136 are boys and 124 girls, with an average daily attendance of 230. To accommodate these children there were four shelters, each 48 feet × 16 feet, containing 9,000 cubic feet, and capable of accommodating 60 children each. In addition to this there is a school room, 50 feet × 16 feet, capable of accommodating about the same number of children. The situation of these shelters is good, being outside the regular camp, and not too far from the sanitary arrangements. The staff consists of seven teachers, of whom two are refugees, viz.: the Rev. J. G.

Richardson and Mr. C. J. Smit, a matriculated student of the Cape University. Four of the non-refugee teachers are ladies from Pretoria, namely—Miss Weeber, Miss Wright, Miss Bosman, and Miss Scroby. These teachers are all under the superintendence of Mr. Leibbrandt, the head teacher.

It is anticipated that when the school furniture is completed, the original estimate of 500 in daily attendance will be very nearly reached. Desks and benches are being made by some of the burghers who have a fair knowledge of carpentering. They are paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem for such work.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The remarks under this head in the Report for last month are applicable now—a large section of the people—particularly those from the Bushveld and the back country parts, are most negligent of all hygienic rules, and I fear will not be able to understand the great need of such observances while the camp lasts.

Stores.—The quality of food stuffs has been excellent, and there has been no scarcity.

The meat supply has been a source of some trouble on account of the poorness of the sheep, but on the whole there has been no real ground of complaint.

Wood Supply.—Since getting wood from Nylstroom the supply has been much more satisfactory than heretofore. A supplementary supply is obtained from Oliphantsfontein. Coal has been received regularly in sufficient quantity.

Deserters.—During the past month nine men deserted, and presumably rejoined the commando of Boers in the neighbourhood.

(Signed) N. J. SCHOLTZ,
Superintendent.

JOHANNESBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Johannesburg, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	563	1,200	1,467			
Arrivals	166	103	140			
Births	—	—	11			
				729	1,303	1,618
Departures	38	61	80			
Deaths	2	6	33			
				40	67	113
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	689	1,236	1,505

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	—	2	10
„ 14. „ „	—	—	10
„ 21. „ „	1	3	11
„ 28. „ „	1	4	7
Total	2	9	38

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	17
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	4
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	2	3	—
Total	2	6	33

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	14	Influenza	—	Asthenia	2
Diarrhœa	2	Marasmus	3	Inanition	5
Dysentery	—	Childbirth	2	Convulsions	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	5	Croup	1	Old Age	3
Enteric	1	Heart Disease	—		
Whooping Cough	—	Phthisis	1		

(Signed) A. NOBLE,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg.

Report for Month of June, 1901.

Sick.—All refugees that are suffering from sickness of a mild nature are treated by the medical officer in the tents and houses in which they live, whereas the more serious cases are removed to the camp hospital. The medical officer attends at the camp dispensary at fixed hours in the morning and afternoon, and prescribes for all minor cases that come to see him.

The camp hospital is a spacious, lofty, and very airy building, 55 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 20 feet high. It contains 24 beds, all well furnished, and is amply provided with all necessaries for medical and nursing purposes, and makes an admirable hospital. A good kitchen and a furnace for the destruction of typhoid stools are attached. Adult males who may be ill are treated in bell tents, with double canvas, adjoining the main building.

The Hospital Staff consists of one doctor, one dispenser, two nurses, and four Dutch assistants, taken from among the refugees.

Auxiliary Nurses.—There is another nursing establishment. The medical officer has organised a staff of eight probationers from among the refugees. These young ladies, who are working gratuitously under the medical officer, are aided by three paid nurses supplied by the Dutch Church Committee. The duty of this staff is to visit each tent or habitation every morning, prepare a list of the sick, and personally conduct the medical officer to these patients. They make themselves familiar with the wants of the refugees, and distribute the medical comforts, blankets, and clothing, and nurse the sick. The medical officer speaks in the highest terms of the good work done by these volunteers, and of their loyalty to him and to the camp staff.

Medical Comforts issued during the month were:—

Brandy	62½	ozs.
Port wine	26	,,
Milk (condensed)	1,941	tins.
Milk (fresh)	618	bottles.
Bovril	240	oz. tins.
Arrowroot...	70	lbs.
Soap	4,030	bars.
Candles	97	packets.
Meat	650	lbs.

butter, bacon, cocoa, jellies, jams, tea, oatmeal, and other sundries.

Dry Canteen.—This has been of great benefit to the inmates, as they have been able to provide themselves with many extras in the way of groceries, and have moreover bought warm clothing to a considerable amount. The canteen was opened on the 22nd April, and the purchases made by refugees amount to £3,823 14*s.* 3*d.* Of this amount about three-fifths were spent in groceries and the remainder in clothing.

Religious Services.—On Sunday mornings Sunday School is held at 10.30, under the superintendence of a Mr. Le Roux, a member of the Johannesburg Dutch Church. A service is held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and is well attended.

Every evening Prayer Meetings are held in 8 or 10 places in the camp, generally presided over by an elder or deacon of the Dutch Church. The spiritual advisers of the refugees are the Revds. Dempers, Meiring, Nel, and Theron, all belonging to the Dutch Church.

School Accommodation consists of the platform in the grand stand of the race course, about 75 feet × 15 feet, and 4 marquees provided by the Educational Department.

The number of children on the roll is	310.
The average attendance is	289.

Staff.—1 supervisor and 5 teachers.

The Sanitation of the camp comes under the Mines Sanitation Department. Pails are used, and the removal is done by contractors; slop tanks are provided, 10 for the 6 large sheds and 1 for every 49 tents. The contents are removed by the contractors daily. Dust bins are also provided and are used by the people for depositing rubbish for removal. Three Scotch carts are constantly at work removing refuse. The inhabitants of this camp are utterly ignorant of hygienic rules, and it is most difficult to make them observe the simplest of them. Six men are constantly on the watch to see that they use the facilities provided for keeping the camp clean.

New Arrivals.—As regards clothing, the people arriving are generally very badly off, very few of them being provided with anything more than is necessary for camp life of the shortest duration. Many of the men came here with absolutely nothing but what they stood in. Those who had any money, or had homes in Johannesburg, have provided themselves with articles of which they were in most need.

Military Governor's Visit.—The only event to break the monotony of camp life which occurred during the month was the welcome visit of His Excellency the Military Governor, which took place on the 16th. He was taken all through the camp, and discussed various matters connected with the welfare of the people here. On leaving he was kind enough to express satisfaction at the condition of the camp.

Voluntary Surrenders.—The men who were sent here from Green Point and Ladysmith have expressed much disappointment at not being permitted to return to their houses, as they seem to have concluded from the fact that, when they were released from those detention camps, that they were to be allowed to do so. These men are the least contented inmates of the camp, and give more trouble to the officials than any other class of the refugees.

Rations.—The average number drawing rations during the month is as follows:—

Europeans ..	656 men,	1,215 women,	1,472 children.
Natives ..	29 ,,	9 ,,	16 ,,

Food Supply.—There has been a good supply of flour of good quality, but the supply of sugar and coffee has not been quite so satisfactory. It has been necessary to purchase a large quantity of both articles locally. No complaints have been made in regard to the quality of any of the articles supplied during the month.

The slaughter stock, however, which is supplied by the stock depôt, has been very poor, and the condition of the meat supplied has in consequence been uninviting to the ordinary appetite.

The Medical Officer's report is as follows :—

The general health has been excellent during the past month, although there were a large number of cases of influenza and feverish colds. These fortunately were very mild in character.

The visitation of measles has at last ended, in its epidemic form. There are fresh cases always cropping up, but these are, I am glad to say, usually of a most harmless type. The deaths that have taken place from measles during the month were from old cases, relics of the epidemic.

Whooping Cough has made its appearance in different parts of the camp, notwithstanding all efforts to isolate the primary cases. It is not of a virulent character, and, so far, has caused no mortality.

A few cases of enteric fever have arisen. How these originated is difficult to tell, but, as the refugees enjoy a good deal of liberty, it is almost certain the infection came from outside the camp.

Our water supply is of excellent quality.

A further supply of clothing for women and children is now necessary. The issuing of flannellette, to be made by the women themselves, has proved a great success, and I strongly urge that more material be supplied—not ready-made clothing—especially for making underclothes. I am sending in a requisition with all necessary details for stuffs and quantities.

Boots for women and children should be veldschoens. Veldschoens are more comfortable, fit better, last longer, and are more easily mended than ordinary boots and shoes.

The food rations are still of a most excellent quality. The meat is, unfortunately, exceedingly poor, but, notwithstanding that, I advise it to be issued in preference to tinned meat. Should the meat continue to be so poor, I strongly recommend the serving of a portion of fat or lard, which I could distribute as a medical comfort.

(Sgnd.) HERBERT CROOKS,
M.O.

KRUGERSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	315	551	642			
Arrivals	125	440	602			
Births	—	—	3			
				440	991	1,247
Departures	19	20	29			
Deaths	—	—	8			
				19	20	37
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	421	971	1,210

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	—	2	—
,, ,, 14 ,, ,, ...	—	—	1
,, ,, 21 ,, ,, ...	—	—	—
,, ,, 28 ,, ,, ...	—	—	—

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	5
,, 12 ,, ,, 40 ,, ...	—	—	—
,, 40 ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	—	—	—
,, 50 ,, ,, over ,, ...	—	—	—
Total	—	—	8

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric and Starvation ..	1	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping Cough, Croup..	1	Scalds and Burns ..	2
Dysentery	2	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis..	2	Marasmus	—		

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Krugersdorp,
7th July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in forwarding this, my first Report on the Krugersdorp Camp.

Camp Site.—The camp is pitched on sloping ground under some koppies east of Krugersdorp, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The ground here is damp, but I have had deep trenches dug, and the camp thus drained. This work of necessity has been expensive, but was of the greatest importance.

Water Supply.—This has caused me great anxiety, but I have now had a large reservoir built, which holds sufficient water to supply the whole camp. Fearing that this supply will not be sufficient when the camp increases, I have commenced to sink a well, which, at a depth of seven feet, gives a good supply. With these two sources, it should be possible to supply the demand which will in all probability be made.

Dam and Washing Sites.—A dam has also been constructed, and sufficient water led out for the washing tanks, six of which are completed, and 10 more are in course of building. These tanks will be of the greatest service and

convenience to refugees, as there is no other water available for washing purposes in vicinity of the camp. The cost of material and work is £44.

Sanitary.—The latrines, of which there are six, are placed as follows:—Four in centre of the camp and two at the east end for convenience when the camp is enlarged.

The pail system is in vogue, and a clearance is made daily by the Krugersdorp Sanitary Board's carts. Cleanliness is strictly enforced, and those who disobey hygienic rules are severely dealt with.

Church and School.—The church tent, a large one, some 100 ft. by 40 ft., and capable of holding over 500 worshippers, is erected in the centre of camp and is under the direct supervision of the Dutch Reformed minister of Krugersdorp. Services are held regularly, the spiritual advisers being elders of the church and inmates of this camp.

The church tent is also used for school purposes and there are some 200 children attending, with five teachers under the supervision of Mr. Mills of the Education Department.

Garden.—A garden has been commenced, but at present little can be planted owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Cooking Places.—Bricks are being made by the burghers, and when possible a number of ovens will be erected for the convenience of those who have no stoves.

Hospital.—The hospital marquees, eight in number, are pitched north-east of the camp, and near them a building has been erected, 32′ × 12′ 6″, costing £32, and consisting of three rooms, one of which is used as a dispensary and the other two as matron's and nurses' rooms. A kitchen has also been built. The hospital staff consists of Dr. Aymard, Mrs. Harnett (the matron), four Dutch girls, and one orderly.

Two of the probationers assist the doctor in a tent-to-tent visitation daily, and all cases of illness and distress are reported to him.

Local Committee.—The local committee have been of little or no help, and in fact they were so irregular in their visits and disinclined to follow out my instructions, that I had to request them to discontinue visiting. I find that my own committee people in camp do the visiting far more satisfactorily.

Nursing, etc.—Up to the present no other nursing organisation has been necessary.

There are only two cases in hospital.

Since the formation of the camp there have only been eight deaths, of which three were from starvation, the patients having been brought into camp in a dying condition.

The death rate for June was barely 3 per 1,000.

The medical officer spends from four to five hours daily in the camp, which he visits both morning and evening.

Medical Comforts.—Medical comforts, such as milk, meat extracts, arrow-root, rice, butter, tea, jam, cornflour, quaker oats, brandy, port wine, biscuits and soup are freely supplied on the doctor's order, and the distribution I personally supervise.

Accommodation.—At present the camp is overcrowded, the tents which were indented for not having yet come to hand. As soon as these arrive, however, there will be plenty of room for all the families.

Blankets.—I have now issued 600 blankets to the indigents, and otherwise made them as comfortable as possible.

Nearly 250 camp kettles have also been issued.

Store.—The store built in the first place is now quite inadequate for our requirements, so I am having it enlarged, allowing for an influx of another 2,000 refugees.

This I trust has your approval.

In conclusion, I should like to record my deep appreciation of the great help accorded me by the Military Authorities here, especially the Commandant and Brigade-Major, who on all occasions have rendered me the most willing assistance.

Poynton Bros.—So far Poynton's store has been of very little use to

me, as there is no stock of any value, at least not for the requirements of the people. The goods were so dear that I had to remonstrate with their manager, who then reduced the prices.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

Krugersdorp,
5th July, 1901.

The S.O.,
Burgher Camp.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I consider the health of the camp to be very good.

The water supply is good.

The latrine arrangements answer very well.

The hospital is in a forward condition and when properly equipped will be of great service.

At present I am only aware of one positive case of typhoid fever—this is now isolated, and the necessary precautions are being taken.

The death rate is very small, scarcely 3 per thousand.

The question of vaccination will have to be considered owing to the outbreak of smallpox at Boksburg, and as a precautionary means.

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. L. A. AYMARD,
Surgeon to Burgher Camp,
Krugersdorp.

KLERKSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.6.1901	..	..	..	267	719	978
Arrivals	144	335	489			
Births	—	—	4			
				144	355	493
				411	1,074	1,471
Departures	76	148	157			
Deaths	2	2	11			
				78	150	163
In Camp 30.6 1901	..	..	..	333	924	1,303

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	—	1	6
„ „ 14. „ „	—	—	3
„ „ 21. „ „	2	1	3
„ „ 27. „ „	4	5	—

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	11
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	—	2	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	2	2	11

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Dentition	1
Diarrhœa	—	Influenza	—	Membranous Croup ..	2
Dysentery	3	Marasmus	—	Meningitis	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	4	Nephritis	1	Phthisis	1
Enteric	2	Heart Disease	—		

(Signed) H. W. HOWARD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
7th July, 1901.

Report for June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to Report for the month of June as follows :—

Treatment of the Sick.—The medical officer attends daily to the sick at the camp, and all prescriptions and orders for medical comforts are despatched at once to the compounder by orderlies, who issue the medicines and comforts under the direction of an overseer to the right parties. Serious cases are at once removed to the hospital on the M.O.'s order. Cases of measles, scarlet fever, and other diseases requiring isolation, are placed in marquees removed at convenient distances from camp, as directed by the M.O.

Committees for Visiting the Sick.—Overseers are appointed to visit each tent daily before the arrival at the camp of the M.O., and all sick warned to attend at the M.O.'s tent, except serious cases and those requiring special treatment, in which cases the tents are noted and visited by the M.O. without delay. The midwife attends to cases in her department, and is always at the disposal of any case requiring attention, whether by night or day, and any sudden illness occurring is immediately reported to the M.O.

Local Visiting Committees.—This work is performed by the overseers and midwife, and carried out as above stated.

Hospital Accommodation.—If necessary, about 60 patients could be accommodated in the Exchange building, which is used as the hospital, and another 50 in marquees, of which I have a sufficient number.

Hospital Staff.—This is composed of the—

Medical Officer	Dr. Russell.
Compounder	Mr. Rubin.
Matron	Miss Broadhurst.
Nurse	Miss Dorey.
Probationer (Refugee) ..	Miss Lummer.

Other Nursing Organisation.—No other nursing staff is employed. Relatives attend to their own sick in camp under the supervision of the M.O.

Distribution of Blankets and Clothing.—Previous to June, 232 blankets have been issued, and during June, 203—a total of 435. No clothing has been received for distribution. Orders on Messrs. Poynton Bros. for clothing have been issued to the most needy, to the value of £50, which amount I was authorised to expend by the Secretary of the Burgher Camps Relief Fund. Accounts for these orders have not yet been sent in by the firm mentioned. No voluntary gifts have been made.

Public Worship.—The school house, Old Dutch Church, and a marquee have been set apart for this purpose, the officiating laymen being Mr. Hesse, Mr. Smook, and Mr. de Wet. Sunday schools are also conducted by the first named, assisted by ladies from the camp and town.

Schools.—The accommodation consists of the Government school house and the Old Dutch Church. The attendance—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Refugees	165	223	386
Non-refugees	29	29	56
Total	194	252	446

School Staff.—Head teacher, Mr. Hesse; assisted by Miss Cawood, Miss Teengs, Miss D. Jooste, Miss M. Cawood, Miss J. Jooste, Miss Firsten, Miss Lelyveld, Miss Boshoff, and Miss du Toit.

Sanitary Arrangements.—Nine buildings, containing a total number of 76 buckets, are placed at convenient distances from camp in accordance with the M.O.'s instructions. Buckets are emptied daily, and the seats scrubbed regularly, in some instances twice daily. Two burgher women attend to the women's latrines and instruct newcomers as to sanitary regulations, the men's having the attention of the men overseers. There is very great difficulty in getting the people to comply with the regulations, and constant watch has to be kept. Those acquainted with Boer character and habits will understand the difficulty experienced in inducing the people to observe sanitary rules.

All refuse is removed from camp daily to depositing sites, from whence it is taken away in wagons.

Condition of the People on arriving.—Many arrive with little more than they have on their backs, some without bedding, others without pots or kettles, and in the majority of cases with no bedsteads. On the other hand, a number were allowed to bring most of their furniture, including organs and pianos, which latter might well have been left behind. I consider sufficient clothing, cooking utensils, and bedding are not allowed to the people, many of whom state that the clothing is taken away from them and burnt in consequence of insufficient transport. The necessity of supplying their wants entails a great deal of needless expense to the department.

Poynton's Shop.—Owing to this firm not having a sufficiently varied stock, very little benefit has been derived from this. Weeks have passed without their being able to supply the ordinary necessary articles. When blankets were very much needed, none were obtainable. A few rugs could be had at high prices, but their stock of clothing has been very limited. Messrs. Poynton, however, are not wholly to blame, as the delay has been caused principally by their inability to obtain trucks.

During the past month wood parties were sent to Macharie for fuel, and a number of truck loads stacked, three loads of which were burnt when the train was wrecked by the Boers; the remainder was recovered a few days ago. Attached to this particular train was a truck containing tents for this camp. These suffered the same fate as the wood, and, in consequence, the women and children in camp had to endure considerable hardship through this action of their male relatives and friends.

Food.—With the assistance of the A.S.C. the supply of food stuffs has been maintained, and the quality has been of the best, with the exception of the meat, which is very poor, chiefly owing to the limited grazing area.

Climate.—Unusually warm days have been experienced, but at night time, and particularly in the early morning, the air is very keen. Influenza is running its course in the camp, and has likewise attacked members of the staff, two of whom were confined to their rooms for a week.

Surrenders.—A few surrendered burghers have come in lately, who state that many others are watching their opportunity to follow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp.

Medical Report for June, 1901.

Since my last Report there has been a considerable increase in the number of refugees accommodated, which has necessarily increased the number of patients and the death rate per month, although, taking into consideration the increase, the average number of patients remains the same, and the same can be said of the death rate also.

The sanitary condition of the camp has been excellently arranged for, and consequently, up to date, there has been no outbreak of enteric, and but few cases of infection.

As is usual at this season, the sudden changes from the warm days to the cold frosty nights cause influenza and pneumonia in adults, and bronchitis, pneumonia, and dysentery in children, and these account for the largest number of deaths.

The rations issued and the water supply are both wholesome and of good quality, and no complaints under this head have been received.

In respect to medical comforts—milk is a matter that has received special attention, especially as regards the distribution of a sufficient quantity to the children. In respect to other medical comforts, every care is taken that, while they are issued when necessary, no undue advantage should be taken.

Measles.—This infectious disease has appeared in the district, and, doubtless, sooner or later we may have to combat the same in our camps, and, should we have to do so, every effort will be made to prevent the spread.

Deaths.—

Children, 1 year to 12 years..	11
Women, 12 years to 40 „	2
Men, 40 „ 50 „	1
Men, 50 „ and over	1
Total	15

Causes of Deaths.—

Pneumonia	4
Dysentery	3
Enteric	2
Meningitis	2
Membranous croup	2
Phthisis	1
Nephritis	1
Total	15

One death from meningitis, original cause—*Dentition.*

The number of patients treated in hospital—

Remaining in hospital 31st May	2
Admitted during the month	16
Discharged from „ „	7
Died in hospital „ „	3
Remaining in hospital on last day of the month ..	8

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSELL,
M.O.

MIDDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Middelburg, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	1,498	2,138	3,001
Arrivals	194	512	634			
Births	—	—	27			
				194	512	661
				1,692	2,650	3,662
Departures	236	33	144			
Deaths	17	25	124			
				253	58	268
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	1,439	2,592	3,394

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	88	185	153
„ 14. „ „	83	191	155
„ 21. „ „	81	212	194
„ 28. „ „	84	249	212
	95	214	298

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	13
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	20
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	91
„ 12 years and 40 years	7	21	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	5	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	5	2	—
Total	17	25	124

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	100	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	3
Diarrhœa	6	Whooping Cough ..	—	Malaria	4
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—	Convulsions	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	36	Marasmus	2	Various	12

(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Middlebury,
6th July, 1901.

Report for June, 1901.

I regret my Report for this month will be very gloomy reading, owing to the measles epidemic and the unfortunate accident which befell the late storekeeper, Mr. Anderson.

With regard to the measles epidemic—it was to be expected that, with so many children in this big camp, it would have to run its course, and our greatest difficulty was to induce the parents (mothers, in most instances) to take proper precautionary measures, and to persuade them to give the medicines prescribed for this complaint. In many instances children recovering from measles are allowed to go out on the sixth or seventh day, the most critical stage of the disease, instead of being kept in the tents for thirteen days. The result is that the mortality due to measles has been heavier than it would have been otherwise. Added to this is the fact that very many of the people suffered from a paucity of blankets and warm clothing, and that tent life in mid-winter, at this altitude, is hardly endurable even under favourable conditions. As regards blankets, we are now better supplied, but even a plentiful supply of blankets does not compensate for lack of warm clothing. Of clothing, only a comparatively small quantity has arrived and been distributed.

In the matter of medical and nursing attendance, I am satisfied that the utmost possible has been done by the staff.

I propose dealing with the queries contained in your Supplementary Circular, No. 43, *seriatim*:—

1. *Arrangements for Treatment of Sick.*—There are ten marquees for hospital, of which eight are F.P.'s and two big ordinary marquees, to which bad cases are taken. There are four matrons, each with two to four probationers (refugees). There is a tent-to-tent visitation by the matron in charge of each camp or section, who instructs her probationers in applications, fomentations and other duties. Out-patients attend the dispensary daily, and other patients are visited by the matron in charge of that section.

2. *Committee for Visiting the Sick in their Tents.*—This is done efficiently by the matrons and their probationers, of whom there are fourteen—four matrons and ten probationers.

3. *Local Committees.*—There is no local committee, and I doubt whether it would be possible to get a committee of this nature to act permanently. Several cases of sickness have, however, been reported from time to time by friends of the sick, and the overseers of the various sections of the camp, of whom there are twelve, have all had instructions to report any cases of serious illness in their camps. The people, too, have been told to apply, in the first instance, in all matters, to their overseers.

4. *Hospital Accommodation.*—Consists of ten marquees, taking from eight beds each to about eighteen, as described in Query No. 1. We have marquees to spare should more be required.

5. *Staff.*—Consists of three doctors, two dispensers, four matrons and ten probationers, and one man who was formerly attached to the Boer Ambulance. The doctors attend the patients sent in from their respective camps. These are under charge of the matron of that camp and her probationers.

6. *Other Nursing Organisation.*—Only as above stated.

7. *Medical Comforts Issued.*—Brandy, port wine, whisky, milk, maizena, quaker oats, oatmeal, rice, etc., as per monthly statement.

8. *Clothing and Blankets.*—The value of the clothing distributed, and quantity, may be seen by Poynton's account, enclosed herewith.

9. *Public Worship.*—Four large marquees in four camps, Rev. Mr. Mare, Bosman, a deacon and missionary, and two other deacons attend to the spiritual needs of the people.

10. *School Accommodation.*—A Dopper church, half a mile from the nearest point in camp, which will accommodate 310 children. Two marquees

in camp for infant school. The staff consists of 13 teachers; attendance 292, which is exclusive of 174 children who were absent owing to sickness or fear of sickness, and whose names have been taken off the roll. The attendance would be greater were it not that many children are so poorly clad and are without stockings and shoes.

11. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The accommodation consists of 28 closets and 2 urinals. These contain 130 pails. This is not sufficient; there should be at least 20 more closets, carrying 80 pails. As soon as timber and iron are obtainable, these will be built. The more ignorant amongst the people are utterly regardless in the observance of hygienic rules; many of these have constantly to be spoken to, reprimanded and sometimes threatened with punishment. The small children are the worst offenders, and although they are provided with low seats, these are often in a dirty state. Old weakly natives, unfit for hard work, are always in attendance with scrubbing brushes and brooms, and are constantly cleaning up and applying chloride of lime.

12. The condition of many of the new arrivals (as I have already pointed out in my several letters dealing with this subject) is deplorable. Some families had one blanket only, and many have only the clothing they stand up in. There are several hundred children, boys and girls, without shoes or stockings, and some girls with only one garment. The majority of these people, old and young, are accustomed at this time of the year to be in the Bushveldt, and they therefore feel the intense cold here very much, and suffer accordingly.

13. *Poynton's Shop.*—The assistance I have derived from this shop is represented by the amount of their accounts, £406 8*s.* 6*d.* Their place is far too small to carry sufficient stock to meet the requirements of over 7,000 people; they have added a small room on to one gable end, but the place is still far too small; the crush to be served when a small lot of stuff does arrive, is great. I have had no cases of insubordination, with the exception of two men who refused to clean up around their tents, but who very soon collapsed when their overseer threatened them with the superintendent's presence. I have to keep a tight rein, and in consequence have no trouble with these people.

General.—I consider it advisable that a marriage officer should be appointed in the town, as several couples have asked permission to marry, but there is no officer to perform this duty.

Many men are most anxious to take the oath of allegiance; about 15 have done so, but I have now been informed that, except in very urgent cases, the oath will not be administered in the meantime.

My difficulty as regards the men is to find employment for them. Many are most anxious to work. I have suggested to the District Commissioner that, as the dam which supplies the town with water, and which is near my camp, is greatly in need of repair, 50 or 60 of my men could be taken on to do the work. In the matter of building material required for erection of w.c's., roof of sod buildings, katels for old women, &c., I was unable during the month to procure any, with the exception of material for three w.c's., supplied on loan through the kindness of the O.C.R.E. As instructed, I have now arranged with the O.C.R.E., to order my requirements in this line from Delagoa Bay. This arrangement is a great relief to me. In consequence of the heavy death rate, I have been very short of wood for coffins. I bought up all the packing cases I could find, and last Sunday the O.C.R.E., again assisted me with 50 planks. I have just managed to keep going, but with the greatest difficulty, and the time lost in securing material I could not well spare from my other duties. However, I feel sure that now a good arrangement has been made, I need not anticipate any more difficulty under this head.

Burghers' Cattle.—Since my complaint as to the action of the O.C. (A.S.C) Supplies here, in refusing to deliver back to the burghers their lost cattle, I have had fewer complaints. I am doing all in my power to induce the burghers to remove their cattle to the low country. I have still about 300 cattle to send away, and have been waiting for the last ten days to obtain trucks for this purpose. Owing, however, to the transport of so many troops east lately, I have been unable to obtain trucks. Once these cattle are removed, another source of annoyance and trouble will disappear.

There are many families belonging to Pretoria and other districts to be removed. Once the camp can show a clean bill of health, I will transfer these.

Of 517 people brought in by the two columns on the 25th ult. and the 2nd instant, only 217 have been transferred to Belfast and Barberton. The balance of 300 could not be removed in time, and some of these contracted measles. It is to be regretted that people brought in cannot be sent direct to their destinations, although in the case of the two lots above referred to, I believe this camp was the nearest point. Still, with the continual additions to my camp, it is impossible for things to run smoothly. I hope, however, in a short time, by drafting off people to their respective districts, so as to arrange matters by reducing my camp to 5,000, thus enabling me more easily to arrange for the disposal to their homes of those who will be here on the termination of hostilities.

The deaths for the month totalled 170. The number of orphans in camp now number 186, of whom 65 are males and 121 females, as per attached list. I am now placing the orphans together in one part of the camp, and am appointing married couples to take charge of them.

In conclusion, I wish again to place on record my appreciation of the support I have received from my staff during the heavy month we have passed through. Two out of the three have worked every night up to 10.30 and 11 p.m.

(Signed) F. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

The report of the P.M.O., who has been worked very hard, will be forwarded to-morrow.

Refugee Camp,
Middelburg.

12*th July*, 1901.

C. R. Gardner, Esq.,
Superintendent.

Dear Sir,

I regret that the amount of work devolving upon me has prevented my submitting what should be my monthly report upon the health and sanitary condition of your camp before this; even now I cannot make time to put together the statistics of the cases of death for the month, but I hope to furnish you with this in a few days. This report, therefore, will deal only generally with cause and number of deaths during last month.

There has been, unfortunately, a large increase in number of cases of sickness and in number of deaths in your camp during June. This has been due to the epidemic of measles and of influenza, in addition to the usual ailments and deaths occurring amongst the aged and those subject to chronic ailments found normally during the cold winter months. Measles commenced during the 3rd week of May, and, affecting a large area simultaneously, put all possibility of effective isolation out of the question. The camps first affected were the Ermelo and Middelburg camps, from which it spread rapidly to the remainder, and where it is still rampant.

Influenza commenced about the middle of June, carrying off a good many middle-aged people of weak existence and old people; but unfortunately the camps were full of children, young adults, and even of middle-aged people, who were scarcely convalescent from measles; these convalescents, with their constitutions still weak, mucous membranes scarcely healed from the eruption of measles, have fallen an easy prey to what is ordinarily not a dangerous disease, and a large number of young adults especially have succumbed within 48 hours to influenza, having got over an attack of measles and even been out again.

Many hundreds of cases of measles have occurred in the camp, and the mortality during June from this disease has been about 100 out of a death rate of 164. Influenza comes next as the cause of death, though it has often been difficult to say when the former ended and the latter commenced. The

cause of death in nearly all these cases of death has been capillary bronchitis and pneumonia, in influenza a very insidious pneumonia. The complications occurring after or with measles, other than those already stated, have been acute nephritis in some, meningitis in a very few, and one bad case of cancrum oris.

The hospital in your camp has this month received about 40 fresh cases; cases of measles, being infectious, were not admitted; they have mostly been acute bronchial diseases, cases of nephritis, of heart disease, wounds, including a bad compound fracture of the thigh, and a few severe cases of influenza.

Among the out-patients the bronchial catarrhs take the first place, jaundice, anæmia, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, etc., bring up the numbers to about 50 a day. The numbers attending this month have not been so large as during May.

The visiting amongst the tents, when often 5, 7, or 9 children have had to be severally attended to and examined, has been unusually heavy. In connection with this work I cannot speak too highly of the arduous work done by the matrons and senior probationers of your camp. This work, if it is conscientiously done, is really hard, and far too often attended by poor results and but small success amongst the majority of very ignorant people.

As regards the ages of those who died, the largest number of deaths from measles occurred between 1 and 6 years; then come very young children of a month or so, and next young adults between the ages of 10 and 20 years.

In explanation of this large mortality I consider the first cause to be carelessness and a most deplorable ignorance and lethargy amongst those immediately responsible for those suffering from measles. The more enlightened people who have been affected have pinned up blankets inside their tents, and so made them warm at night; they have kept their tents ventilated by day, and so avoided the great contrast which quickly sets in at sunset between the cold of the night and a stuffy heat by day. Amongst the majority, however, no instructions upon these important details have had the slightest effect, medicines and nourishments are neglected, and the pernicious use of "Arnppels," containing what, they know not and care less, was very largely obtained; children are carried out into the town even, or held by mothers in their arms during cooking operations in the open with measles upon them, and it seems well nigh impossible to persuade the majority of the unusual susceptibility of the lungs for some days after the rash has faded and the patient perhaps feeling well enough to get up.

In conclusion, may I ask you once more to urge the necessity of supplying more trained nurses for your camp—and, if they can possibly be obtained, of nurses speaking Dutch. The work, as I have already said, is most arduous, and I consider 1 nurse should be provided for every 1,000 people in your camp. As the result of our being so short handed, our matron left last month, completely broken down in trying to do her work conscientiously, and one of the present staff is at present laid up from the same cause.

Of even more importance is that there should be more medical assistance available, and that by doctors of English instincts who speak Dutch. I have already recommended a Dr. Morehead, practising in this town, who fulfils both these qualifications, and who I should find of the greatest assistance to me, for there is only room in your camp for those who are anxious and willing to work, and ready to work hard on occasions.

The sanitation of your camp I consider good and in no way responsible for affecting to the least degree the present epidemic. The water supply is also good, and I have lately sent specimens of most of the well-water used in your camp to Pretoria for analysis.

I should, however, urgently recommend the addition of another tank cart to meet the demand of the still increasing number of sanitary buckets.

I am glad also to be able to report that the nurses or "probationers," who have been taken on by the matrons from amongst the refugees themselves, are fulfilling my best expectations and meeting this great increase of work with renewed interest and energy.

Yours very truly,

(Sgnd.) H. A. SPENCER,

P.M.O.

MAFEKING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Mafeking, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children
In Camp, 1.6.1901	145	189	712			
Arrivals	191	138	497			
Births	—	—	2			
				336	327	1,211
Departures	11	4	13			
Deaths	—	1	2			
				11	5	15
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	325	322	1,196

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	16	20	10
„ 14. „ „	6	14	7
„ 21. „ „	3	8	6
„ 28. „ „	2	11	7

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	1	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Want of breast milk ..	1
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	Marasmus	—		

(Signed) L. W. McCOWAT,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Mafeking.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

To the
General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

Food Supply and Quality.—The food supply, as far as groceries are concerned, are obtainable without difficulty, but in the case of butcher meat it is not so. The meat, although good, has, during the last month, become poorer in quality. In May, the average weight of sheep was over 40 lbs., and now it is difficult to get the same to reach 30 lbs. This is to be accounted for by the fact that it is winter, and also by the large demand made by the military authorities. If transport by rail once a week could be arranged for the contractor from Kimberley, it would greatly help to keep the quantity and quality up to the standard laid down in the contract.

Climate and Effects.—The climate here, in my opinion, is good during the winter months, but, as no doubt you have noticed from my early reports, there is a good number of cases of malarial fever, the percentage for March and April being 1·7.

The subject, however, will no doubt be dealt with more fully by the medical officer, in the next report.

Treatment of Sick.—As mentioned in my report, dated 5th March, a hospital built of wood and covered with canvas, and accommodating ten patients, had been built. At present I am trying to obtain from the military authorities the use of a wood and iron hospital hut for a women and children's ward for the coming summer, retaining the old ward for men and boys. In the meantime, and since the removal of the camp to the present site, I have put up, in case of need, two marquees to serve the purpose.

Visiting Committee.—There is no visiting committee for the sick in this camp. The medical officer is resident, and the sick receive every attention, either at the hospital or at their tents.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital is under the direction of Dr. S. Kaufmann, who arrived here on the 19th ult., and is resident in the camp.

The following are those on the Hospital Staff:—

Medical Officer	..	Dr. S. Kaufmann.
Matron.. ..	..	Miss A. M. Cranfurd.
Nurse	..	Miss E. Tooth.
Probationers ..	..	Miss E. Corb and Miss A. Davis.
Cook	..	Charlie George.
Washerwoman	..	Mrs. I. Beckwith.
Native servants	..	George and Abel.

Nursing and Outdoor Patients.—There is no other nursing organisation.

Medical Comforts.—The matron of the hospital being ill, I am unable to give you the quantity of medical comforts issued, but these comprise brandy, wine, jellies, cornflour, rice, sago, meat, extracts, soups, milk, biscuits, etc., etc.

Clothing.—Enclosed, please find list of the clothing provided by the Transvaal and Free State Wounded, Widows and Orphans Fund, and which has been distributed by the Ladies Committee, under my supervision, to the poor of the camp.

Blankets drawn from the Ordnance Department have also been distributed to most of the refugees, numbering, up to the 30th ultimo, 826. The only other clothing distributed has been to the men who returned from Green-Point last month, and whose luggage was lost by the Cape Government Railways.

School.—The school consists of a wood and iron building, about 50 × 30. Previous to the removal of the camp it was under the direction of Mr. S. H. Mitchell, as schoolmaster, assisted by the Misses Zulch. Mr. Mitchell resigned about the middle of the month and left for Zeerust, to take up an appointment there. His salary here was £15 (fifteen pounds) per month and

rations. The Misses Zulch have also resigned, the reason being that I reduced the salary of one from £7 10s. to £5 per month, and the other from £5 to £3, and rations. Considering they are refugees I think them well paid at my figures, as they held no certificates for teaching.

The average attendance at the school previous to the removal of the camp was about 200, but as you are aware the returns now show the number of children in the camp to be 1,015, it is necessary to make some additions to the present building. This I intend doing as soon as possible, by adding an infants' department to the one end, and two rooms.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements consist of movable earth closets for the men, women and children. These are attended to every morning by native labourers; each place is cleaned round, earth deposited in each pit, and chloride of lime put down and sprinkled around. The people are fairly attentive to hygienic rules, but as you are aware freedom in this respect is natural to them. Many go elsewhere, viz., to the veldt and the river side. To the latter I have been giving attention, and find it difficult to stop, unless a barbed wire fence is put up some yards landwards. In this matter I will consult the Commandant, who is always ready and willing to assist me, and get the same put up by the military at once.

Conditions of Arrivals.—Since the middle of May the condition has been very poor indeed, many only having what they stood in. This can well be understood, as they have been brought out, as opportunity happened, by a passing column.

Clothing and blankets have been issued to all who required them, and every effort made to make them comfortable.

Poynton Brothers.—No assistance has been derived from Poynton Bros., as they have not erected a store here, probably on account of the distance from Pretoria. A dry canteen has always been in existence in the camp, and carried on by Mr. Verity; but, as far as I can gather, the business is small, as most of the people obtain what they require from Mafeking, which now is only about three miles distant.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. C. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

INVENTORY of goods sent by the Transvaal and Free State Wounded, Widows and Orphans Fund.

201 yards corduroy.
24 lbs. assorted thread.
12 packets pins.
24 boys' hats.
24 „ „
5 pieces calico, 3 yards each.
2 men's hats.
1 gross buttons.
193 dozen pairs stockings—ladies'.
220 yards flannellette skirting.
204 „ drab melton cloth.
126 „ slate „ „

NYLSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	87	270	386
Arrivals	108	115	180			
Births	—	—	10			
				108	115	190
				195	385	576
Departures	44	6	11			
Deaths	1	2	5			
				45	8	16
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	150	377	560

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	2	8	25
„ „ 14. „ „	2	10	27
„ „ 21. „ „	1	5	8
„ „ 28. „ „	—	2	21

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	—	2	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	1	2	5

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	1	Whooping Cough ..	—	Phthisis	1
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—	Convulsions	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	Marasmus	1	Typho-malaria	1

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom,
25th June, 1901.

General Superintendent, Pretoria.

General Report. No. 1.

I have much pleasure in stating that, with few exceptions, the refugees in this camp appear contented, and have cheerfully carried out all camp regulations. There are now upwards of 1,100 under my care, and it is anticipated that this number will be considerably increased during the next few weeks.

Although the camp is entirely unprotected and open, there has been no attempt at absconding, and in the case of women whose husbands are still on commando, the general feeling is that they would like an opportunity to try and induce them to surrender. The health of the camp is good, and arrangements are being matured to run a complete sanitary bucket system.

Hospital.—This was opened yesterday, and all matters relating to sickness in camp are being carefully attended to by Doctor Green, the M.O., and Nurse Bolton, the matron. Medicines, milk, and medical comforts have been received, and for the present there is nothing further required in this particular line.

Wood Cutting.—Upwards of 50 men are at work at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and 1 lb. of fresh meat. Eight trucks have been consigned to Irene Camp, and I expect to have a similar amount ready during the week.

Stores.—I have removed all stores from the railway station, and have placed them in secure premises in camp.

Burgher Police.—At the suggestion of Colonel Hall, I have enrolled 8 men for special police duty, and have armed them with M.H. rifles. Their duties are to guard the cattle kraals and Government stores by night and to keep order generally in camp. All these men have taken the oath of allegiance to our Government and are giving every satisfaction.

I hope to write you more fully at an early date; meantime, I await the arrival of tents and other equipment which have been ordered.

(Signed). HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Deparment,
Pretoria.

Report for June, 1901.

Continuing my report of the 25th ult., I now beg to add the following, in terms of Circular Supplement No. 43.

The medical officer sees any patients who are able to present themselves every morning between 9 and 11 at the dispensary. He then visits any cases of serious sickness that are reported to him in the camp. A qualified dispenser makes up all the medicines and distributes the medical comforts, and issues the milk in bottles upon orders given by the medical officer.

Two or three of the refugees have been selected to visit the tents and report all cases of sickness. There is no organised committee working for the sick in camp, and it is very difficult to get such committee formed of those at present here.

Hospital.—The hospital is situated in a house, with front rooms used as wards, capable of receiving 12 patients. The matron resides at the hospital and is assisted by three burgher women from the camp, one of whom is on day and two on night duty. There is no other nursing organisation.

Attached hereto is a list of medical comforts issued during the month.

Clothing and Blankets.—Upwards of 100 blankets have been issued by me to deserving cases. One case clothing has been received from Mrs. Adams,

of Pretoria, and has been distributed by the matron; also three bags clothing sent by Mr. Piet Zeederberg.

Public Worship.—There are three churches but no spiritual advisers.

Schools.—A building could be provided, but no organisation of this nature has been arranged.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The bucket system has been in use since the camp was formed, the night soil being buried every day. I am arranging for a wagon to remove the soil some considerable distance out of camp. Chloride of lime has been freely used, and the sanitation of the camp is good.

The refugees continue to carry out the camp regulations, and both houses and tents are kept in a clean condition.

Arrivals in Camp.—Most of the women and children are badly clothed, but any cases of emergency have received attention, and at the present time there is a list being prepared of any further deserving cases.

Poynton's Store.—This only opened yesterday, and in consequence I am unable to give any information.

General.—I am pleased to record the fact that no attempt has been made at absconding or communicating with the enemy. A large number of men are employed wood cutting, and up to this date 50 trucks of wood have been despatched to various camps.

A good feeling seems to prevail among all classes of refugees, and very few complaints have been brought to my notice.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

Medical comforts issued during June, 1901:—

Milk	568 tins of condensed milk. 85 bottles of fresh milk. 325 bottles of condensed milk, in bottles.
Cornflour	60 lbs.
Meat extract	45 tins.
Quaker oats	6 lbs.
Candles	131
Brandy	11 bottles.
Port wine	6 „
Oatmeal	80 lbs.
Sago	25 „
Rice	47 „
Mellin's food	1 tin.
Feeding bottles	6.

(Signed) PERCY D. GREEN, M.O.,
Burgher Camp, Nylstroom.

PIETERSBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.6.1901	..	..	..	530	700	913
Arrivals	..	..	..	396	328	435
Births	..	..	..	—	—	12
Total	..	..	..	926	1,028	1,360
Departures	42	34	39			
Deaths	11	12	31			
				53	46	70
In Camp 30.6.1901	..	..	..	873	982	1,290

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	64	70	76
„ 14. „ „	85	92	104
„ 21. „ „	106	117	131
„ 28. „ „	126	142	160

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	10
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	17
„ 12 years and 40 years	5	7	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	3	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	3	4	—
Total	11	12	31

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Congenital Debility ..	7
Diarrhœa	5	Influenza	2	Parturition	1
Dysentery	1	Marasmus	—	Cancrum Oris	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	14	Peritonitis	1	Senile Decay	1
Phthisis	2	Heart Disease	4	Convulsions	1
Enteric	—	Malaria	14		

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
30th June, 1901.

Monthly Report.

General.—This camp now consists of 400 bell tents, 50 very large marquees, 25 medium-sized marquees, and 9 E. P. tents. The people who were living in town have been brought to camp, excepting a few, who have special permission from the Assistant Provost Marshal to remain there, and most of these are drawing rations from this camp on payment. This is only a temporary measure, as no stores in town are yet open. These people are not included in our census return, but a separate record is kept giving full particulars.

Water Supply.—The water continues good as to quality and quantity in the stream, but the difficulty of keeping the camp supplied is considerable, as it is being carted by wagons loaded with casks, of which three are always working. Three large tanks, equal to 2,400 gallons, are in camp and placed in convenient places for distributing water. It will be a great convenience to the camp, and add to the cleanliness and comfort of the inmates if a pump and piping are supplied, capable of supplying all the water required in camp.

Fuel.—Coal is arriving regularly and in sufficient quantity. The burghers take wagons out once a week for wood, and deliver half of each load for camp use, retaining the other half for their own and their friends' use. This enables me to distribute wood to all those who have no means of sending for it themselves, and the arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Sanitary.—Adequate arrangements are in existence for the sanitation of the camp. There are 16 large latrines, which are cleaned regularly every morning and disinfected with carbolic powder, and periodically river sand is spread over the floors to absorb all mixture. The night soil is carted off in a wagon with high sides and deposited in trenches made for the purpose, over a mile from camp, the buckets being cleaned and disinfected with chloride of lime. The people are very careless about hygienic rules, but, by strict supervision in this connection, they are gradually improving. The ash and other camp refuse are carted away regularly. Three wagons are daily employed in this work.

Food.—The food supply has been good. Children over 6 years have received an extra ½ lb. of flour per day, according to instructions. The meat supplied has been in good order and condition.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of 5 E. P. tents. Each tent is capable of accommodating 10 beds, but at present there are only 28 beds.

The staff consists of the matron, 2 male refugees, 2 female refugees, 1 coloured burgher, and 1 native. There are in addition 8 burgher women working as visiting nurses. The camp is divided into sections, and each nurse visits every tent in her section every day, attends to the health and cleanliness of the inmates, and reports to the doctor. There are also 4 men, whose duty it is to keep the surroundings of the tents in their charge and the streets clean.

Chemist.—The chemist has a medium-sized marquee, in which he dispenses medicines, of which we now have a good supply.

Treatment of Sick.—The doctor attends at his surgery in the "Chemist Tent" from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m. every morning to prescribe and examine cases and to receive messages. The rest of the day is spent in going rounds of visiting. People who are very sick are taken into hospital and others are attended in their tents. Large quantities of soup are made at the hospital and distributed throughout the camp to people and children who require it. Milk is given by the dispenser to all children who have the doctor's order.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees at work in this camp.

Medical Comforts.—The following comforts have been issued, viz.:—Pearl barley, brandy, port wine, maizena, milk, meat extracts, arrowroot, rice, butter, tea, jam, cornflour, quaker oats.

Clothing and Blankets.—During the month large numbers of blankets have been issued to the people, as they invariably arrive without sufficient

bedding. During the last week clothing has been issued to destitute women and children—such as flannelette, print, calico, socks, etc. Previous to Messrs. Poynton's store opening here these things were quite unobtainable.

Public Worship.—Public worship has been carried on under canvas stretched over wagons, and Mr. Pienaar, a divinity student, has officiated. The people, are, however, anxious that a suitable place should be erected for their use. In this connection the Rev. Mr. Kriel has just arrived from Pretoria.

School.—No school has been started here yet. There are several men here who have been schoolmasters, viz.:—E. R. Smith, A. B. Sachleven, J. J. Scott, H. Janse, J. W. Viljoen, Gerdes, Bok and Pienaar, of whom I consider J. J. Scott and Pienaar would be suitable for teachers in the camp.

Condition of Arrivals.—The condition of people arriving in camp is deplorable. They are usually without bedding, clothing, or cooking utensils. The majority of arrivals are suffering from malaria when they come in, and the remainder are affected in various ways through having had malaria.

Poynton Bros.—This firm opened a store here on 26th June, and they are selling clothing as fast as they can serve it, but blankets are not being purchased to any extent.

Stock.—The burghers in camp have 3,700 cattle, 3,000 sheep and goats, 1,200 donkeys, and 107 horses and mules. These graze in the vicinity of camp and are put into kraals at night.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys with the coloured burghers is still here. They live in their own wagons with canvas drawn over.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths for the month was 11 men, 32 children, and 12 women, and the doctor's report attached deals fully with the causes of death.

Births.—There have been 12 births in camp during the month.

Desertion.—No cases of desertion from the camp have taken place.

A few families have been allowed to return to their farms in the immediate vicinity of Pietersburg.

Registration.—The registration of births and deaths is being done in this office, as there is no magistrate in Pietersburg.

Every assistance is given by the military authorities in the interests of the camp.

The members of the staff are all zealous in the performance of their duties, and do all that is required of them cheerfully.

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
30th June, 1901.

Weekly Medical Report.

During the past month the weather has been on occasions very cold, with some rain and frost at nights. As a consequence the deaths from chest complaints and debility (result of fever) and in infants has increased. The attacks of malaria were also on the increase during the earlier part of the month, but in latter part decreased.

We have had an epidemic of influenza, but so far only two deaths, both being 50 years and over, and previously weakened by malaria.

We have also had several (seven) cases of measles in camp, and have, as far as possible, quarantined them, but I am afraid, despite the precautions taken, we are in for an epidemic, more especially as we are about to have a return of burgher families from Irene and Pretoria. The original case of infection came from the latter place.

Diarrhœa still continues, especially amongst children and malarious subjects, and several deaths have to be recorded therefrom.

Several of the deaths recorded have occurred in people who contracted

the disease on the way in, death occurring a few days after admission, and in one case death occurred some way out and brought into camp.

The water supply and sanitary work continue on same lines as in last report, and is satisfactory.

Statistics of sickness, deaths, and births are herewith attached.

(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer, Burgher Camp.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	881	2,330	2,938
Arrivals	76	52	70			
Births	—	—	1			
				76	52	71
				957	2,382	3,009
Departures	4	12	32			
Deaths	9	20	206			
				13	32	238
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	944	2,350	2,771

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	6	43	207
„ „ 14 „ „	6	43	288
„ „ 21 „ „	7	32	254
„ „ 28 „ „	3	34	201

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	7
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	19
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	180
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	5	15	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	3	—
„ 50 „ „ over „	2	4	—
Total	7	22	206

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	147	Premature Birth ..	2	Burnt	1
Diarrhœa	11	Influenza	2	Inanition	1
Dysentery	3	Senile Debility	2	Gangerous Formation ..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	17	Fever	17	Sore Throat	1
Enteric	8	Heart Disease	3	Gangerous Stomatitis ..	1
Convulsions	16	Congestion of Lungs ..	1	Epilepsus	1

(Signed) J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom.

Report for June, 1901.

Food Supply.— The food supplied during the month has been of excellent quality, with the exception of the meat, which has been poorer than is usually the case at this time of the year. This complaint is, I believe, general, and the cause is to be found in the great distances the sheep are driven, and the scanty pasturage they find on the way, owing to the fact that the enemy have burnt all the grass for miles round.

Fuel.—Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting firewood, which has to be brought from a distance, but arrangements are being made by which I hope to obtain a sufficient and continuous supply.

Poynton's Shop.—This firm has a large stock of goods in their store, and has always been able to supply the wants of the people.

Clothing.—I have issued from stock in hand 1,839 blankets; also 42 sent by the Transvaal and Orange River Free State Widows and Orphans Fund, and some 700 sent by the Netherlands Relief Fund.

I have also distributed a truck load and a-half of various articles of clothing sent here by the Transvaal and Orange Free State Widows and Orphans Fund. These are mostly second-hand goods, and to enumerate the different articles would be impossible.

In addition, £140 0*s.* 0*d.* worth of prints and flannelettes from the Burgher Relief Fund has been supplied for the women and children's clothing.

Church.—There being no place of worship in camp, the refugees attend the churches in the town. At times, open-air services are held in camp, these being well attended, and a number of ladies from the town have opened Sunday schools with gratifying results. The spiritual wants of the people are attended to by the Rev. A. Murray, of Ventersdorp.

Hospital.—The hospital is divided into two sections.

First.—*The General Hospital*, for which I utilize an old church, in which there are 32 beds, and 2 marquees, each having 9 beds. The church is reserved for children and female patients, and the marquee for men.

Second.—A *Lying-in Hospital*, consisting of 2 marquees and 4 bell tents.

The Hospital Staff consists of the M.O., 2 assistants (M.O.'s), 2 compounders, matron, 7 probationers, midwife, 2 nurses and servants as required. During the measles epidemic a number of refugee women voluntarily assisted in nursing the sick, and are quite ready to be called upon to do the same work at any time their services may be required.

Treatment of the Sick.—All serious cases of illness are removed to the hospital; other cases are attended to in their tents by the doctors, who make their rounds twice a day. When patients are not too ill to walk, they attend at the dispensary, when the doctors prescribe for them. The sick are liberally supplied with medical comforts, as are the convalescents and young children. Milk and soup are issued every day from the hospital kitchens.

In addition to the hospital staff, there is a local committee of 30 ladies, who visit the sick and assist with the nursing, which is carried out under the doctor's directions.

The medical comforts comprise—milk, meat extract, sugar, tea, barley, rice, sago, maizena, brandy, wine, butter, quaker oats, etc.

School.—Three separate buildings in town are occupied as school rooms, but it will be necessary to procure another building in order to provide accommodation for the children who are anxious to attend.

Sanitary.—The sanitary work is being carried out in a most satisfactory manner; the pail system has been instituted, and these are emptied twice a day, and well disinfected. All rubbish is collected in heaps and carted away to the depositing site. The people observe hygienic rules far better than might have been expected, and I do not think there is any ground for complaint in this respect.

Condition of Arrivals.—New arrivals are generally in a very destitute state, and require to be supplied with clothing and blankets, and even cooking utensils. In addition they are very often in a bad state of health, having apparently suffered considerable privations while living on the farms.

Removal of Camp.—A military board has been sitting to consider the advisability of removing the camp, and I understand has advocated a return to the site originally chosen, which is in every way a more suitable spot. I am daily expecting to receive notice to prepare for the removal.

General.—The past month has been a most trying one to all concerned on account of the severe epidemic of measles with which the camp has been afflicted. The death roll is in consequence largely increased, but I hope the worst of it is now over. The medical officers are worthy of commendation for the untiring way in which they have attended to the wants of their patients; in this they have been loyally supported by the matron and her staff of probationers.

(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

STANDERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Standerton, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1 1901	615	1,120	1,282			
Arrivals	64	52	98			
Births	—	—	4			
				679	1,172	1,384
Departures	5	45	12			
Deaths	4	3	12			
				9	48	24
In Camp 31 1901	..	..	..	670	1,124	1,360

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01..	5	10	9
„ 14. „ „	3	14	10
„ 21. „ „	4	13	8
„ 28. „ „	4	20	9

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	5
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	15
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	3	6	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
	4	8	20

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Asthma	1
Diarrhœa	2	Influenza	—	Bright's Disease	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Croup	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	11	Heart Disease	1	Inflamation of Bowels ..	1
Enteric	11	Asthenia	3		

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Standerton,

7th July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to hand you my Report on this camp for the month of June, 1901.

Treatment of the Sick.—The arrangements for treatment of the sick are adequate. We have four large marquees, besides smaller ones for hospital use, and a room built of sods and plaster has been added for the use of patients who are suffering from pulmonary diseases, as our M.O. considers a building of this kind superior to canvas for these patients.

Our M.O., Dr. Osborne, is very attentive to the sick and his departure will be regretted by all. In view, however, of the possibility of sudden cases of indisposition which may prove fatal unless promptly attended to, it is absolutely necessary that the M.O. should live in or near the camp, and your decision to appoint a resident doctor has given general satisfaction.

Committees are being formed for visiting the sick in their tents, and also for reporting cases of illness.

Hospital Staff.—This consists of the M.O., Dr. Osborne, the matron, Mrs. Barrett, and 12 probationers, who, the matron reports, are doing their duty well. These young ladies are anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be supplied with the uniform dress which you have promised them, and which I understand will soon be here. I think they will take great pride in this uniform, which should prove an incentive to them to perform further good work and be an inducement to others to join the nursing staff, should their services be required.

We have no other nursing organisation beyond the hospital staff, as it has not been found necessary to form one at present.

Medical Comforts.—These have been issued freely during the month to deserving cases, and included milk, meat extract, brandy, wine, arrowroot, cornflour, cocoa, Mellin's food, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, sago, tapioca, tea, flavouring essence, etc., etc.

Facilities for Public Worship.—Every Sunday afternoon Divine Service is held in the camp by the Rev. Theunissen, of this town. These services are held in the open air, and are well attended. I am corresponding through the Rev. Theunissen, with a Rev. gentleman—Mr. Esslen—now residing in Durban, with a view to his coming to Standerton as spiritual adviser to the refugees of this camp.

School Accommodation.—I understand that the Educational Department are making arrangements to erect a school in the camp. Great difficulty is however, experienced in getting the materials for buildings, owing to the great demand for trucks for the use of the military authorities, but I hope to see this building erected at an early date. At present the Government school is in town, and the distance from this camp is too great, more especially for the younger children.

The school staff consists of the head master—Mr. Hugo, and four assistant teachers. The attendance from the camp is not good for the reason above stated.

I beg to attach head master's report for your perusal.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a refugee, who has a gang of natives to assist him. The people are taught to observe hygienic rules; small fines are imposed on them by the resident magistrate when they are brought before him charged with breaking the sanitary rules of the camp. Some have been dismissed with a caution.

Distribution of Blankets, etc.—The Netherlands Relief Fund have distributed 300 rugs during the month, and I have issued a like number. We still have blankets on hand in case they should be needed by families brought in by the columns. Such things as boots, clothing, etc., are being issued to the most deserving cases.

Condition of People arriving in Camp—Some have arrived in an almost destitute condition, being very scantily clothed; these have been supplied with warm clothing, rugs, etc., and everything is done to make them as comfortable as possible.

Poynton's Store.—This shop, being in the camp, is of great assistance, as most of the stores in Standerton are but poorly supplied with goods. Messrs. Poynton have generally a good supply of blankets and warm clothing on hand, and I have not found the prices charged by them excessive.

Accommodation.—Upon the arrival of the 300 Bell tents on order, we shall have ample accommodation for the present. I hope that during the month of July we shall be able to remove all the people at present residing in the Dopper Church, and in Standerton, who are drawing Government rations, into the camp.

Some of the marquee tents in use at present will have to be returned to the Ordnance Department on the arrival of the Bell tents.

Stores.—The non-arrival of stores, flour especially, caused some anxiety to the Acting Superintendent during the month, but the military came to the rescue and lent us 200 bags of flour, which have still to be returned to them. The quality of the stores supplied has been good.

Fuel.—Coal and wood have been coming forward regularly and in sufficient quantities, but since the three refugee women absconded on the night of the 28th June, the G.O.C. has issued an order forbidding the people of the camp to go out collecting dung, as formerly. This is a great hardship to them, they being accustomed to use dung as fuel, but at the same time, I consider the action of the G.O.C. a wise one and necessary. It will, however, add to the expenditure of the department, as more wood will now be needed.

Water.—This is at present being brought from a spring in the vicinity. Tanks are being erected over fire grating for the purpose of boiling all the drinking water. One is completed and works well.

Climate.—The weather has not been quite so severe as during the month of May, and the health of the camp appears to have improved.

I have requested the M.O. to forward his report to you.

Buildings.—Our store building is far too small and inadequate, and I would suggest that you sanction the erection of a suitable building, specifications of which I will forward for your consideration.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) FRANK WINGFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Standerton,
7th July, 1901.

Medical Report.

During the month of June there were 32 deaths at the Burgher Camp, Standerton.

Children under 1 year of age	4, including 3 bronchitis.
Deaths from enteric	7
,, ,, lung disease	13
,, ,, other diseases, viz., Bright's disease, heart failure, asthenia ..	8

Half of the deaths in camp, viz. 16, were due to diseases of the lung, in my opinion caused by the very cold weather we have lately experienced, and the disregard of parents for the welfare of their children.

Children with whooping cough living in the tents are very liable to bronchitis.

This disease has increased in the camp during the last month.

Enteric has not diminished as much as it ought to have done during the cold weather, but this, in my opinion, is due to the bad water supply and the carelessness of the people in not first boiling the water before drinking it. This cause will, however, be removed as soon as all the tanks for boiling water are erected.

Sanitation has improved in the camp as a new sanitary inspector has been appointed who attends to his work better.

(Signed) HERBERT OSBORNE.

Standerton,
2nd July, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Standerton.

Sir,

I enclose herewith two forms, "F. Education," duly filled in.

I am happy to state that the school is more and more being appreciated. During the early part of June the average attendance was only something over 220; at the end of the same month it had increased to 275.

I am convinced that the establishment of a branch school in your camp itself will be a real boon to the inhabitants. I am aware that such a scheme is contemplated; I would trust that at no distant date we shall see the ordered building erected. At least 95 per cent. of the camp children do not make use of the school in the town. I admit we have barely room for those on the books, still one cannot help wishing to see them all attend school.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. HUGO,
Head Master, Standerton School.

VEREENIGING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	174	242	391			
Arrivals	2	7	10			
Births	—	—	4			
				176	249	405
Departures	4	4	10			
Deaths	1	3	2			
				5	7	12
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	171	242	393

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01.	1	2	14
„ 14. „ „	1	4	2
„ 21. „ „	2	2	5
„ 28. „ „	1	3	5

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	—
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	1	—
Total	1	3	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	1
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Old Age	2
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Gastro-enteritis	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	Marasmus	—	Childbirth	1

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

Food Supply.—There have been no complaints about the food during the past month, the quality of the provisions supplied having left nothing to be desired.

Hospital and Staff.—Five marquees form the hospital and can accommodate over 30. patients. The staff consists of the doctor, a qualified nurse as matron, and two assistants drawn from the refugees, and several servants.

Treatment of Sick.—Serious cases of illness are removed to the hospital, where more attention can be given them. Others not so serious are reported to the M.O., who attends them in their tents. At certain hours during the day the doctor attends at the dispensary, where he can be seen by all requiring his advice. Medical comforts are issued to all deserving cases, and comprise brandy, wine, biscuits, maizena, pearl barley, rice, sago, meat extracts, soup, milk, etc.

Committees.—A committee of five refugee women has been formed and these conduct a tent-to-tent visitation, seeking out all cases of sickness, which are immediately reported to the doctor. The families attend to their own sick relatives, who are allowed to remain in their tents, but these are dieted according to the doctor's orders. There is no other nursing organisation in camp at present.

Church Services.—Services are held in the schoolroom and are well attended. There is no ordained minister, but one of the burghers officiates and administers as far as possible to the spiritual needs of the congregation.

School.—This is under the charge of a qualified teacher and three girl assistants from the camp. A building, 36 feet × 24 feet, and a large store tent are utilised for this purpose. The attendance is 236, and the children appear very anxious to learn.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements of the camp are very good. The latrine buckets are emptied daily, and holes are dug for the reception of slops. All rubbish is collected in heaps and removed by carts to the depositing site, some distance away. It is a very difficult matter, however, to induce these people to study cleanliness, as they have an utter disregard for all sanitary regulations.

Poynton's.—This store has been of great use and assistance in supplying clothing and blankets, and the demand for these articles has been so great that they have very little stock in hand at present, though daily expecting a fresh consignment. A considerable number of blankets have been issued and a large quantity of clothing sent from head office. In addition £23 11*s.* 0*d.* worth of wearing apparel has been bought with the money granted by the Burgher Relief Fund.

Condition of Arrivals.—New comers are invariably most scantily supplied with clothing, and have to be provided with everything; the majority arrive in fairly good health.

Boiler.—The water tank has been provided with a furnace, and the water now used by the refugees is all boiled, so that there should be a considerable diminution in the number of enteric cases.

Destructor.—This is now in working order and all excreta from the hospital is being burnt.

Transport.—The transport arrangements are adequate, there being three spans of oxen in use; some of these belonging to Government and the remainder to refugees.

I enclose Dr. Boyd's report for the past month.

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
1*st July*, 1901.

The Superintendent, Burgher Camp,
Vereeniging.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Report in regard to the health of your camp during the month of June, 1901.

(1) *Sanitary Conditions of the Camp.*—This continues to be in a satisfactory condition. The recent eviction of the greater number of the Kaffirs from the location which was gradually forming in close proximity of the Boer camp, has been a great improvement.

(2) *Health of the Inhabitants.*—I regret to have to record that the epidemic of enteric fever is still lasting, and there have been a larger number of cases of this disease during the month than usual. Had it not been for the presence of this disease, the health of the people would have been good.

I have admitted twelve cases of illness to hospital, eleven of these being cases of enteric fever, in the proportion of one man, five women, and five children.

The only other case admitted to hospital was that of a young woman suffering from hysteria.

Six deaths occurred--they are as follows:—

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of death.	Date of death.
Mrs. H. S. M. Coester	F.	73	Old age	3/6/01
Child of Q. Meyrings	M.	7 months	Gastro-enteritis	17/6/01
Child of M. J. G. v. d. Westhuizen ..	M.	1 month	Bronchitis ..	22/6/01
Mrs. A. S. Kock	F.	36	Pregnancy ..	24/6/01
Miss S. S. Muller	F.	43	Heart disease ..	26/6/01
C. J. T. Coester	M.	75	Old age	29/6/01

(3) *General Remarks.*—It is difficult to account for the increase in enteric fever; the sanitary condition of the camp is good, the water used is all boiled in the boiler recently erected for this purpose, and the climate at this time of the year is perfect. I understand, however, that our experience

is not unique, and in the military hospitals a large number of enteric cases have been admitted.

I hope it may be possible to arrange with the military authorities to obtain our water supply from the new well being constructed, when this is available

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN STUART BOYD, M.B., C.M.,
M.O.

VEREENIGING BURGHER CAMP.

Sports were held in this camp on the 29th June, and passed off very successfully; there were twenty entries, and the sum of £23 was given away in prizes. Each event was keenly contested, and the prize-winners were greeted with rounds of applause.

Judges.

Captain Bentinck, A.D.C.	Mr. B. Tucker, Supt.
Dr. Boyd.	Mr. C. T. Clulee.
Mr. E. C. Evens.	Mr. G. F. Rogerson.

Starter.—Mr. P. Hesketh.

Events.

(1) 220 yards flat race for men.—10 competitors. Prizes 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*
(2) 100 yards flat race for boys.—12 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(3) 100 yards flat race for boys.—13 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(4) 100 yards flat race for boys.—14 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(5) 100 yards flat race for boys.—17 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(6) Sack race for men.—11 competitors. Prizes 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
(7) 100 yards flat race for girls.—13 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(8) 100 yards flat race for girls.—13 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(9) 100 yards flat race for girls.—9 competitors. Prizes 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*
(10) Long jump.—13 competitors. Prizes 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*
(11) Potato race for girls.—8 competitors. Prizes 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
(12) Potato race for girls.—8 competitors. Prizes 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
(13) 100 yards flat race for men.—14 competitors. Prizes 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
(14) 100 yards flat race for boys of 15 and 16.—14 competitors. Prizes 8*s.*, 6*s.*, 4*s.*, 2*s.*
(15) Tug of War à la tortoise.—Prizes 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*
(16) Threading the needle race for girls.—14 competitors. Prizes 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
(17) Human wheelbarrow race.—16 competitors. Prizes 14*s.*, 10*s.*, 6*s.*
(18) Egg and spoon race for girls.—14 competitors. Prizes 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*
(19) Three-legged race.—4 competitors. Prizes 14*s.*, 10*s.*, 6*s.*
(20) Cock fight.—4 competitors. Prizes 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*
(21) Tug of war.—2 teams. Prize 22*s.* 6*d.*

BELFAST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Belfast, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 7.6.1901	—	—	—	53	117	155
Arrivals	—	—	—	74	174	253
Births	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	127	291	408
Departures	—	—	—			
Deaths	—	1	2			
				—	1	2
In Camp, 31.6.1901	..	..	..	127	290	406

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	—	—	—
„ 14. „ „	—	—	—
„ 21. „ „	6	12	40
„ 28. „ „	2	—	1

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	2
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	2	Influenza	—
Diarrhœa	—	Enteric	1	Marasmus	—
Dysentery	—	Whooping Cough	—	Heart Disease	—

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
10th June, 1901

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to Report that we arrived here on the evening of 3rd June, in the same train with a large number of refugees.

Military Authorities.—After presenting my credentials to the O.C. here, immediate steps were taken by them to accommodate all arrivals in the best way possible, but as the transport available for this purpose was limited, this

took a considerable time. Up to now I have had every courtesy, consideration, help, and advice from the above department.

State of the Town.—I found the contents of the houses and buildings damaged. The limits allotted to me for camp purposes are rather small, being several houses, the Dopper church and township, and some houses on the west side of the block-house limits.

Refugees.—These were, as usual, mixed, and, owing to the very severe weather, had to suffer somewhat until they were housed. A good number of these are fairly well off, and are crying out for a store where they may purchase clothing, socks, boots and other necessaries, and as some arrived here practically naked, I shall be glad if Poynton Bros., or any other merchant, could open here at once, as some families *must* have clothing for their children.

I should like to make a suggestion under this heading which would save endless trouble, labour and confusion. I note that families are sent from all parts, irrespective of a note being taken as to where their residence is. If, at each receiving railway station a trustworthy burgher, who has taken the oath, could be placed to sort and report on the families, an immense amount of labour, trouble and suffering could be avoided. The families could all bring what they can, loads of furniture, etc., etc., and the moment they are housed and rested, they ask to be removed to their own district homes.

Stores.—I should like to know whether indents were placed at the coast for my continual three weeks' advance supply, apart from the order which was sent from Pretoria to commence this camp with, or must I indent you now in the usual way?

Meat Supply.—I had a little trouble and delay in the first issues, but have now arranged the matter with the D.A.A.G., Middelburg, who will supply cattle, and have ordered some tools to slaughter and issue meat rations to our burghers here, instead of sending them out of camp for their supplies.

Transport.—The military, although very willing to give every assistance, are themselves very short of transport. I shall have to get a few carts and a wagon and some mules to do our own transport from railway station into camp.

Sanitation.—This will be taken in hand immediately; I have started a man to repair all wells and pumps, and have already commenced to take the initiative steps to combat the evils accompanying the neglect of this department.

General.—The weather has been most bitterly cold. We have issued coal, but at present the supply is very limited. On the whole the people seem to be very well satisfied.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
27th June, 1901.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

Monthly Report.

I beg to Report that since my last Report there has been very much sickness in the camp, in fact, there is hardly a single man, child or woman who has escaped without some sort of attack, such as colds, influenza, slight attacks of dysentery, pneumonia, &c. I am hopeful that as soon as this raw, wet weather blows over or is played out, and we get a spell of dry, bright, frosty weather, the present prevailing ailments will lessen considerably.

Church Services.—Both the Dutch Reformed and Dopper Church being beyond the blockhouse limits, the burghers were, by kind permission of the Commandant, allowed to hold service in the English Church, and the M. chaplain, Mr. Newton, held an open-air service in the camp, here. With the assistance

and permission of the Commandant, I have had the Dopper Church furniture removed into camp, and have allowed the committee to utilise a large iron building as a church, and also for a school. This building has accommodation for 400 to 500 people, and they are satisfied and happy to have the use of it.

Education.—The same committee, who have charge of church matters, have made a commencement to open a school. The place and furniture is ready; all that we now require is the books and teachers. I regret that an unpleasant incident mars my first attempt at opening a school. A Mr. J. J. Malan, who is a good Dutch scholar, and is a teacher, went to Middelburg to attend his brother's funeral; I gave him a permit, and specially asked Middelburg's assistance by way of advice, assistance, or loan of books they could give him to help us to open last Monday. This Mr. Malan has been arrested in Middelburg, pending further enquiry. I shall be very glad if we can commence a school at an early date.

Sanitation.—The state of this department caused me some anxiety at first, but with pails and the necessary vehicle I hope to have everything in working order very soon. White men have a great aversion to work of this sort, and I shall have to engage natives.

Transport.—The question of transport has been troubling me, but as soon as I can get a wagon or some carts this difficulty will be overcome. I have cattle enough in camp, but no gear or wagons or carts. One refugee family alone will supply fifty trek oxen, which will be sufficient, and working oxen will be very much cheaper than any other animals, as they will require little or no feeding.

Fuel.—As it is so very cold here, I have increased the ordinary ration of coal, and with a little wood and dry cowdung the people appear to manage very well.

Meat Supply.—Now that the killing is done in camp, there are no complaints. The D.A.A.G. has supplied us with a number of sheep and goats at 8*d.* per lb., dead weight, but, as the supply is very limited, it will probably be necessary to purchase stock from the refugees, though very few have brought any in with them. I have, however, received two offers from private individuals to supply us with meat at 8*d.* per lb.

Labour Supply.—The refugees seem very unwilling to do any work without pay. We were somewhat pushed in the beginning, and, as there were not many men, I was obliged to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per day; but the money was well earned. The women also seem to be under the impression that they are entitled to draw pay for everything they do. For instance, I tried to get up an organised women's sewing class, but found they all wanted payment except two, who were prepared to do work for Charity's sake.

Poynton Bros. Store.—The want of some place or store where clothing, boots, socks, and warm clothing could be purchased is very badly needed, and I shall be glad when Messrs. Poynton can establish a business here.

Tents and Accommodation.—The majority of the houses allotted to us by the military are all full up, and new arrivals are accommodated in tents.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital is under the charge of the M.O., who is assisted by a matron, dispenser, and two probationers—the daughters of refugees. All serious cases are immediately admitted into hospital, where they are well cared for. Persons who are not so ill as to necessitate their going to hospital, are treated in their own tents. Medical comforts are issued to all deserving cases, and medicines can always be obtained at the dispensary, where the doctor attends daily to prescribe.

General.—With the exception of a few cases where women are very bitter, I think I can safely state that all inmates are well satisfied with the treatment they get.

Of course the cold weather has told on them, and scarcity of blankets, bedding, &c., has caused a certain amount of suffering, but we have given blankets in most cases of necessity. Mr. Murray has built two large ovens in which they can bake their bread, and these are very much appreciated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,

Superintendent.

VOLSKRUST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Volksrust, Month ending 30.6.1901

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	602	2,000	2,208
Arrivals	..	..	..	114	250	189
Births	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	716	2,250	2,397
Departures	—	—	—			
Deaths	6	7	26			
				6	7	26
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	710	2,243	2,371

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	32	84	84
„ 14. „ „	44	57	90
„ 21. „ „	36	71	57
„ 28. „ „	25	47	41

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	8
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	17
„ 12 years and 40 years	5	5	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	2	—
Total	6	7	26

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	10	Heart Disease	2
Diarrhœa	6	Whooping Cough ..	—	Various	11
Dysentery	1	Influenza	1		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ..	7	Marasmus	1		

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Volksrust.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

Situation.—The new camp is situated about 300 yards south-east of the railway station, and about half a mile from the village of Volksrust, which is on the opposite side of the railway line with reference to the camp. The site is well drained, being on ground gently sloping towards the north-east, east and south. For military reasons, and for the protection of the camp from

attack. a double fence of barbed wire has been erected around it, with a gate at the northern side for the use of the inmates, the admission of supplies, and for the carting out of refuse.

Egress and Ingress.—The inmates are allowed free egress and ingress between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and may roam at will over the village and anywhere within the line of outposts.

Water Supply.—This is derived from a reservoir about one mile from camp, by means of iron pipes which convey the water to the camp. The supply is at present ample for all purposes, and the quality of the water is excellent.

As a precautionary measure against shortage in the dry season, now approaching, the Royal Engineers are sinking wells for the purpose of augmenting the present supply.

Accommodation.—The families of refugees are housed in tents. The camp is divided into 6 sections known by letters A to F. These are separated by broad roadways, which prevent overcrowding and conduce to the health of inmates. Ovens have been built at intervals all round the camp, thus enabling the people to bake their own bread. Their ordinary cooking is done in improvised stoves, made of corrugated iron, and oil drums, placed between the lines of tents.

Stores.—The main store for provisions is situated in the village some two miles away from the camp. This is most inconvenient, as it entails the necessity of much labour and cartage. Arrangements are being made to erect a suitable building in or near the camp in which to keep all reserves of provisions. Rations are issued from a small building near the centre of the camp twice every week. The quality of the flour, coffee and meat has been excellent. Coal has been issued in sufficient quantity, but the quality leaves much to be desired. Owing to supplies having to be drawn from such collieries as the railway department can most conveniently supply with rolling stock, it has been impossible to obtain the best class of coal. Wood in this part of the country is almost unobtainable, but considerable quantities have been sent from Pretoria, which suffice for the purpose of lighting the coal. The people also make liberal use of cattle droppings, which make excellent fuel when dry.

Hospital.—This is in the village, being a building originally used as an hotel. It has three large wards, a dispensary, besides a room for the medical officer, another for the matron, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and usual outhouses. Hospital marquees are erected as additional wards adjoining the main building; these are used as children's wards, accommodation for probationer nurses, convalescent quarters, or isolation wards. The medical officer visits patients in camp in their tents regularly, but all serious cases are carefully carried to the hospital.

Relatives are permitted to visit patients twice a week, but in dangerous cases they are allowed to do so two or three times a day.

The medical officer, Dr. Hamilton, is assisted by a matron, Nurse Bartman, with a large staff of probationers, who are drawn from the families in camp. The medical officer's report is attached.

School.—An infant school has been started and is well attended. Older children attend the school in the village.

Church.—A large canvas structure is provided as a place of public worship. The Revd. Knobel, of the Dutch Reformed Church, conducts service every Sunday, and ministers to the spiritual needs of the burghers, visits the sick, comforts the distressed, and performs all other pastoral duties. Once a month the minister from Wakkerstroom visits Volksrust and conducts divine service according to the rites of the Dutch Church in the large church in the village. The inmates of the camp take full advantage of these occasions to attend regular service.

Dry Canteen.—This is established in the centre of the camp, and the amount of business done has necessitated the enlargement of the premises to hold a larger stock and to provide facilities for more rapid serving of customers.

Indigent families that are unable to provide clothing for themselves are supplied with urgent necessaries at the expense of the Government from this

store. The majority of inmates of this camp, however, are well-to-do people, who can afford to pay for their own requirements in this respect.

Sanitary Arrangements.—Tubs are placed at intervals on the outskirts of the camp for the reception of slops and dirty water. Ashes and sweepings are placed set apart convenient for removal by the dust carts. Latrines fitted with buckets are placed at convenient distances outside the camp. These, as well as the tubs just referred to, are emptied regularly twice a day by the Contractor, and the contents taken away in wagons to be buried about a mile away from camp. The latrine accommodation is at present hardly sufficient for the large number of people in camp since the recent large increase in the population. To meet this want, material has been indented for, and on arrival of the same, ample provision will be made for all requirements in this respect.

Dogs and fowls having proved to be a great nuisance in camp, by making it difficult to keep the spaces clean, the military authorities have sanctioned the destruction of all dogs, which has been done, and all fowls are now kept outside the camp.

General.—The people are fairly well behaved, giving little trouble, and are contented on the whole. They are anxious for news, and the declaration of peace would be welcomed with great rejoicing.

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,

Superintendent, Burgher Camp

July 1st, 1901.

Medical Officer's Report on Burgher Camp, Volksrust.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that during the month of June there were twenty-seven new cases of typhoid fever; from typhoid and its sequelæ there were six deaths. At the present time there are twenty-two cases on the books.

I regret to say that we have had nine cases of measles in camp. The origin of this disease I have been unable to trace.

There have been thirty-two deaths in camp during the month of June; of these seventeen were amongst children under three years of age.

I would also point out that nine of these deaths were uncertified. In many cases the friends do not report until too late, partly, I believe, because they do not think the children ill, partly because they fear that the children will be sent to the hospital. In one case, the dispenser reported that a man named Molendorff absolutely refused to give the number of his tent because, he said, his child should not go to the hospital; all he wanted was medicine.

The cold weather is, in my opinion, the principal cause of the mortality among the children and old people.

Considering the size of the camp, and the severe weather, the general health of the camp is satisfactory.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) RICHARD HAMILTON, M.D., London.

M.O.

Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on the Boer Refugee Camps at Irene and Johannesburg.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, July 26th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information reports by Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to H.M.'s Forces in South Africa, on the Burgher Refugee Camps at Irene and Johannesburg.

Dr. Franks is making a careful inspection of all the camps in turn, and his reports will be duly submitted.

His wide experience in South Africa, and his high standing in his profession, are strong guarantees for the value of his reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

To the Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

IRENE.

The Burgher Camp, Irene.

July 11th, 1901.

On July 11th I visited the Burgher Camp at Irene, and spent nearly seven hours there in making as minute and as thorough an inspection of the camp in all its departments as was possible. I was greatly assisted in this by Dr. Neethling, one of the medical officers of the camp. He is a Hollander, and served with the Boers during the war; he was captured at Pietersburg, and has since then taken charge of this camp. His statements therefore were not biassed in favour of the British, and were therefore the more valuable, especially as I consider him a very fair-minded man. I also received valuable assistance from Mr. Wright, the storekeeper, a most capable official, from Sister Walsh, the matron, and from Miss Van Warmlo, one of the Dutch ladies who have voluntarily given their services to assist the people in the camp. There are six of these ladies, they live in the camp and act as district nurses.

The camp is divided into six wards or districts, and each of these ladies has charge of a ward. Miss Van Warmlo's ward contains all the new arrivals, and as these are almost all extremely poor people of the lowest class, I found here the greatest amount of sickness, dirt, and want of clothing, and ignorance to be found in the camp. As most of Miss Van Warmlo's statements were coloured by what she found in her own ward I was especially glad of the opportunity to visit her ward in her company, and of sifting her statements for myself on the spot.

I first visited the hospital. This consists of seven large marquees; each marquee is furnished with six beds, so that there is no overcrowding. One marquee is reserved for maternity cases. There are thus 36 beds available for all other cases of sickness and six beds for maternity cases. More can be provided if necessary. On this day (July 11th) there were only 13 patients in these seven marquees, a remarkably small number out of the total of sick in camp. The returns for the week immediately preceding my visit shows that there were 495 cases of sickness in camp.

The uneducated Boer has a great objection to going into hospital. The doctor, the matron, and the lady district visitors all assured me that no persuasion was of any use. This is mainly due, I think, to the same causes which we find operating at home among the lowest classes. Miss Van Warmlo attributed it to two causes, (1) they thought they would have to pay in hospital; (2) they thought that they would be starved there. Miss Van Warmlo told me that the first hint that she got of this first cause was when a woman named Mrs. Prinsloo, who was in hospital, and seemed very anxious to leave, before leaving asked her to thank the doctor and nurses for the care that they had taken of her, adding that she did not like doing it herself, but she would be glad if Miss Van Warmlo would find out what she had to pay, and was greatly surprised to find out that the hospital was free. The matron has found the same idea prevalent. She and her assistants are doing everything possible to remove this wrong idea.

The cause of the second objection is equally based on a misconception. They have heard of enteric cases in hospital being starved, and hence they conclude that starvation or a very restricted diet is the rule in these institutions. A little personal experience of the hospital is the surest method of conversion. All cases of enteric are compelled to go to hospital. It is to be regretted that all other cases, which, in the opinion of the doctor, are suitable cases for hospital treatment, are not subjected to the same compulsion.

In one case reported to me by the matron, a young woman, a Miss Nortje, was attacked with enteric fever in a severe form. It was found impossible to persuade the girl or her parents to move her into hospital. The police were called in and she was carried to the marquees on a stretcher. She recovered and went home. Shortly afterwards a nephew, also a Nortje, got enteric. The relatives did not even wait to send for a doctor, but at once carried him to the hospital themselves. There has been and still there exists a severe epidemic of measles. A great number of these died in the tents from causes which I shall refer to later, many of whom would probably have recovered in hospital. Only 14 cases of measles have been in hospital; of these 13 recovered, and without complications having appeared. The one case which died was a boy, aged 4, called Edwin Lombard. The day the rash appeared his mother allowed him to run about in the open. The rash disappeared and the child got broncho-pneumonia. He was brought into hospital in a moribund state and died in 3 hours.

Although there is a maternity marquee I find the same ignorant prejudice prevails among the women, they prefer being attended in their own tents by their own wives, a set of untrained and ignorant women; the consequence is that the mortality in childbirth is very high among them. In one case, when the woman was attended by one of these midwives, the doctor was sent for because it was found that something had gone wrong. On arrival he found that the energetic midwife had removed not only the infant and the afterbirth but the entire womb as well. Facts like these must be taken into consideration when estimating the mortality in the camp.

The nursing arrangements in the camp are as follows:—A matron (Sister Walsh), two trained nurses (Sister Alice and Sister Fry), six probationers (girls selected from the camp), four of these for day nursing and two for night. During the last week two ladies have been sent to the camp to assist. They have shown themselves apt and intelligent, but without any previous training.

I visited and inspected carefully a great number of tents in various parts of the camp. The condition of the inmates and the interior of the tents in Ward 6, the ward under Miss Van Warmlo, where the latest arrivals are accommodated, was much worse than in any other portion of the camp, and I shall refer to it first. In third ward there are 120 tents; the inmates are of the very poorest class. In some of the tents there is a distinct overcrowding. In one tent, for instance, there are two women—Mrs. Bronkhurst and Mrs. Prinslo—and nine children; some of the children are insufficiently clad, all poorly. In another tent there are three families (Venters, Prinslo, and Dorfling), parents and children number 14. All had measles. Two children died last week. One is still very ill and not likely to recover. In all these tents poverty, dirt, and ignorance reign supreme. In one tent there were two children very ill with the sequel of measles; one had lung complication, the other peritonitis. I stooped down to examine the latter; the children were in their ordinary clothes lying on mats. In order to see the abdomen I had to undo some of the clothes; the skin beneath was as black as a Kaffir's, covered with accumulations of dirt. To see the skin it would have been necessary to scrape the dirt off. Under such conditions the wonder is not that so many die, but that any recover. One tent only in this ward was clean and tidy. It was inhabited by Mrs. Jourdain, a very poor woman, but she kept herself, her children and her tent clean. There has been no sickness in that tent, but the children are anæmic looking.

In all other wards I was struck by the contented, cheery, well-cared-for appearance of the people. There was no overcrowding in any of these tents. I heard several complaints, but they were of a more or less trivial nature. In most of these tents I was assured by the inhabitants that they were very comfortable and had plenty to eat. In all other wards in most of the tents the children are put to bed with their clothes on, but more noticeably in Ward 6; their clothing is changed once a week. When ill nothing in the world will induce the mother to take off or change the child's clothing. The

child is laid down on his clothes on mats of skin or rugs. The higher the fever rises, the more clothing or rugs are piled on. They kept the tents very close and admit as little air as possible. The sick child is kept in an overheated state, which renders it practically sensitive to the extreme variations of temperature which occur at this season. No precautions are taken against the risk of exposure in the earlier stages of measles when the rash first appears, and no measures are taken to avoid the usual sequel which follow on this disease—hence bronchitis and pneumonia have been very prevalent and fatal. Equal ignorance is displayed by the mothers in the dieting of their sick children. As soon as a child can be induced to take solid food it is given meat "to keep up its strength," hence gastric acid bowel troubles, especially diarrhœa, have carried off a large number of those otherwise convalescent from measles. Doctor Neethling attributes the large mortality among the cases of measles in the camp to these causes and not to any specific severity in the type of the disease, or to any laxity on the part of those responsible for the condition of the camp and its inmates.

Another cause of many deaths must be mentioned, viz.: Chronic dysentery, which has been very fatal. It is not true dysentery. The matron has observed that it occurs mostly in children who have had malaria, but the doctor thinks that it is mostly due to the improper manner in which the Boer mother feeds her children. He suggests that if rice were substituted for flour in the children's rations it might mitigate the disease.

The rations supplied to all the adults, viz., over the age of 12, is as follows:—

Flour	7 lbs.	Once a week
Sugar	12 ozs.	
Coffee	6 ozs.	
Salt	4 ozs.	
Meat	1½ lbs.	Twice a week.

There is no rice in the camp at present but it is on order, and when it arrives 1 lb. per week will be issued to every individual in the camp as a supplementary issue and ration. The rations for children under the age of six is as follows:—

Flour	3½ lbs.
Coffee	3 ozs.
Sugar	12 ozs.
Salt	2 ozs.
Meat	1 lb.

Between the ages of six to 12:—

Flour	7 lbs.	Once a week.
Coffee, salt, sugar, and meat as above.		

In addition, when the rice arrives, each child will get 1 lb. per week, extra. All weakly children under six are allowed one bottle of milk per day on the order of the doctor. I inspected the articles of food which are supplied to the people in the camp, as well as the stores in hand, and the medical comforts. The sugar is yellow granulated and excellent. In March and April the quality supplied was dark and bad. This now has been rejected, and the quality supplied at present is very good. The flour and coffee are also good.

It is impossible to supply the camp with fresh milk, tinned milk must, therefore, be used, and it is of the best quality. Two kinds are used:—"Milkmaid" brand and "Ideal." The method of preparing it is this:—The water is first boiled and then poured into a large vessel capable of holding 180 bottles (ordinary quart size), to this is added the contents of 30 tins of "Milkmaid" brand and 30 tins of "Ideal." The result is a fair substitute for fresh milk.

As I heard complaints from Miss Van Warmlo and others as to the meat supplied I paid special attention to this department. Sheep and goats supply the meat for the camp, these are killed at the slaughter poles at the extreme limits of the south-western border of the camp. A luggage trolly is cleaned out and scrubbed, it is then covered with a sail, the carcases are then placed on the sail, and if the day be dusty they are covered over, they are then brought up to the butchery—this is a large shed—the sheep are inspected, those unfit for human food are collected and buried. The rest are divided

into two classes. All the poorer and leaner carcases are hung on the left side of the shed on hooks, on the right the better and fatter ones. When a person comes with a ration ticket to draw the meat supply for the week for the family, half the supply is taken from the right and half from the left. Thus everybody is treated alike. Owing to the dryness of the season and the scarcity of the grass it is impossible that cattle and sheep can be in as good a condition as we should like to see them. Added to this the sheep are for the most part supplied from the flocks which are being driven in, often from long distances. The unavoidable result is that none of the sheep or goats are in good condition and many of them are very poor and lean. I understand that their average weight is about 15 and 16 lbs. In the butchery I examined the carcases, which had been left over from the distribution of the day before. Though lean they were all sound meat.

After distribution the remnants are collected in a box. Any woman and child applying for meat to make soup is given as much of these remnants as she may require.

After leaving the butchery with Mr. Wright, we were met by a voluble loud-voiced Dutch woman, carrying a small shoulder of "mutton" in her hand and complaining that this had been issued to her the previous morning and was unfit for human food. It was clear that the animal was a goat and had died of some disease. A crowd soon collected around us and while one or two complained that this was the sort of food issued to them, the majority told her to be quiet as their meat was very good. The head butcher was sent for and he denied that he had ever issued such a piece of meat. Further investigation elicited the truth. Some of the Boers in the camp have some goats of their own, one of these had died and this woman had cut off a shoulder and brought it up as if it had been issued. It was a good complaint to make and she expected that a good shoulder of mutton would have been substituted for it. When taxed with this and asked to produce her ration meat ticket, she retired and though we waited for some time she did not reappear, even though sent for. Such occurrences may have been the origin of the complaints I have heard, and it was satisfactory to be able to trace this one home.

I was informed by Miss Van Warmlo that soap and candles were not supplied in the rations, but were only to be had if specially ordered by the doctor. This I find is only partly true. Candles were only ordered in cases of sickness, but soap is given out freely at the store to any adult who asks for it. While I was in the store several women came in for soap, some were given one, some were given two bars according to the requirements of the case. I was also informed that there were several things in the list of medical comforts which could not be obtained as they were not in the store, but these articles had been requisitioned for early in June and the storekeeper showed me a communication he had received, dated June 17th, to say that the order for these goods had been placed with Messrs. Dunn and Co., of East London. They had not arrived on July 11th.

This list comprised :—17 tons of Cascadia flour, 2 tons of Rio coffee, 3 tons of medical comforts, viz. : brandy, 5 cases; port wine, 5 cases; pearl barley, 2 bags; patent barley, 2 cases; Benger's food, 1 case; arrowroot, 2 cases; maizena, 5 cases; cornflour, 3 cases; biscuits, 4 tins; oatmeal, 1 case; Quaker oats, 5 cases; rice, 4 bags; sago, 3 bags; milk, 40 cases; Brand's essence, 25 lbs; Bovril, 25 lbs.; Extractum Carnis, 25 lbs.; tea, 80 lbs.; soft sugar, 3 tons.

Medical comforts that I found in the store were :—Cornflour, 200 lbs.; butter (Harman's), 200 lbs.; jam, 24 lbs.; custard powder, 12 packets; Brand's essence, 50 tins; tea, 50 lbs.; Quaker oats, nil; white sugar, 4,000 lbs.; oatmeal, nil; compressed vegetables, 20 lbs.; cocoa, 300 lbs.; jelly powder, 2 boxes; rice, nil; arrowroot, 28 lbs.; pearl barley, nil; sago, nil; brandy, 1 case; port wine, 1½ cases.

The storekeeper proposes when the stores arrive to form a reserve store, and to requisition periodically for what he requires so that no shortage will occur in the future, a plan which I strongly recommend. It is clear that had the difficulties of transport allowed the requisitioned stores arriving within a reasonable time, there would have been no shortage in the supply of medical comforts.

Lastly, I visited the schools which are held in four large marquees. The marquee which I entered was under the charge of Miss Wright, there were 60 children present and two teachers. The children looked clean, well behaved, and happy, very much like an ordinary school at home.

The water supply of the camp is excellent and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, hence enteric fever and other diseases due to insanitary reasons are rare. There has been a great deal of other forms of diseases, notably measles, which has been epidemic. The mortality among the sick in the adults has been low. Thus the June returns (5 weeks) show that 3·8 per cent. of the adult sick died. The mortality among the sick children has varied each week from 6·2 to 14·1 per cent. but the average is 9·4 per cent. This is a fairly high rate of death for an epidemic of measles, but when the circumstances which I have described above, namely the dirty condition in which the children and the tents are kept, the ignorance of the mothers in the taking care of their sick children, and their aversion to external influence, together with their dislike to hospital treatment, I think the death rate must be considered not more than was to have been expected. I doubt whether it is at all greater in the camp than it would have been in their own homes under a similar epidemic. I find that the mortality amongst the children under ordinary circumstances is very high. Of the 20 consecutive tents taken at random Dr. Neethling ascertained for me the number of children living and the number which had died before coming into camp—this investigation shows that in the 20 families there were 97 surviving children and 71 dead. That is before coming into camp these 20 families had lost 42 per cent. of their children. The matron told me that she had made enquiries among the women who she had met in the hospital and she found there was scarcely a mother who had not lost more children than she had alive. She mentioned 4 by name: 1, out of 12 children, had lost 9; another, out of 11 children, had lost 10; a third, out of 7, had lost 4.

In conclusion I would recommend:—

(1) That more hospital tents be supplied and that compulsion be exercised in removing all those cases to the hospital which the doctor thinks it advisable to remove. It might be necessary to increase the staff of trained nurses under these circumstances.

(2) The lady district nurses might exercise more pressure upon the inmates of the tents under their charge in the direction of personal cleanliness. They might also exercise more supervision over the cleanliness of the tent.

(3) More blankets should be provided for the tents in Ward 6.

(4) Flannelette and other warm material should be supplied to the poorer women which they could make up for their children.

(5) The ration of coffee should be increased for adult men, as this is the main Boer beverage.

(6) The milk might be made stronger—1 tin to 3 bottles is scarcely sufficient. I would suggest 3 tins to 6 bottles.

These recommendations are not of a sweeping character, but I believe that they will accomplish all that is practicable and necessary. I am of the opinion that, on the whole, the camp is well managed and all that is practical and possible under the circumstances is being done for the comfort and well-being of the inmates of the burgher camp.

The high death rate among the children, I would like to emphasise again, is in no way due to want of care or dereliction of duty on the part of those responsible for this camp. It is, in my opinion, due to the people themselves; to their dirty habits both as regards their own personal cleanliness and the cleanliness of their children and of their surroundings; to their prejudices; their ignorance; and their distrust of others, even their own nationality, when their advice runs counter to their own preconceived and antiquated ideas. This is specially noted in connection with their treatment of the sick, to their rooted objection to soap and water, to fresh air, and to hospitals.

KENDAL FRANKS,
Hon. Consulting Surgeon to H.M. Forces.

July 25th, 1901.

JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg Burgher Camp,
July 18th, 1901.

On July 18th I visited the Burgher Camp at Johannesburg, and spent about six hours in a careful inspection of its various departments.

The camp is situated on the racecourse, about half an hour's drive from the town to the south. It is situated on rising ground in a most healthy position, facing north. On the south, or highest portion of the camp, there are several buildings belonging to the Turf Club, some of which are used as offices, some as storehouses, one large ventilated room as a hospital. It is very lofty; it measures about 50 feet by 30 feet, and contains 22 beds. This hospital accommodation is supplemented by six doubly-covered bell tents with two beds in each. The building is used for women and children, the tents for male patients and maternity cases. There has been the same difficulty of inducing the people to avail themselves of the hospital in cases of sickness, as observed at Irene. This difficulty was very marked about three months ago, but Dr. Crook, who is the medical officer in charge of this camp, has always used coercion when he considered it necessary, with the result that though there is some difficulty still, it is not worthy of consideration. A guard was once employed to remove a patient to the hospital, but since then such measures have not been again required.

The nursing arrangements in the hospital are as follows:—

A matron or head nurse.

Three Dutch assistants, paid, taken from among the refugees in the camp. These have had no previous training.

The last return shows that there were 3,765 people in this camp. Of these there were 704 men, 1,372 women, and 1,689 children.

On July 18th there were no sick men. Of the women and children there were 24 in hospital, four being sick women, four sick children, and 16 convalescents. There were no cases in camp which required hospital treatment.

This I think must be considered a most satisfactory state of affairs. Dr. Crook informed me that two months previously they had had a very severe epidemic of measles in camp of a very fatal type. The death-rate was very high, but this epidemic is now past, and though they have had some measles, it has been of a much milder form.

During June there were 41 deaths in camp—2 men, 6 women, and 33 children. The causes of death were: 2 men of old chronic bronchitis, 3 women of old age, 2 women in childbirth attended by Boer midwives, 1 woman of old phthisis, 14 children of measles, 18 children of infantile diseases, and 1 child of enteric.

The camp is divided into three wards or districts, each under the charge of a head nurse. These nurses are trained and are paid; one, the matron of the camp, out of the camp funds, the other two, who are under the matron, by the Dutch Church Committee. Under the head nurses are eight volunteer nurses selected from among the refugees. They are dressed in a white uniform, and look clean, bright, intelligent girls. They seem to have picked up their work very rapidly, and look happy and contented. These eight probationers have now been working without pay for five months in this camp, and not one of them has given up.

The system adopted in this camp is as follows:—

Every morning before 9.30 a.m. each of the probationers visits every tent under her charge, and reports any case of sickness to her chief, *i.e.* the head nurse of her ward. The head nurse then visits the cases of sickness thus reported to her, and takes the temperature and makes notes of the cases. Everything is thus ready for the medical officer when he arrives. He thus

sees every case of sickness himself, and prescribes for them, or sends them up to the hospital if he considers it necessary.

The distribution of medical comforts is carried out on a regular system. The medical officer has a perfectly free hand in ordering for the people under his charge what extras he considers necessary. The probationers make out a list of all "medical comforts" required in the tents under their charge. These lists are collected by the head nurses, and the matron of the camp draws the total amount from the stores. These are divided into three and handed over to each of the head nurses, who distribute them to the probationers, who again distribute them among the tents to those for whom they have been ordered. Soap is distributed also in this way, and it is the duty of the probationer to see that it is used. When the doctor goes his rounds, if he finds a tent or an individual not clean, he calls the attention of the head nurse or of the probationer to it, and they set to work to rectify the state of affairs when the doctor has left. Thus everything goes through a regular channel and everything is done on a regular system, and the result, as I saw it, is most encouraging. Dr. Crook informed me that in carrying out these arrangements he has been most loyally backed up by the Superintendent, Mr. Noble, and by the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. Patterson, and he has never been stinted in the matter of medical comforts.

The rations given to the adults and to the children in camp are the same as at Irene. For the past two months there have been no complaints in regard to the food. Every feeble and sick child is given milk. It is not prepared for them as in the camp at Irene, one tin to three bottles of boiled water, but each infant is given two tins of milk, "Milkmaid" brand, per week, and the probationer or the mother prepares it for the child. The patients in the hospital are supplied with Australian milk preserved in ice.

The remarks which I made in my report on the camp at Irene in respect to the meat apply equally here. This camp, however, supplies meat not only to the refugees in the camp but to the refugees in Johannesburg as well. Thus, 6,000 people receive meat rations. During the month of June 5,500 heads and lights were issued as supplementary rations. Since March 10th 20,000 sheep and goats have been slaughtered in this camp. The average weight of a sheep is $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and about 50 per cent. of this is bone, as a series of experiments have shown. About 15 sheep per day are discarded as unfit for human food, and are buried. The meat I inspected, though very poor, was all good and sound. A soup kitchen is attached to the camp, from which soup is distributed through the camp twice a week.

Besides the tents there are six long and wide sheds, five of these are for women and children and one for men. Down each side of the shed there are wooden platforms, raised about 2 feet from the ground, 9 to 10 feet wide. These are partitioned off by rugs hung on strings at right angles to the length of the shed, and by others hung in front of the platform, leaving a space by which to enter, thus forming a series of chambers, which are used as bedrooms and where the inmates can have some sort of privacy. In front of the platforms on either side are long tables at which they can have their meals or do their work. Some of these chambers were extremely clean and tidy, others again needed looking after. In the men's shed the inmates were nearly all engaged in some sort of work, making toys of various kinds or knitting ties. They seemed very pleased when notice was taken of their work, and exhibited it with some pride. They all seemed very happy and contented. These sheds, however, are not so well suited as the tents for the purpose of housing a large number of refugees, and this is also the opinion of the medical officer. In the tents there is no overcrowding. No tent has more than six inmates. I inspected a large number of these tents, selecting which one I should visit at random. I was much struck by the general air of contentment I found everywhere. In one tent I entered I found a middle-aged couple, they rose as I entered and I asked the woman if she were comfortable and well fed, she laughed in my face at such a question, and replied, "We have never been so well looked after as when we came into the hands of the English." With the exception of the few sick and convalescent children I was struck all through the camp by the healthy, chubby and happy condition of all the young. In all directions games of various kinds were going on

among them, accompanied by peals of laughter. Every 49 tents are supplied with a large dust bin and a slop tank, these are emptied every night. There are two large hot-water tanks in the camp, and more are in course of erection. Each tank issues 400 gallons of boiling water to the people, three times a day, viz., at 6 a.m., 12 noon, and 4 p.m. At this later hour I saw the tanks surrounded mostly by children with kettles, waiting for their supply. Besides the hot-water tank is a large oven, the people make their own bread with the flour supplied to them, and they bring the dishes containing the bread to be baked at these ovens. These ovens bake 120 loaves, of from 8 to 10 lbs. each, per day. The result is very good Boer bread. These ovens and the men to care for them are supplied free for the benefit of the people in the camp.

The schools are held daily in four large marquees, and on the covered-in portion of the Grand Stand. The Rev. Mr. Davies, the Chaplain to the Rand Rifles, acts as Director of these schools. The teachers consist of one male teacher, Mr. le Roux, who is paid at the rate of £7 10*s.* per month; and of five female teachers, who receive £4 per month, in addition they receive refugee rations and 1*s.* per day in lieu of Army rations. There are 400 children on the books at present, and Mr. Davies expects in a week to have 500. He found great difficulty at first in getting the children to go to school, but now that difficulty seems to be disappearing. There were 306 children in attendance when I was at the camp. All the children looked in good condition, bright and happy. English is the language employed in these schools.

I also visited and was shown over the store in the camp, which belongs to Messrs. Poynton Bros. Here the people in the camp can purchase almost anything they may require at reasonable prices. The prices are fixed by the authorities so as to allow a small profit. The probationers know pretty accurately the circumstances of the people under their charge, and know those who cannot afford to pay, and how much, and what material they require. The probationer writes down on a special form what such a person requires, and she signs the form, this is taken to the doctor and to the superintendent, and if they approve they sign the form also. This form is then taken to the store by the person in whose favour it is made out, and the amount of material is at once issued to be made into clothes by the people themselves. All stores so issued are paid for by Government, which practically leaves the amount to be issued to the discretion of the doctor and of the superintendent. Those, of course, who have the means at their disposal, purchase what they require at fair prices. In this way 7,000 yards of flannelette were issued by this store before the cold weather set in, consequently in this camp I could not find anybody who was insufficiently clad. 2,000 blankets have been also distributed through the camp since it was formed in February last.

In my report on the camp at Irene I recommended—

(1) That compulsion should be employed in removing suitable cases to hospital; the camp at Johannesburg illustrates well the good results which follow on the adoption of this recommendation.

(2) I advised that the ladies acting as district nurses should personally see to the cleanliness of the tents and of the inmates. In this camp I find that the probationers under the medical officer see that the tents are kept clean, and the beneficial results are obvious throughout the camp, both in the appearance of the inhabitants and in the very small amount of sickness among them.

In this camp I have no recommendation to make unless it be that the ration of coffee issued to the men be increased. If every burgher camp be as well managed as this one is there would be very small ground for complaint. It must, however, be said that this camp has not suffered from the influx of new arrivals to the same extent as some of the other camps.

KENDAL FRANKS,
Hon. Consulting Surgeon to H.M. Forces.

July 26th, 1901.

Report on Schools in Burgher Camps, from Director of Education.

Education Department, Pretoria,
24.7.01.

G.S. 424.
To H.E. the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you the Report on Burgher Camp Schools, asked for in your letter of July 15th.

Opportunity for education offered by the burgher camps.

The institution of burgher camps, into which were collected almost the entire rural population of the Transvaal, offered a chance for education which could only have presented itself in connection with the singular developments of the present war. Boys and girls on outlying farms, and in districts remote from the railway, had never before had the chance of continuous education, and even in the districts close to the large centres of population the children were kept at home to help in the operations of ploughing, sowing and reaping, as is indicated by a return of school attendance under the late Education Department, which shows a falling off of at least 18 per cent. during the periods of the year affected by those farm operations.

Early in February the first Government school was established in one of the camps of the Orange River Colony, and the opportunity of learning English, as well as of continuing their other studies, was offered to all children in camp. In the Transvaal the first school was not started until two months later.

Co-operation of the military authorities.

That the need for these schools was pressing is shown not only by requests from the military authorities in local command, and from district commissioners and camp superintendents, but also by the expressed desire of many parents that their children should be instructed.

The Burgher Camp Department kindly furnished the Education Office with particulars as to the numbers of children in the various camps, and as to the available accommodation, and in many other ways showed a desire to give its cordial help in all that related to school work.

In April three organising inspectors were sent from Pretoria to open schools in the various camps, a certain portion of the railway system being allotted to each, as follows:—

Division of burgher camps into districts.

(1.) The Natal line, on which were the camps at Heidelberg, Standerton and Volksrust, was entrusted to Mr. Corbett.
(2.) The Potchefstroom circuit, including the camps at Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Vereeniging fell to the care of Mr. Noaks, and was afterwards transferred to Mr. Bellairs.
(3.) The Delagoa Bay line, passing near the camps at Middelburg, Belfast and Barberton, was given to Mr. M. White.

In addition to these circuits there was the camp upon the racecourse at Johannesburg. The school in this camp was put into the hands of Mr. J. Robinson, who has charge of all the schools on the Rand.

Initial difficulties in the way of starting schools.

At the time of the arrival of these organisers little had been done in the way of education, and the initial difficulties with which they were met called for all their resource and patience. These difficulties may be summarised briefly, as follows:—

(1.) Want of accommodation.
(2.) Want of material (furniture and school requisites).
(3.) Want of teachers.
(4.) Hostile feelings.
(5.) Sickness in camp.

That these difficulties have been partially overcome is largely due to the aid which the Education Department has received from the military authorities, district commissioners and camp superintendents. How overcome or modified.

(1.) The difficulty in procuring accommodation has been, to a considerable extent, met by acquiring church and school buildings situated at a convenient distance from the camp, by marquees in or near the camp supplied by the Ordnance on requisition from the Burgher Camp Department, and by shelters made of canvas stretched over a wooden framework.

Where buildings were available so near at hand that children—in very many cases shoeless and very poorly clad--were not precluded from walking to school, the inspectors have made arrangements with ministers of the Dutch Church, Wesleyan Church Committees, or other owners, for the use of their property. Buildings such as those described are employed at the following camps :—

Belfast.	Volksrust.
Barberton.	Potchefstroom.
Heidelberg.	Klerksdorp.
Middelburg.	Vereeniging.

At Johannesburg, where the camp is pitched on the racecourse, the grand stand has been utilised as a school. It is not very easy to arrange the children upon the successive tiers of seats so as to be well under command, or to protect them and the teachers from the sun and wind.

In some cases where the accommodation was limited the system of teaching in relays was adopted, *i.e.*, half the scholars attended in the morning, the other half in the afternoon. This arrangement, however, has proved unsatisfactory, tending, as it does, to increase the strain on teachers and to decrease the attendance roll.

(2.) The want of proper school furniture has been partially remedied by a supply of wood from the coast forwarded to each camp. Under the supervision of the Camp Superintendent and the inspectors of the department, burghers have been employed, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, to manufacture benches and desks according to simple designs which were drawn to scale at Pretoria. In some camps empty boxes have had to be employed as seats. The constant demand for wood of any description for other purposes makes it difficult to retain such benches and tables as we have—in fact, there are cases in which the increase of the death rate in a camp has led to a diminution of the seating accommodation in the schools. Initial difficulties, how overcome or modified.

The want of school books has to some extent, been met by the despatch of carefully-selected cases from Cape Town, and where possible the more pressing needs have been satisfied through local purchases, or with the aid of material forwarded from Pretoria.

(3.) The want of teachers is chiefly the want of experienced and certificated teachers. Since the large majority of the children in school are below the recognised standards, untrained and quite young teachers have sufficient knowledge for their instruction. It is chiefly in matters connected with discipline, and with the awakening of the interest of scholars, that these pupil teachers fail, but guided and directed by experienced head teachers, these assistants have proved capable of producing good results. Several teachers have been sent from Pretoria, and a certain number brought up from Natal or Cape Colony ; the majority, however, have been drawn from the locality of the camps, and a few from the camps themselves.

(4.) The hostile feelings were as much to be expected as the want of accommodation, and called for a very considerable amount of tact. Rumours, spread among a people naturally suspicious, had to be proved by experience to be false. At the same time the feelings of the inhabitants of the towns, in many cases loyal British subjects, were to be considered. Much has been done to create a feeling of confidence in the minds of both sections, and, as confidence grows, the school attendance increases rapidly. With an extension of the provision of teachers, shelters, and school requisites, the attendance could, in many cases, be doubled or trebled.

(5.) Sickness, chiefly measles and whooping-cough among the children and influenza among the teachers, has seriously affected the attendance and efficiency of instruction throughout May and June. One camp alone

(Heidelberg) has had to close its school, but the difficulty is always present at all times and in all the camps.

Time-table. The time-table employed in the various schools have not been too rigidly fixed; each camp teacher has made such arrangements, subject to the approval of the inspector, as seemed most suitable to the numbers of scholars, the accommodation at his disposal, and the size of his staff. The hours of school have been generally from 8.30–1, with no afternoon classes (except in cases where instruction had to be given to the children in relays).

The subjects taught have been the most elementary—chiefly reading, writing and arithmetic, with singing and musical drill.

Holidays. Holidays have been given in some cases during part of June and July, while in other cases any vacation has been postponed till the school has run a longer course. As a general rule, holidays have not been looked upon with much favour, since the occupation the children found in school was acceptable to their parents, and to the camp authorities.

Language. Instruction is given as far as possible in the English language; English reading books, of the most elementary description are used, and teachers must have a good knowledge of English in order to be put in charge of classes. Dutch is taught in connection with religious instruction, and up to the standard of knowledge requisite for reading the Bible intelligently.

Teachers. Teachers, whose appointments in all cases are provisional, have been given to understand that really good work on their part may lead to more permanent and better appointments in normal times. Their salaries have been low in view of the temporary character of their work, and of the fact that they are in most cases uncertificated. Moreover, in the case of teachers who are inhabitants of the camp, it has been necessary to adhere to the general rule of the camps that no labour should be paid at a higher rate than 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. When teachers are brought into the camp from outside, it is needful to take into account the fact that, unlike the rest of the staff, they are not provided with rations, and to make a corresponding allowance.

Quarters have not been found for extraneous teachers, except in one instance at Irene, where a cottage was hired by the department at a rent of £5 per month.

A return (Annexure "A") is appended of the camp schools at present under the Education Department. In addition to these, new schools will soon be opened at Pietersburg and Nylstroom

My work in the preparation of this short Report, has been much lightened through the assistance given me by Mr. T. G. Ligertwood, who, acting under the direction of Mr. W. A. Macfadyen, has been chiefly concerned with the correspondence concerning Burgher Camp Schools.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. B. SARGANT,

Acting Director of Education, Transvaal, and O.R.C.

MONTH, June.

Name of Camp.	Number of Refugees.	Number of Children.	Nature of Accommodation.	Size.	Attendance of Children as by Form F (attached).	Number of Teachers.	Total of Salaries.	*Appointments. Cost of Teaching Staff per each Child.
							£ s. d.	s. d.
1. Barberton	1,663	813	Iron Agricultural Show Room	80 × 40	300	8	41 0 0	2 8
2. Heidelberg	1,803	848	Dutch Church	206 sq. ft.	330	8	46 0 0	2 9
3. Irene	4,723	1,893	*a.* Four shelters	23 × 8 each	261	7	52 0 0	4 11
			b. One schoolroom (tin)	30 × 22				
4. Johannesburg	3,765	1,689	*a.* Grand stand on racecourse	Ample	338	5	44 10 0	2 7
			b. Tent accommodation	For 200 ch.				
5. Klerksdorp	2,600	1,329	*a.* State school (8 rooms)	4,000 sq. ft.	446	10	59 0 0	2 8
			b. Church	900 sq. ft.				
			c. Two marquees	18 × 48				
6. Krugersdorp	2,929	1,330	Church tent	Space for 200 ..	188	4	34 10 0	3 8
7. Middelburg	7,372	3,293	*a.* Dutch Church	For 320 ch.	292	11	60 0 0	4 1
			b. Three marquees	18 × 48 each ..				
8. Potchefstroom	6,513	3,002	*a.* Hendrik's Hall	1,440 sq. ft.	378	8	63 5 0	3 4
			b. Jooste Gift Schools	1,836 sq. ft.				
			c. Market Sq. Bldg.	For 80 ch.				
			d. Wesleyan Sch. Bldg.	1,080 sq. ft.				
9. Standerton	3,408	1,469	*a.* Town school	28 × 48	321	5	35 0 0	2 0
			b. Two marquees, in town	18 × 48 each ..				
10. Vereeniging	795	388	*a.* Iron building lent by Mr. Marks ..	702 sq. ft.	208	4	25 0 0	2 4
			b. Store Tent	18 × 48				
			c. Marquee	18 × 48				
11. Volksrust	5,512	2,450	*a.* D. R. Ch. tent, in camp	36 × 36	571	11	59 0 0	2 0
			b. German tent, in camp	36 × 36				
			c. Abernethy Hall, in town	66 × 33				
			d. Kaffir Church, in town	32 × 22				
12. Belfast school was opened in July, and gives the following figures:—								
	951	453	Late Landdrost's Court	60 × 36	152	5	23 0 0	3 0

F —EDUCATION

Name of Camp.	Month Ending.		Previous Month.	
	No. of Children of School Age (6—14).	No. of Children attending School. (State separately those outside the limits, 6—14.)	No. of Children of School Age (6—14).	No of Children attending School. (State separately those outside the limits, 6—14.)

N.B.—Even if no school has yet been established, the second and fourth columns should be filled in, and information should be given as to whether the following requisites for education are available :—

(A) Shelter.

(B) Benches and Tables

(C) Teachers (among the refugees themselves)

(D) School Material.

*Signature of Superintendent of Refugee Camp*_____

*Date*_____ 190____

To face page 175.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department of the Transvaal Colony to the 31st May, 1901.

Where Expended.	Amount to 31st January, 1901.	Month of February, 1901.				Month of March, 1901.				Month of April, 1901.				Month of May, 1901.				Equipment.	Grand Totals.
		Rations.		Average Number of People.	Total Amount Expended.	Rations.		Average Number of People.	Total Amount Expended.	Rations.		Average Number of People.	Total Amount Expended.	Rations.		Average Number of People.	Total Amount Expended.	Total Expenditure.	
		Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.				
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Head Office, Pretoria	..	..	..	..	271 13 6	..	..	..	308 18 9	..	..	..	737 14 0	..	..	..	669 17 3	144 17 3	1,769 0 9
2. Barberton Camp ..	174 17 6	7,324	7,612	533	406 19 9	9,203	9,464	602	435 6 9	8,158	8,506	541	360 17 8	7,457	7,317	476	2,480 15 1	325 18 6	4,184 15 3
3. Belfast Camp ..	..	3,122	3,057	221	281 8 6	2,627	2,356	161	193 18 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 9 9	501 16 11
4. Middelburg Camp ..	302 8 4	3,517	5,181	311	312 0 1	14,072	13,704	896	575 2 0	22,508	20,436	1,431	934 10 11	93,800	76,485	5,493	3,659 5 9	191 5 9	5,974 12 10
5. Irene Camp	260 8 2	13,568	10,384	848	414 6 6	28,342	21,028	1,593	731 8 10	44,325	31,975	2,543	1,172 3 11	74,424	53,343	4,121	1,753 3 5	1,135 10 8	5,465 1 6
6. Johannesburg Camp	309 10 11	31,940	27,219	4,453	1,176 10 7	57,504	49,673	3,457	1,373 10 6	50,750	44,087	3,153	1,343 6 7	56,346	46,759	3,923	2,131 14 5	4,849 15 9	11,184 8 9
7. Vereeniging Camp ..	315 4 0	6,300	8,848	540	390 5 6	9,497	9,171	602	319 7 6	13,591	11,879	842	588 3 4	11,298	10,465	702	372 9 11	14 13 1	1,890 3 4
8. Klerksdorp Camp ..	47 12 2	2,023	1,898	140	128 11 4	7,380	8,085	505	387 3 0	10,402	11,298	723	404 0 1	24,101	24,724	1,573	541 14 8	77 17 3	1,586 18 6
9. Potchefstroom Camp	1,609 9 2	58,005	65,798	4,422	1,598 13 4	75,768	80,962	5,056	1,794 3 7	95,669	99,737	6,514	2,144 18 5	93,233	92,617	5,995	2,062 3 8	323 4 5	9,532 12 7
10. Heidelberg Camp ..	1,306 2 1	18,144	13,292	1,119	584 2 5	18,071	10,998	938	610 12 10	16,478	12,656	971	644 14 11	23,845	19,523	1,399	706 14 2	390 10 1	4,342 16 6
11. Standerton Camp ..	406 19 6	11,034	8,508	698	377 6 10	16,520	12,158	928	796 19 0	21,553	15,463	1,236	919 5 7	33,177	24,696	1,867	951 17 0	488 6 5	4,240 14 4
12. Volksrust Camp ..	..	4,088	4,150	634	287 18 6	27,611	24,359	1,644	724 18 8	58,739	46,193	3,331	1,034 0 9	74,882	64,116	4,483	1,225 15 3	365 14 11	3,336 8 1
13. Mafeking Camp ..	4,976 12 5	20,000	..	App. 800	2,754 11 7	20,160	..	App. 800	1,958 9 10	18,225	..	App. 799	1,812 13 5	20,921	..	App. 911	2,016 2 5	1,040 14 6	14,559 4 2
14. Krugersdorp Camp ..	88 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 5 10	21,954	16,319	1,234	543 10 8	193 15 6	881 14 9
15. Pietersburg Camp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,509	12,971	1,112	474 1 6	102 0 1	576 1 7
16. Nylstroom Camp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 5 0	29 5 0
17. Pretoria Town ..	11,286 9 2	..	..	..	5,902 6 2	94,147	73,160	5,397	4,163 4 6	89,360	54,295	4,141	3,589 1 2	71,424	65,131	4,405	3,968 8 4	..	28,009 9 4
18. Johannesburg Town	1,301 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,266	52,931	3,651	1,178 9 0	..	2,479 10 11
	22,384 17 4	..	..	..	14,286 14 7	..	..	..	14,373 4 5	..	..	..	15,177 16 7	..	..	..	24,736 2 6	9,695 18 11	100,649 14 4
19. Waterval, North ..	..	..	..	..	444 9 3	..	..	..	8 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 10	..	456 13 3
20. Reitfontein	238 16 11	..	..	..	4 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243 7 7
21. Vryheid	31 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 11 7	..	..	..	44 19 11	..	..	..	208 2 5	..	336 2 1
22. Utrecht	52 7 4	..	..	..	106 0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76 2 0	..	234 9 8
23. Martin Wesselstroom	23 5 7	..	..	..	113 15 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 7 4	..	198 8 0
24. Eerste Fabrieken ..	1 18 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 5
25. Pienaars River ..	62 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62 4 11
26. Rustenburg	59 11 5	..	..	..	52 19 7	..	..	..	49 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 2 5	..	197 16 10
27. Lydenburg	14 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 0 2	..	..	..	49 9 4	..	99 17 6
28. De Jager's Drift ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 15 10	..	..	..	..	..	174 15 10
29. Refugees *en route* to camps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Otto's Hoop	261 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 7 11	..	..	..	112 19 5	..	130 7 4
31. Boksburg	95 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261 2 9
32. Germiston	21 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95 19 6
33. Cape Town Relief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 14 6
34. Railway carriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165 14 4	..	165 14 4
35. Stationery, all camps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,789 7 6	..	2,789 7 6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337 3 4	..	337 3 4
	23,247 15 2	178,865	155,857	14,719	15,008 9 6	381,102	315,118	22,579	14,482 5 3	445,158	336,545	26,225	15,451 0 5	688,637	567,397	40,747	28,576 12 5	9,695 18 11	106,462 1 8

General Financial Statement of Expenditure in Burgher Camps, February to May inclusive, and Detailed Statement of Expenditure during Month of May.

Burgher Camps' Department,
Pretoria,
July 12th.

To the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have the honour to hand you herewith a Statement of the Expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department, from the time of its formation on 1st February, 1901, to the 31st May, 1901.

Places shown on the Statement and numbered 1 to 18 are administered by the officials of this department, those numbered 19 to 35 show the cost of the relief distributed by District Commissioners and Army Officers.

The number of rations served has not been given by the officials at each camp, but where it has been omitted to do so the number has been computed from the census returns and from the stores issued in accordance with the ration scale, and it is nearly exact.

The expenditure is shown in the month of its occurrence as far as possible, although accounts are still being received for relief distributed prior to the 31st day of January last.

	£	s.	d.
The statement shows a total working cost to the 31st May of	96,766	2	9
And a further expenditure which is represented by assets of	9,695	18	11
	£106,462	1	8

This expenditure includes an amount of £514 10*s.* 2*d.* for wages paid to inmates of the camps for work done outside the camp and for the public benefit, and also an amount of £416 3*s.* 4*d.* for educational purposes.

I have also the honour to hand you a separate statement showing the expenditure of the department in detail for the month of May. I have to point out in connection therewith that the expenditure of the Barberton Camp appears to be unduly high, but this is accounted for by the inclusion this month of the sum of £1,895 10*s.* 7*d.*, which was paid for butcher meat supplied to refugees at Barberton in the months of October and November of last year.

A line is drawn through the statement to show separately the exact cost of the administration of this department where the supplies are served directly by the officials. The camp at Mafeking is also attached to this department, but in that camp the supplies are provided under contract by local merchants.

The average number of people provided for during the month is 40,000, at a cost of 4·37 per head per day. This cost covers the pay to the staff, wages paid to inmates of the camps for general work performed, supplies of medical comforts and provisions; in fact everything, with the exception of butcher meat, which, in the majority of the camps, is still supplied by Army Service Corps from captured stock, and the drugs supplied from the Army Medical Stores.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. M. BREND,
Financial Controller.

Statement of Expenditure of Burgher Camps Department for the Month of May, 1901.

Camps.	Date, May 1 to 31.	No. of adults.	Rations, children.	Stores.	Medical comforts.	Amount paid to refugees as wages.	Staff pay.	Other charges.	Total
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barberton Camp	May	7,457	7,317	2,075 7 4	53 5 5	101 4 4	113 15 8	137 2 4	2,480 15 1
Middelburg Camp	„	93,800	76,485	2,820 1 9	25 17 6	506 19 6	266 2 6	35 13 6	3,654 14 9
Irene Camp	„	74,424	53,343	766 6 7	201 13 3	436 11 6	248 16 4	99 15 9	1,753 3 5
Johannesburg Camp .. { Camp	„	56,346	46,759	1,335 12 4	309 18 8	193 18 6	509 19 10	960 14 1	3,310 3 5
Johannesburg Camp .. { Town	„	60,266	52,931						
Vereeniging Camp	„	11,298	10,465	131 14 7	15 7 5	68 14 9	127 13 8	28 19 6	372 9 11
Klerksdorp Camp	„	24,101	24,724	255 16 3	38 14 2	104 18 0	115 9 6	25 6 9	540 4 8
Potchefstroom Camp	„	93,233	92,617	1,120 6 11	106 3 0	305 16 6	237 14 3	173 13 0	1,943 13 8
Krugersdorp Camp	„	21,954	16,319	218 4 11	17 5 8	152 3 6	116 19 9	38 16 10	543 10 8
Heidelberg Camp	„	23,845	19,523	312 1 7	11 10 0	169 5 0	144 10 4	57 18 3	695 5 2
Standerton Camp	„	33,177	24,696	356 14 5	104 14 11	311 11 0	158 9 6	13 0 2	944 10 0
Volksrust Camp	„	74,882	64,116	774 12 2	115 7 9	126 18 0	136 11 0	72 6 4	1,225 15 3
Pietersburg Camp	„	21,509	12,971	248 7 5	11 12 11	68 6 6	130 0 2	15 14 6	474 1 6
Relief Committee Pretoria	„	71,424	70,131	3,671 2 0	25 15 2	118 2 6	47 13 0	105 15 8	3,968 8 4
Head Office, Pretoria	„	..	..	..	..	..	501 9 2	168 8 1	669 17 3
		667,716	572,397	14,086 8 3	1,037 5 10	2,664 9 7	2,855 4 8	1,933 4 9	22,576 13 1
Mafeking Camp	May 1 to 31	..	..	1,504 18 4	220 18 8	20 18 7	144 13 4	69 13 6	1,961 2 5
Vryheid	„	..	..	39 5 7	..	..	167 6 10	1 10 0	208 2 5
Waterval North	„	..	..	2 2 10	..	..	1 19 0	..	4 1 10
Rustenburg Relief	„	..	..	32 12 5	..	3 10 0	..	..	36 2 5
Otlos Hoop	„	..	..	261 2 9	..	..	..	..	261 2 9
Boksburg Relief	„	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	..	86 19 6	95 19 6
Lyndenburg Relief	„	..	..	..	8 2 6	..	25 5 0	16 1 10	49 9 4
Wakkerstroom	„	..	..	..	57 14 10	..	3 12 6	..	61 7 4
Utrecht	„	..	..	..	..	..	52 10 0	23 12 0	76 2 0
Germiston	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 14 6	21 14 6
Mafeking Camp	April 1 to 30	..	..	1,523 10 3	93 19 7	21 3 0	128 8 4	18 2 3	1,785 3 5
Pretoria Relief Committee	April ..	..	..	3,378 19 0	..	..	..	..	3,378 19 0
Ditto	March 1 to 31	..	..	2,712 10 0	..	..	..	..	2,712 10 0
Cape Town Relief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165 14 4
Refugees travelling to Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 19 5
Railway carriage, and loss of goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,789 7 6
Stationery Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337 3 4
Education Work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 17 0
Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118 10 0
				23,541 9 5	1,418 1 5	2,719 1 2	3,378 19 8	2,170 18 4	36,832 1 7

Report of the Imperial Relief Committee—Johannesburg.

[Copy.]
B.C.R./175.

Burgher Camps Department and Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.

Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Report for period from 15th to 31st May, 1901.

According to arrangements previously made, I took over the supervision of this work on the 15th May.

All necessary supplies had come forward, with the exception of coffee, which I had to purchase locally. On the opening day a considerable crush took place, but by altering the position of the guard, this was put a stop to. As the people receiving rations here are living in houses all over the place, I am unable to make any report as to the conditions under which they are living, but to judge from the appearance of many of them who came here, I am forced to the conclusion that many of them should not be classed as indigents. Investigation of each case has now been commenced, and I hope to give some of the results in my next report.

The number of people who have come to me for free burial of their relatives or friends was five. For two I provided funerals, and for the others I only gave coffins—the burials to be done by the relatives themselves.

The premises secured as a relief store are very suitable for the purpose.

I enclose a short report from Dr. Schienessen, which deals with the part of the work which comes directly under him.

The average number of people rationed during the period stated is :—

768 men.
2,567 women.
2,920 children.

Food Supply and Quality.—Please see report on Racecourse Camp.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

[Copy.]

Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended, during the second half of May, 1901, 60 patients at their homes in Johannesburg, Braamfontein, Jeppestown, Bertramstown, Troyville, and Burghersdorp. Besides, I prescribed during that period for about 15 to 20 patients daily at the office. The prevailing diseases were :—Influenza, typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, and children's complaints. The number of deaths that came under my notice was two.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHIENESSEN.

[Copy.]
B.C.R./399.

Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Report for Month of June, 1901.

During the period under review, the committee has met regularly every week, and has dealt with 270 applications, representing a grand total of 868 souls. Of this the committee granted 130 applications, representing

16 men, 108 women and 222 children.

Refused, 126 applications, representing

74 men, 124 women and 279 children.

Ordered to Racecourse Camp, 14 applications, representing

4 men, 15 women and 26 children.

The last 14 all refused to go to the racecourse, and no relief is now being granted to them.

As I have secured an enquiry agent who is now busy investigating applications, I am expecting that a much larger number of applications will be dealt with in July.

During June, 25 women, representing 53 adults and 57 children on relief in the town, asked to be allowed to go to live in the Racecourse Camp, as their husbands were there; these applications were all granted.

I have had to supply funerals for 1 woman and 1 child, and coffins for 1 man, 4 women, and 6 children. These do not represent all the deaths that have taken place, as some of the people are able to provide for their friends in that respect.

I enclose for your information, correspondence which has passed between the Chamber of Mines and myself with reference to finding employment for some of the men on relief. It appears that the opinion expressed by the chamber is very generally held here.

I enclose Medical Reports from Drs. Schienessen and Fraser. Dr. Fraser will give a complete report for this month.

The average number drawing rations has been :—

803 men, 2,683 women, and 3,032 children.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

[Copy.]

Johannesburg,
2nd July, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Medical Report for Month of June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended, during the month of June 104 patients at their homes in different parts of the town, of which number 43 men were suffering with measles, 35 with more or less severe attacks of influenza, 7 with typhoid fever, 5 with pneumonia, 1 with heart disease, 5 with diphtheria, 3 with dysentery, and 5 with malarial fever.

The number of deaths that came to my notice amounted to 4.

The causes of deaths were:—Pneumonia, diphtheria, measles, and bronchitis.

At the office I prescribed, during the month, for 731 persons.

The total number of persons attended by me during the month amounts 835

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHEINESSEN.

[Copy.]

Dr. Fraser's Report for Week ended 30th June, 1901

During the past week there has been comparatively little serious sickness in my district.

Deaths: Juanita Wessels, 25, Crown Road, from diphtheria.

Serious cases attended: 38.

Total number of patients attended: 232.

Prevailing diseases: Influenza and measles.

(Signed) W. D. FRASER,
M.O. to Relief,
Johannesburg.

Report of Government Relief Committee—Pretoria.

Pretoria Government Relief Committee.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

In continuation of our Report for May last—

The want of tent accommodation has still, to a certain extent, hampered the officials concerned in removing the refugee population to the various camps in the districts from which they hail.

The temporary camp at Pietersburg railway station has been removed to Van der Hovens Drift, to which rations are supplied as requisitioned by the staff officer for refugees, in whose hands the management of the camp is vested.

The inspectors appointed in May have done, and continue to do, good work in verifying the statements made by applicants for relief, in which many discrepancies have been noted and rectified, and in reporting defective sanitary arrangements or uncleanly premises. All matters concerning sanitation have been at once referred to the Town Clerk for action.

Several cases of sickness among the children have been reported—principally measles, influenza, and whooping cough. All serious cases have been reported as under medical treatment.

The death rate in the town among recipients of relief is 27 for June, as against 41 in May.

From Annexure A will be seen—

(1) That the average number of people in receipt of relief for the month of June was 4,261, at a total cost of £2,231 10*s.* 2*d.*
(2) That the number on relief are decreasing regularly, this being especially notable in the case of men.

The relief store and work of the office generally has been running smoothly, and appears to give general satisfaction.

The staff consists of—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
22 whites, at a monthly cost of	165	0	0
Average of 15 natives, „ „ „	22	10	0

(Signed) FRED. LANCE,
Executive Member of Government Relief Committee.

(„) T. G. LIGERTWOOD,
Member G. F. Committee.

ANNEXURE A.

RETURN FOR THE MONTH ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1901.

Week ended	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
June 8th	770	1,657	2,185	4,592	38,763
„ 15th	456	1,547	2,161	4,164	40,753
„ 22nd	303	1,334	2,006	3,643	32,432
„ 29th	268	1,204	1,877	3,349	29,829
Total	1,797	5,722	8,229	15,748	141,777

			£	s. d.
Average for month	3,937			
Nominal value of tokens, £3,544 8*s.* 6*d.*				
Actual cost of relief in food			1,986	3 1
Emergency rations issued to Rest Camp and other places—				
Average for month—202 adults, rations, 6,066	202	cost	225	8 7
Average for month—122 children, 3,648	122			
	4,261			
Medical comforts..	..	..	19	18 6
			£2,231	10 2

The cost of relief in food is exclusive of rail carriage, which, for the sake of uniformity, has not been calculated on the cost of the goods, thus enabling a comparison to be made with cost of rations at burgher camps.

Camp at Port Elizabeth.

From Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War, War Office, London, S.W

Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Pretoria, 31st July, 1901.

Sir,

079
6979

In continuation of my letter, No. C. in C./4614, dated 26th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed report on the working of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth, for the month of June, 1901.

I have &c.,
KITCHENER, *General,*
Commanding in Chief, South Africa.

The Castle, Cape Town,
21st July, 1901.

Military Secretary, Pretoria,

Report on the working of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth for June is forwarded herewith, in accordance with your telegram No. K 6017, of 12th July.

W. G. BRAITHWAIT, *Major,*
D.A.A.G.,
for Major-General,
Commanding Cape Colony District (absent).

To the Staff Officer, Prisoners, Cape Town.

Port Elizabeth,
17th July, 1901.

Report on Boer Exile Camp here, forwarded in accordance with your telegram, P.R. 2106, of 13th instant.

I enclose also a brief statement from medical officer in charge.

It has now been arranged that a sufficient supply of medicines shall be, as was formerly the case, retained in the hospital, as the camp free issue as required.

I may add that religious services are held twice a week, on Sundays and Wednesdays, in Dutch and English.

A. A. GARSTIN, *Colonel,*
Commanding at Port Elizabeth.

Passed.

O. MOSLEY LEIGH, *Major,*
Staff Officer, Permits.

To the Senior Staff Officer, Port Elizabeth.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth,
Sir, 15th July, 1901.

I have the honour to report that this camp is situated near the Cape Road, about 1½ miles from Port Elizabeth. It is divided into two portions, a men's camp and a women's camp, separated by a pathway about 29 feet wide. The men's camp has an area of about 22,500 square feet, and the women's camp an area of about 360,000 square feet, each camp is enclosed by a wire fencing about 5 feet high.

Accommodation is provided for the women by 50 huts, each 12 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet high. These huts are built of corrugated iron and have wooden floors, with ordinary sash windows, 3 feet by 5 feet, and half-glass doors. A block of 16 new huts is in course of erection. As far as possible, one family occupies each hut, but, in some cases when the families are very small, two occupy one apartment.

The meals are taken in a large, well-built dining room, 52 feet by 29 feet, which is also used as a recreation room, a piano has been provided by private subscriptions. The food is very good and the following is supplied for the various meals:—

Breakfast.—Coffee, jam or sardines, bread and butter.

Dinner.—Beef, two vegetables, puddings occasionally.

Tea.—Tea, bread, butter, and jam.

There is absolutely no stint in the quantity provided. All these meals are supplied by contract. There are two large sheds for washing, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent. The inmates of the camp do not have to do their own cooking, as cooks are paid by the contractor.

The health of the camp is excellent, and the hospital arrangements are as good as can be. A civil surgeon visits the camp each day, and he is assisted by a volunteer Army nursing sister of Dutch nationality, who stays in the camp, and also by one of the exiles.

The number of inmates of the women's camp are as follows:—

Women	85
Children	269 .

In the women's camp the bedding, &c., issued as required is as follows:—

Iron bedstead, mattress, 2 sheets, pillow, and blankets.

MEN'S CAMP.

At present there are 32 men in this camp. They are in every way treated the same as soldiers. They stay in tents and receive exactly the same rations and bedding. The rations are supplied by the Army Service Corps.

Since these camps were formed in October last, as follows is the total number of deaths:—

Men	1
Women	1
Children	10

I have, &c.,
W. H. FENNER, *Captain,*
Camp Commandant.

PERSONS AT PRESENT IN CAMP, WITH TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE OCTOBER, 1900.

Exiles.			Refugees.			Coloured servants.	Total deaths.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
32	83	257	2	2	12	4	12

W. H. FENNER, *Captain,*
Commandant, Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

PORT ELIZABETH,
15th July, 1901.

The general health of the camp has been good during the past month. There have been no fevers nor infectious cases.

The hospital is kept clean and comfortable. There have been two "lying-in" cases, and an average of two in-patients a week. The majority of the cases are treated in an "out-patient" tent, which is a great convenience.

Some definite arrangement should be made about the supplying of medicines, as there is no dispensary accommodation, and the distance from the Base Hospital rather much. At present there are very annoying delays in having prescriptions made up.

The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as they can be under the circumstances. The tubs are well disinfected and the W.C.'s kept clean.

W. ROGER CHEW,
M.B. and C.M., Edinburgh.
Civil Surgeon to Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

16th July, 1901.

Reports on the Refugee Camps at Howick and Pietermaritzburg.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, 7th August, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C. in C/4614, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps at Howick and Pietermaritzburg for the month of June, 1901.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

D.A.G., Natal,
Newcastle.

The following Reports of refugee camps at Howick and Maritzburg are forwarded in accordance with your telegram K 2485, dated July 13th, 1901.

I have inspected the camp at Maritzburg with his Excellency the Governor of Natal, about a fortnight ago, and consider that, on the whole, it is in a very satisfactory condition.

H. E. RAWSON,
Colonel.
Commanding Maritzburg Sub-District.

Maritzburg,
18.7.01.

Military Secretary.

Forwarded with reference to your K 6016 of 12th ultimo. A great deal of care and attention has been devoted to these camps, with satisfactory results. The late superintendent of the camp at Howick, Mr. Caldecott, on leaving for Johannesburg, received an unsolicited testimonial from the occupants of that camp, which showed clearly that they were both satisfied and grateful for the arrangements made for their welfare.

I have also had a Report from the schoolmaster at the refugee camp, P'm'burg, stating how much the establishment of the school there has been appreciated, and how large was the attendanee.

The suggestion to substitute an issue of rice for potatoes is receiving consideration.

H. M. LAWSON,
Col., D.A.G.
For G.O.C., Natal.

Newcastle,
2.8.01

PIETERMARITZBURG.

MONTHLY Report for June on Refugee Camp, Maritzburg.

1. *Sanitation.*—Fairly satisfactory. Dry earth system in use. Water is laid on from the municipal supply, and wash-houses are provided. Site of camp good. Camp refuse removed daily. There is also a bath-house.

2. *Schools.*—Average daily attendance about 250. Curriculum almost the same as that in Government schools. A school-house has just been erected.

3. *Hospital.*—Hospital accommodation is provided at Fort Napier. There is an infectious hospital for children outside the camp. Special accommodation for maternity cases. A resident medical officer in camp.

4. *Daily Routine.*—Some of the men have found work in town or the suburbs. There is also a gang of about 30 men in camp (employed) each day in pitching and striking tents, &c., and general fatigues. The refugees are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—This is in the hands of the Revd. Rousseau, Minister of the Dutch Reform Church. Church is held in camp every Sunday, also various religious classes during the week.

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—Some in canvas huts, and some in marquees. The average number of persons in each hut or marquee is ten. Where there are two small families they share one tent. All the unmarried men live in bell tents, apart from the rest.

7. *Clothing.*—If the people arrive destitute of clothing, it is provided from the Ordnance Department, which is charged to the Civil Administration of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

8. *General Remarks.*—The Superintendent, Refugee Camp, suggests an issue of rice twice a week in lieu of potatoes. The school is well conducted by Mr. Vermaark. A tennis court has been made by the refugees themselves, and also cricket and football has been started. Sports are held occasionally. The conduct of the refugees on the whole is very satisfactory.

(Sd) G P. APPLEBY, Capt.,
Garr. Adjutant,
P'm'burg.

Maritzburg,
31.7 01.

HOWICK.

MONTHLY Report for June on Refugee Camp, Howick.

1. *Sanitation.*—The night-soil is removed by the sanitary contractor. A staff of 25 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, *i.e.*, cleaning latrines, wash-houses, etc.

2. *Schools.*—An average of 230 children attend daily.

Subjects taught:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital.*—Cases of enteric fever are removed to special ward in No. 15 General Hospital. Three E.P. tents are provided as a camp hospital.

Mild cases are treated in their own tents.

An isolated tent is provided for infectious or contagious diseases.

Medical officer visits sick three times daily.

4. *Daily Routine.*—Refugees, assisted by others when necessary, are employed in charge of each line of marquees, their duties being to attend to the general cleanliness of their lines and vicinity, general work of camp, such as retrenching, repairing tents, chopping wood, etc.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—Divine service is held daily.

Sunday school and Bible classes.

Mr. V. D. Horst, Dutch Reform Minister, conducts service.

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—In marquees and bell tents, 10 to each marquee and 5 to each bell tent.

7. *Clothing.*—If the people arrive destitute of clothing, it is provided from the Ordnance Depôt, which is charged to the Civil Administration of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

8. *General Remarks.*—The site of the camp and sanitary condition is extremely good, water supply good and abundant; there are four wash-houses and eight bath-rooms, water laid on to each.

The school is well conducted by Mr. V. D. Horst, assisted by eight teachers. The school instruction at present has to be mainly in Dutch because so few children speak English. All English children are being taught English.

The children have a football club and cricket club, also gardening.

The conduct of the refugees is, on the whole, satisfactory.

G. P. APPLEBY, Capt.,

Garr. Adjt.,

P'm'burg.

Maritzburg.

31.7.01.

Refugee Camp, P'M'Burg.

No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, and No. of Arrivals and Departures during June, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total	Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures during Month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same during Month.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	197	574	1,085	1,856	6	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	15	70	86	10	21	31	5	1
Coloured	6	5	3	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G. P. APPLEBY, Capt.,

Garr. Adjt.,

P'M'Burg.

Maritzburg,

31.7.1901.

Refugee Camp, Howick.

No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, and No. of Arrivals and Departures during June, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total.	Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures during Month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same during Month.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	74	246	346	666	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	6	8	Nil	Nil
Coloured	1	1	9	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G. P. APPLEBY, Capt.,

Garr. Adjt.,

P'm'burg.

Maritzburg,

31.7.1901.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, August 9th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the enclosed documents, with reference to the Refugee Camps.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

To the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Refugees' Address.

Kroonstad Refugee Camp,
July 31st, 1901.

To His Excellency
The Deputy Administrator of the
Orange River Colony.

MOST HONOURABLE SIR,—In the name of the general public in above-named camp do we, the undersigned, bid Your Excellency heartily welcome in our midst, and are indeed glad to see the interest Your Excellency takes in us, and sincerely hope that Your Excellency's visit will tend to our welfare. We may assure Your Excellency that as loyal subjects we are prepared to accede to Your Excellency, as representative of His Majesty's Government, the same respect and obedience as was granted to the chief of the late Orange Free State.

Your Excellency's presence here bids us hope that circumstances will speedily allow of the administration of civil law throughout the Orange River Colony. We also wish to tender Your Excellency our heartiest thanks for the interest you take in the education of our youth, and we trust you will succeed in your endeavours, and that the growing-up generation will be taught to be God-fearing, honest, and loyal citizens under the British flag. We regret, however, to state that, notwithstanding the highly appreciated efforts of our worthy Superintendent and doctors, still so many cases of sickness and deaths occur daily in this camp, still we hope and trust Your Excellency will do all in your power for the health in this camp.

We trust that the efforts of our worthy Superintendent towards promoting our welfare under trying circumstances will be appreciated by Your Excellency. We are happy to state that the spirit of loyalty is daily increasing in this camp, and that the majority of the male refugees have taken the oath of allegiance.

Wishing Your Excellency a pleasant sojourn during Your Excellency's stay at Kroonstad, and health and prosperity in the future,

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's most humble and loyal subjects,

C. R. Botha.
J. S. M. de Villiers.
J. S. v d Walt.
David J. Higgs.
C. Howell.
T. F. Fourie.
W. J. Prinsloo.
P. A. Fourie.
F. J. Keyser.
H. J. Fouche.
T. E. Ferreira.
M. L. Prinsloo.
S. G. de Myer.
J. C. A. Ellis.
H. A. Jordaan.
S. J. W. Pretorius.
S. J. Becker.
J. P. Odendaal.
D. Botha.
S. G. Hauptfleisch.
J. J. Erasmus.
L. G. van Aswegen.
D. C. Lourens.
A. J. S. Gouws.
G. L. Lombaard.
A. J. Smith.
J. L. van Rensburg.
J. J. van Wyk.
L. C. Odendaal.
C. J. Engelbrecht.
P. J. J. Delport.
J. Delport.
R. Rano.
J. R. le Roux.
P. Lindeque.
J. M. Cronje.
P. Myburgh.
R. L. du Plessis.
J. J. Hendriks.
C. J. P. Gouws.
J. J. A. Bornman.
E. M. van Rooyen.
H. P. Spangenberg.
J. Human.
J. F. Muller.
P. C. Delport.
P. N. Delport.
J. E. van Coller.
B. de Wet.
R. Klopper.
H. J. Thomas.
J. A. Geldenhuys.
T. Serfontein.
J. S. Vorster.
P. A. Kleynhans.
A. P. Minnaar.
J. P. Schoeman.
N. Human.
J. L. Pienaar.
A. M. Prinsloo.
P. A. Steyn.
J. H. Labuschagne.
N. Searle.
F. A. Peens.
H. J. Grobler.
G. J. Peens.
S. P. Wagener.
J. C. Prinsloo.
J. A. Watts, jun.
P. Geldenhuys.
J. H. V. Morrison.
C. J. v d Walt.
J. v d Merwe.
M. J. Grobler.
J. C. Swanepoel
F. Roos.
C. J. Wessels.
J. C. E. Scheepers.
W. F. Steenberg.
J. M. Gouws.
J. H. Serfontyn.
H. W. Meyer, jun.
C. J. Lategan.
F. J. Rensburg.
J. M. Koekemoer.
J. H. Viviers.
D. C. Reys.
J. H. Bosch.
J. Fourie.
H. Searle.
J. Hattingh.
J. C. Bosch.
D. J. D. Hattingh.
C. J. H. Shessner.
C. de Jager.
J. C. Jordaan.
P. J. Coetzer.
J. G. de Lange.
E. L. Kleynhans.
J. C. du Toit.
W. Smith.
J. C. Steyn.
C. F. Haefele.
E. R. Cronje.
P. Jordaan.
M. J. Taljaard.
J. B. Krase.
F. J. Steenbergh.
F. C. de Bruyn.
J. A. Pretorius.
G. Joubert.
A. S. Gous.
P. Haefele.
W. J. Pretorius.
L. C. Geldenhuys.

Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on the Refugee Camps at Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorp.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, August 9th, 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on the Refugee Camps at—

Krugersdorp,
Potchefstroom,
Klerksdorp.

He is continuing his inspections and further reports will follow.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KITCHENER, General.
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

KRUGERSDORP.

(MR. TOMLINSON, *Superintendent.*)

The Burgher Camp,
July 31st, 1901.

I visited the Burgher Camp at Krugersdorp on July 31st, 1901, and spent several hours in the camp in making a careful inspection.

The camp is situated about a mile from the town to the south, on rising ground facing north, and protected to the north, and to a great extent on the east and west, by kopjes; nevertheless, like the rest of Krugersdorp, it is very dusty.

There are several varieties of tents in this camp—tents stretched over a horizontal pole, bell tents, E.P. tents and marquees, 800 altogether. The first two kinds are used to house the Boer families, and on the whole they are comfortable.

This camp was formed on April 15th, but the hospital has only been in existence for the past five weeks. Dr. Aymard is in charge of the camp and of the hospital, and seems to me a very efficient officer. He does not live in the camp, but about three-quarters of a mile away. He visits the camp twice daily, in the morning and again in the afternoon. The hospital is under a matron, Sister Harnett. She has under her four girls, selected from among the refugees, two as day nurses and two for night. The hospital consists at present of five E.P. tents or marquees, and one hospital marquee used for stores. These E.P. tents could, without overcrowding, accommodate six patients each, *i.e.*, 30 patients, but when I visited them there were only nine. In the first marquee an old man recovering from bronchitis, which nearly proved fatal, and one child; in the second marquee there were three girls, one suspected enteric, one double pneumonia, and one bronchitis, all doing well, and one small boy with enteric. Marquees 3 and 4 were empty. In No. 5 there were three, a girl of 12 with enlarged spleen, probably from

malaria, another girl with acute Bright's disease, and a child with pneumonia and suppuration of the middle ear. I mention the nature of the ailments to show they are the ordinary ailments of everyday life in any large community, and are not due to insufficiency of food, or to exposure or hardship. Were there any pressure on the accommodation of the hospital, seven more marquees could be put up, which would accommodate eight patients each.

They have had in this camp the same difficulty as existed in other camps in getting the people to go into the hospital, owing to the same causes as I mentioned in my report on the Burgher Camp at Irene. The Superintendent showed me an order dated July 18th from the Military Governor at Pretoria, authorising the removal to hospital, by compulsion if necessary, of all cases of sickness, which were, in the opinion of the medical officer, suitable cases for hospital treatment. He told me that since he received this order the difficulties were greatly diminished, and the order has been most beneficial in the camp. Still it is a noticeable fact that there are 71 cases of sickness of a more or less severe character in the camp. (Last return July 26th.) There is room in the hospital for 30, but only nine beds are at present occupied. Close to the hospital there is a nicely fitted up dispensary containing most of the drugs generally used. (70 to 80 bottles of medicine are dispensed per day.) The kitchen attached to the hospital is small, and would not be sufficient were there any material increase in the number of hospital cases.

The doctor informs me that they are just beginning an epidemic of measles, and I myself saw several children in camp who looked as if they were about to develop the disease. Should this occur, the ignorance, prejudices, and habits of these people, of which I have seen several examples in this camp, will make this disease a very large contributor to the death rate of this camp. The following illustrative cases which occurred in this camp are worthy of being related :—

(1) A recent remedy among the Boers, no matter what is the nature of the ailment, is to paint the part afflicted with green paint. Three children named Smith were suffering from some complaint which I was unable to ascertain. The children were painted all over with green paint, with the exception of the face. Two of the children, a boy aged four and a girl aged seven, were admitted on July 24th to the hospital, the boy died the same day, and the girl the following day, both of acute arsenical poisoning; the third child, aged four months, died before the others were brought into hospital.

(2) Dr. Aymard was sent for to see a child aged two in the camp, who was unconscious; he found on the table in the tent the following Dutch remedies, all of which were being administered at the same time without any doctor's orders :—

(1) Hoffman's drops (containing ether).
(2) Essenz dulcis (containing opium).
(3) Red powder (containing tartar emetic).
(4) Jamaica ginger.
(5) Dutch drops (composition unknown).

The child continues unconscious.

(3) A baby, named Schutte, aged four months, was suffering from bronchitis, the doctor ordered the child to get nothing but milk, the mother refused to give the child milk, but gave it sardines instead; the infant died in two days.

There are at present in camp 4,215 individuals, *i.e.*, 703 men, 1,575 women, and 1,937 children.

The greatest number in any one tent is eight, mostly children, the average per tent is five, there is thus no over-crowding in this camp. Besides the nurses in the hospital, there are four camp nurses, probationers, selected from among the more intelligent and more educated girls in the camp; the camp is divided a mongst them, and they visit every tent every day, and sometimes twice a day. At 9.30 a.m. or 10 a.m. they go round with the doctor and point out to him the tents in which there are any cases of sickness. Any case the doctor considers suitable for hospital treatment he orders to be

removed. If the people object he sends for the Superintendent, but now the threat of so doing is usually sufficient. The deaths during July, including the day of my visit (July 31st), were :—Men, none ; women, three ; children, 15—a total of 18 ; a very small number considering the number of people in camp. The distribution of rations in this camp differs somewhat from that I reported in Irene and Johannesburg camps. Rations are divided into first and second class. First-class rations are issued to all men who will do work in the camp, and to members of their families. Second-class rations are issued to all men who refuse to work, and to all others. The Superintendent finds this a very wholesome incentive to the Boer to toil. Many of the men who at first refused to do any work, when they discovered the extra rations supplied to the workers and to the well behaved, changed their minds. I find that the number of first-class rations issued is 246, and of the second-class rations 2,692. First-class rations here are the same as the rations issued in the Irene and the Johannesburg camps, viz. :—

Flour	7 lbs.	Once a week.
Coffee	6 ozs.	
Sugar	12 ozs.	
Salt	4 ozs.	
Meat	1 lb.	Twice a week.

The meat ration is increased to 1½ to 2 lbs. whenever there are sufficient animals available, but for some time this camp has been very short in this respect.

Second-class rations consist of :—

Flour	7 lbs.	Once a week.
Coffee	4 ozs.	
Sugar	8 ozs.	
Salt	4 ozs.	
Meat	1 lb.	Twice a week.

Children over 12 count as adults.

Children under six get half of the adult rations, whether first or second class, except sugar, of which they all get a full ration.

Children from six to 12 get a full ration of flour, 7 lbs., and other rations same as other children.

I questioned whether it would not be better to make the ordinary adult ration (first class in this camp) the second-class ration, and give extra allowance of sugar and coffee for a first-class ration, but Mr. Tomlinson and Dr. Aymard assured me that the people get plenty to eat, and certainly the appearance of all the adults and children in the camp would confirm this. The quality of the sugar, coffee, and flour in this camp was excellent ; when it arrives a supplementary ration of 1 lb. of rice will be given, and in the meantime 1 lb. of mealie meal is given in the place of it.

The meat here is very poor. Three weeks ago the average weight of a sheep was 15¼ lbs., the last averaged 13¾ lbs. About 50 per cent. of this weight is bone. A thousand sheep are killed for the camp every three weeks. There was no meat in the butchery or store on the 31st, so I was unable to examine the quality.

Milk is issued to all the sick, and children under two years, and to all weakly children under one year of age one part of Ideal milk is added to four parts of water, that is about one tin of milk to two pints of water. For the sick and older children it is made double the strength—one part of milk to eight parts of water. All children under two years get two pints of milk per day. Ideal milk is the kind chiefly used, but sometimes Milkmaid Brand is substituted.

25 to 50 lbs. of wood and 100 lbs. of coal are issued to each family every week.

There is no lack in the supply of medical comforts in this camp. The doctor has a perfectly free hand in ordering what he considers necessary for the people, and he assures me he has not been stinted in anything.

The water supply here is most excellent. At the base of one of the

kopjes there is a natural spring of clear bright water, most excellent for drinking purposes, perfectly pure, and out of the way of camp contamination.

The supply of soap is at present rather deficient. The Superintendent used to issue a bar to every tent every three weeks, but he has had to stint it lately. I did not see any people or tents as dirty in this camp as in Ward 6 at Irene. I went into tents into which some refugees had been located but the day before, into others which had been inhabited for a week, and for the most part they were fairly clean. The Superintendent told me that if he found a tent or the inmates dirty, if they were on first-class rations he threatened to reduce them to second class, or if on second-class rations he threatened to send them before the magistrate under one of their bye-laws, and he found these threats were generally effective.

The cleaning up of the ground between the tents is carried out by brigade of 17 boys, who act as scavengers.

The police in the camp and the guard around it are exclusively drawn from the burghers in the camp.

The school is held in one very large marquee. The inside measurement of the marquee is approximately 102 feet long and 42 feet wide. The superintendent over the school is Mr. Alberts; he is assisted by four lady teachers. English is the language used in instructing the children, of whom about 200 attend the school. There is great difficulty in inducing the parents to send their children. They say they will wait till the war is over: if the English win, then the children will have to learn English; but if not, then they will learn in Dutch.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store in this camp, which has been a great boon to the inhabitants. Unfortunately, they supply a good deal of Dutch medicines and quack drugs, which the people would be better without. But as the people are allowed to go in and out of the town whenever they wish to do so, they could get these drugs, which have such an effect on the infant mortality, in the town if they could not get them in camp. About £200 worth of goods have been supplied out of this store to the people, free of cost to the people themselves.

In this camp there is a marquee containing a piano, an harmonium, and other musical instruments, called the Musical Club, where the members give concerts. Next to it is a tea and refreshment tent.

The children in the camp all looked well nourished and in good health and happy. The adults, many of whom seem to be well off, were comfortable and contented. I heard no complaints or grumbling during a long day's visit. The Superintendent informed me that there never were any grumblings in the camp prior to June 15th. About that date a committee of Dutch ladies in Krugersdorp was formed, with the object of visiting and "looking after" the Boers in the camp. Since then the refugees have begun to discover grievances, and to give utterance to them.

The only recommendation I would make in regard to this camp is that the Doctor or Superintendent be authorised to increase the rations supplied to the nurses in the hospital and in the camp. These girls are doing a great deal of hard work, some of them at night, and they require something more than the rations served out to the idle. I would suggest that some fresh vegetables be procured for them from the local market.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

The Burgher Camp,
August 1st and 2nd, 1901.

I visited this camp on the afternoon of August 1st and the forenoon of August 2nd. It is situated close to the station on the southern side, and is on flat ground. It is divided into four camps, Nos. 1 and 3 being under Dr. Bird, Nos. 2 and 4 being under Dr. Burgher. Mr. Swart is Superintendent of the whole camp. Through the middle of the camp winds the town furrow, a narrow canal which supplies the town, after passing through the camp, with water. In addition to the people in the camp, there are 3,651 refugees in the town, who are fed and looked after by the British Government. These also are under the jurisdiction of Mr. Swart; Dr. Dixon and Dr. Ramsay look after these. In the camp there are (August 1st) 3,508. Thus the total number of persons provided for in Potchefstroom is 7,159. The hospital arrangements in this camp are as follows :—

In the camp itself there are two marquees, holding six beds each, which are exclusively used for maternity cases. All the maternity cases in the four divisions of the camp are admitted here. I understand that only one case was attended to in her own tent. There have been no deaths during child-birth in this camp. These marquees are under the charge of a skilled midwife, Mrs. Van der Merwe, with a night nurse to assist her. The doctors speak in high terms of the excellent work she has done. There are no other hospital tents in the camp. All other cases of sickness which the doctors wish to be treated in hospital are sent into the town. Here one of the Dutch churches, the oldest, has been converted into a hospital. This building has a boarded floor, and measures inside 66 feet by 30 feet. The roof is vaulted and lofty, but the building is badly ventilated. There are some small stoves in the room, which give very little heat and are smoky and smelly. There are 19 beds in this hospital ward, they are made of wooden planks spread on a frame and covered with one hard mattress. The same beds are found in the two marquees beside the hospital which are used as supplemental wards. I think proper hospital beds with wire wove mattresses should be supplied to the hospitals in camp. I found here a patient almost convalescent but recovery delayed by a bed sore. There were 16 patients in the hospital ward, five suffering from enteric, one from acute and one from chronic phthisis, and the rest from abscess, gangrene, pneumonia (two), and such ailments. The staff consists of the matron (Mrs. Duncan), with five probationers under her, three for day and two for night nursing. The district surgeon is in charge of the patients. There is no stint in the supply of food, stimulants, and medical comforts for the patients, but there are some hospital accessories much needed. I think the matron should be supplied with some thermometers (clinical), some measure glasses, and a case of pocket instruments for dressing her cases. The patients are all supplied with fresh cow's milk, and eggs are to be had in abundance. As adjuncts to the building there are two large marquees. In one of these were two patients, a boy with enteric and an old man with chronic cough. The other marquee was empty. All the patients in the hospital seemed well cared for. One of the patients in the building is Mrs. Fourie, suffering from an abscess in the thigh. Her four children were taken into the marquee (now empty), two on June 16th, one on June 21st, and one on July 3rd, all suffering from cancrum oris, a kind of local gangrene affecting the cheek or jaws of a child. It is a rare disease, attacks children almost exclusively, follows on measles, scarlatina, typhoid, &c., and is almost painless, and is almost always fatal. Mrs. Fourie's four children died a few days after their admission. Dr. Burger had three cases in his portion of the camp, and Dr. Bird four, making 11 cases in all. There were no more cases after July 3rd until the day of my visit, when Dr. Bird's attention was called to another case. He asked me to see it, and

I am very glad I had an opportunity of seeing one of the cases myself, as I had been told, previous to my visit to Potchefstroom, that scurvy had broken out in the camp, and these were the cases referred to. I can unhesitatingly say that the case I saw was a case, well marked and advanced, of cancrum oris. It presented none of the symptoms characteristic of scurvy. Whoever originated the report that these were cases of scurvy must have been entirely ignorant of the two diseases. From the description given to me by the doctors of the other cases, before I saw this last one, I had no difficulty in at once saying that they must have been cases of cancrum oris. Mrs. Fourie's children were aged respectively three, seven, nine, and 10. The child I saw was about two; the ages of the others I did not ascertain.

There has been in this camp the same objection to going into hospital as in the other camps. Once a case refused to obey the doctor's orders in this respect, and the Superintendent, Mr. Swart, was sent for. He informed the people that the doctor's orders must be carried out, and that force would be used if necessary. This threat had the desired effect, and since then no difficulty has arisen.

The supply of clothing in this camp is deficient. Clothing, or more generally the material for making clothing, is supplied to convalescents, the sick, and some old people. Many of the people in camp are scantily clothed, especially the children; and among them boots and stockings are conspicuous by their absence. Many of the people in camp are experts at making veldtschoen, if they had but the leather supplied to them.

Up to the end of June there were two scales for rations, called respectively A and B. A was the full ration which is now supplied to every adult; B was a reduced ration. A was given to those who worked in the camp; B was given to the idler. This system was abandoned, because the number seeking work exceeded the demand. The adult ration, and the ration for children, are the same here as in the other camps. A pound of rice will be given as a supplementary ration as soon as it arrives; in the meantime nothing is given in its place. The quality of the flour, sugar, and coffee is excellent; the same as I have found elsewhere. The meat here is rather better than I have seen in the camps already reported on.

Ideal and Milkmaid brand are used here; they are prepared with boiling water, in the same proportions as are used in the military hospitals. Milk is supplied regularly to all infants under one year of age, and to all the sick, as ordered by the doctor. In addition, the probationers, or district nurses, are allowed some discretion in issuing it to those convalescents for whom they think it necessary.

I inquired carefully into the supply of medical comforts, and I found that they had run out of many of the articles, such as butter and jam; other comforts have dropped very low in stock, while certain articles were in abundance, because the people will not use them, such as compressed vegetables, cocoa, and jelly powder.

Soap is issued weekly: 1½ inches of blue mottled soap is supplied to each individual. I cannot say what the Boer refugees do with it, for in most of the tents the absence of its use was very marked. I think a greater supervision as to cleanliness, both as to the persons and the surroundings of the inmates of the tents, is required here. The probationers should be instructed to enforce a proper regard to cleanliness, and my experience has shown me that a little compulsion at the start is all that is required, to be followed, of course, by continuous supervision.

There are two camp matrons, one for camps 1 and 3, one for 2 and 4. Mrs. M. Rhoda is the matron of 1 and 3. She has eight probationers, selected from among the refugees under her. Each of these has charge of a ward, and her duty is to visit every tent in her ward daily. She reports to the matron, and the matron accompanies the doctor on his rounds. Thus his attention is drawn to every case requiring his care.

There is a very excellent soup kitchen in this camp inaugurated by Mrs. Bishop, who has taken a great deal of trouble to make it a success. She is assisted by some of the Dutch young ladies in the town. Here excellent soup, porridge, and milk are issued to the probationers, who distribute to the sick, the weakly, and the convalescents. I took a photograph of the scene of distribution, a copy of which accompanies this report.

I find the number of sick and death rate were very high in this camp in June. There has been a gradual improvement in July, whilst the last week in July shows the smallest death rate during these two months. The fourth week in June was the highest, viz., 65; the highest in July was 43 in the second week, the last week was 12. This improvement in the death rate is contemporaneous with the decline of the epidemic of measles, which was undoubtedly the cause of the high death rate among the children. In this camp, as at Irene, the death rate of measles cases is attributable, not so much to the severity of the epidemic, as to the ignorance, perverseness, and dirty habits of the parents themselves.

It is interesting to note, as evidence that camp life is not in itself unhealthy, that there is more sickness among the refugees in the town here than among those in the camp, though the number in town and in camp are nearly the same.

The Superintendent informs me that he has issued gratuitously 4,000 blankets through the camp. Last month he spent about £500 in buying clothing and materials, which were also distributed free.

The police in the camp are all burghers.

The schools are held in the town. About 400 children are on the books; the daily attendance averages about 320. The Superintendent of these schools is Mr. Van der Merwe, and he is assisted by eight female teachers. I went through the various class rooms while the children were at work. They looked clean and orderly, and were all in apparently excellent health and spirits.

I drove with Mr. Swart to see the new site where it is intended shortly to pitch the camp. It is an excellent situation, in every way to be preferred to the present one. The new camp will be pitched on the slope of a gently rising hill, and will face west by north-west. A space 600 yards by 400 yards is being laid out in a large square. This will be subdivided into four smaller squares by two very broad avenues, 60 yards wide, crossing each other at right angles in the centre of the camp, running east and west and north and south. Each of these smaller squares will hold 300 tents. The floor of each tent will be raised above the surrounding level, and each tent will have a furrow round it. At the bottom of the hill there is a broad furrow, almost a small canal, with plenty of water in it, which bounds the camp on the west and on the north. A road 36 yards wide will go all round the camp.

This will be an immense improvement over the present camp.

On the whole I consider that this camp is not as well managed as it might be. All the officials from the Superintendent downwards seemed very anxious to have everything right, and to do the best they can, but they seem afraid of taking responsibility upon themselves, and of incurring blame, by enforcing measures which it must be clear to them would be for the benefit of the whole camp. Thus discipline seemed to be lax. The camp was not as clean as it might be. The inside of many of the tents, and the outside of most of the inhabitants, might be described as filthy, and they did not seem the happier for it. Cleanliness is not a Boer virtue as seen in the camps, and the people resent any interference in this direction, but I consider that it should be enforced nevertheless. I suggested this to one of the doctors, and he replied :—"If you tried to wash them, you would cause an insurrection in the camp." I do not think so.

There is great need in this camp for materials for making clothing and boots, especially for the children. It ought to be somebody's duty to see that the stock of medical comforts, and even of some drugs, should not be allowed to run short.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

KLERKSDORP.

The Burgher Camp,
August 3rd, 1901.

I visited this camp on August 3rd, 1901, and spent the entire forenoon and afternoon in making a thorough inspection. The camp occupies a large area of ground to the south-west of the railway, and to the south of the town. It contains 719 tents, some square, others bell shaped. The square tents accommodate about eight people, and the bell tents on an average five. The interior of most of the tents is protected by a small wall about two bricks high, made of bricks, which runs round the tent, just inside its lower edge. Outside there is a furrow to carry off rain. The space between the tents is 15 yards from pole to pole. Broad streets intersect the camp. Trenches about 18 inches to 2 feet in depth run at intervals across the camp. The whole camp has a well-ordered and cleanly appearance. Rubbish, refuse, or even bits of paper were nowhere to be seen. The supervision of the camp is entrusted to a head overseer, Mr. Jooste, and he has four foremen under him. To each of these foremen a quarter of the camp is allotted. These are all selected from among the burghers in the camp. Each of these foremen go through every tent every morning and see that it is cleaned out before 8 a.m. Every morning at 9 a.m. all the clothing not actually being worn, the blankets and the bedding, are put out of the tent, in the sun, and remain out for airing until 12 or 2 p.m. The skirts of the tent are then rolled up so as to have a thorough ventilation. All this is compulsory. Should a foreman find a tent dirty, or its inhabitants, the number of the tent is reported and the meat ration is reduced. As the meat is issued twice a week to each family, the reduction lasts for three or four days. The result of this system is very noticeable. I went through a great many tents in various parts of the camp. Every tent I entered was tidy and clean. The inmates looked clean, healthy, and happy, except in those tents where there was measles. Unfortunately, an epidemic of this disease has just begun, but prior to this there was practically no sickness in camp at all. The hospital is in the town, and thither the sick in camp are sent. One marquee was used as a hospital, for some time, for infectious cases, on the outskirts of the camp. The disease which claimed its use was diphtheria, of which they have had several cases, all brought in from without. No case of diphtheria originated in the camp. For some time there has been no use for this marquee.

There is a room, made of corrugated iron, lined with wood, in the middle of the camp, which is used as a dispensary, where those who require medical aid can consult the doctor every day. There are 3,753 individuals in the camp, and 155 refugees in the town. No refugee is allowed to live in the town unless the doctor certifies that he or she is unfit to live under canvas, and no refugee coming in is allowed to live in the town unless with the special sanction of the Commandant.

The rations supplied in this camp are in quality and quantity the same as those issued in the other camps. The meat is rather of a better quality, which is explained by the fact that the sheep from the outlying districts reach Klerksdorp first, on their way to the other camps. The sheep generally average about 20 lbs., but in July the average was 25 lbs. Nevertheless, the only complaint I heard in respect to the food was the poverty of the meat. The complainant seemed satisfied when I told him it was better than what I found in the other camps. The only other complaint I heard was the small amount of fuel which they receive. This is quite true. They sometimes experience great difficulty in cooking their food. There is also a considerable shortage in medical comforts. The sudden outbreak of measles has caused a heavy call to be made on the stock of medical comforts, and unless a fresh supply soon arrives it will not be possible to meet the demand.

The Exchange in the town has been converted into a hospital for the benefit of the Boer refugees. It is under the charge of a matron, Miss Broadhurst. There are under her one charge nurse, with hospital experience but uncertificated, and two probationers selected from the refugees in the camp. The matron and the probationers do the day work, the charge nurse the night. The beds at present in use both for patients and nurses are composed of a mattress placed on an ordinary camp stretcher, which is supported on wooden boxes. Regular hospital beds with wire wove mattresses are on order.

Nearly all the milk required by the hospital is supplied by cows belonging to the camp.

The hospital consists of one large airy room, which measures 54 feet by 33. It contains at present only four beds, of which three were occupied. Besides this large ward there are 16 small rooms, measuring about 10 feet by 12 feet each, containing one bed each; a few of them have two beds. The number of patients in hospital were 12, a very small number in comparison to the size of the camp. Here, in Klerksdorp, I found, as at Potchefstroom, that the average of sick in camp was less than the average in the town.

In connection with this camp I found what did not exist in connection with the previous camps I inspected. The Superintendent, Mr. Howard, and the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. Duncan, had, with the consent and approval of Major Coleridge, the Provost-Marshal, secured about nine acres of ground some little distance from the camp, which they had put under cultivation. About three quarters of this was sown with barley to feed the hospital cows and keep them in good condition. The rest of the ground is a kitchen garden, where all sorts of vegetables are grown, primarily for the hospital patients, the remainder for the people in camp. I saw about 8,000 plants of lettuce in various stages of growth. This enterprise on the part of these officers is most commendable.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store also here, and they sell about £30 to £40 worth of goods to the burghers in camp every day.

Blankets have been distributed through the camp free, and also materials for making clothing, to many of the poorer inhabitants. A great deal of trouble is taken by the Superintendents that all relief sent to the camp shall be distributed fairly to those who most require it.

In July there was a severe epidemic of measles, and the death rate during that month was 38, mostly children. Of these 38, 25 were due to measles. During the first week in August, that is ending on August 2nd, there were 22 deaths, of which 21 were measles. In June there were 15 deaths; in May, nine deaths; and in April there were only two. These figures speak for themselves. Had there been no measles the number of deaths in the camp would have been, as in April and May, extremely small, which bears testimony to the beneficial results which are to be expected under the excellent management of which I saw evidence in every portion of this camp.

On the outskirts of the camp, between it and the town, is a good building, which was formerly the Staats School of Klerksdorp. This was opened as a school for the burgher children on April 1st last. I was unable to see the children in the school, as the school had been closed for a fortnight's holiday, but I went through the eight good class rooms, which were as good as could be required.

The school is under the superintendence of Mr. Hesse. He has 10 female assistants under him, three of which are English and seven Dutch. The scripture class is given in Dutch, and Dutch is taught for half an hour twice a week. All other classes are given in English.

There are at present about 500 children on the books, and, previous to the outbreak of measles, the attendance was very good, nearly every child attending regularly. The school is full. There is no difficulty in getting children to attend; at first some pressure and compulsion were employed, now, if a child is irregular it is dismissed, and there are plenty others to take its place. The headmaster, Mr. Hesse, is confident that had he sufficient room he could easily raise the number to 1,000 pupils. He has been frequently requested by the parents to shorten the holidays and to reopen the schools. A severe attack of jaundice has prevented his doing so, but all schools were to be reopened on August 5th. There is another building in the town which

has been used as a school as an addendum to the large one, and it is intended immediately to open two marquees to meet the increasing number of scholars. Altogether the school arrangements are most satisfactory and much credit is due to Mr. Hesse.

I visited some of the houses inhabited by the refugees in the town. These of course were not subject to the same rules and supervision as in the camp, and the difference was very marked. The ones I saw were of course the poorer ones, but poverty does not excuse squalor and dirt. The contrast suggested the benefit, in the matter of sanitation and health, which the admirable discipline and administration in this camp confers upon the Boer refugees themselves.

I consider great credit is due to Major Coleridge, the Provost Marshal who has taken a great interest in the welfare of the camp and its inmates, and who has rendered great assistance to the camp authorities; and also to Mr. Howard and Mr. Duncan, who have shown great administrative ability, enterprise, and energy in making this camp the best managed camp which I have yet seen.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

NATAL, CAPE COLONY, AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, 16th August, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. C in C./4614, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps in Natal and Cape Colony for the month of July, 1901, also that of the Orange River Colony for the same period.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

NATAL.

The A.P'M., Natal.

Herewith Reports on the Refugee Camps at P'M'Burg and Howick for the month of July, 1901.

H. E. RAWSON, Colonel, O.C.M.S.-D.

P'M'Burg, 6.8.01.

Military Secretary.

Forwarded.
H. M. LAWSON, Colonel D.A.G.,
For G.O.C. Natal.

Newcastle, 7.8.01.

MONTHLY Report for July on Boer Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg.

1. *Sanitation.*—Satisfactory. Wash-houses and bath-rooms are provided.
2. *Schools.*—Average daily attendance about 200. Curriculum almost identical with that in Government Schools, but it is hoped that before the end of next month the attendance will be largely increased. Many of the elder children attend the Government Schools in the town.
3. *Hospital.*—Serious cases are treated in the Hospital, Fort Napier; mild cases in their quarters; infectious cases in isolated tents.
4. *Daily Routine.*—About 50 men are working in the town or suburbs, also 24 boys at the brewery. Ordinary fatigues of the camp are done by the burghers.
5. *Religious Instruction.*—This is in the hands of the Revd. Rousseau, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Church, Bible Classes, &c., are held in the School-house during each week.
6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—Some in green canvas huts (No. 2 camp), and some in marquees (No. 1 camp). Bachelors in a camp of bell tents.
7. *Clothing.*—The people are well clothed; when they arrive this is what is most wanted.
8. *General Remarks.*—There are hardly any complaints. The people on the whole are very well conducted, although the class of persons in this camp are of a lower social grade, on the average, than those at Howick. Many of the men obtain odd jobs in the town. It is hoped that now a wood and iron house, as a school, has been erected that the attendance will be larger. English is taught as much as possible. The health of the camp is very satisfactory.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
Garrison Adjutant.

Maritzburg, 6.8.01.

Boer Refugee Camp, P'M'Burg

Return, showing No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, No. of Arrivals and Departures, during the Month of July, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total.	Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures during Month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality during Month amongst same.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	217	623	1,118	1,958	Nil.	1	1	12	2	1	1	2	21	47	63	1	7	8	6	Nil.
Coloured	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain.
Garrison Adjutant.

P'M'Burg,
6th August, 1901.

HOWICK.

MONTHLY Report on Boer Refugee Camp at Howick.

1. *Sanitation.*—The night-soil is removed by the sanitary contractor. A staff of 25 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, *i.e.*, cleaning latrines, wash-houses, etc.

2. *School.*—An average of 230 children attend daily.

Subjects taught:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital.*—Cases of enteric fever are removed to a special ward in No. 15 General Hospital. Three E.P. tents are provided as a camp hospital. Mild cases are treated in their own tents. An isolated tent is provided for infectious or contagious diseases. The medical officer visits sick three times daily.

4. *Daily Routine.*—Two men, refugees, assisted by others when necessary, are employed in charge of each line of marquees, their duties being to attend to the general cleanliness of their lines and vicinity, general work of camp, such as entrenching, repairing tents, fences, chopping wood, etc.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—Divine service is held daily.

Sunday school and Bible classes. Mr. V. D. Horst, Dutch Reform Minister conducts service.

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—In marquees and S.C.L. tents, 5 to each bell tent and 10 to each marquee.

7. *Clothing.*—The people are well clothed. When they arrive, this is what is most wanted.

8. *General Remarks.*—The site of the camp and sanitary condition is extremely good, water supply is good and abundant. There are four wash-houses and eight bath-rooms, water is laid on to each. The school is well conducted by Mr. V. D. Horst, assisted by 8 teachers. The children take the various subjects in English as soon as they are sufficiently proficient in that language. All the children are being taught English. The most prevalent diseases being bronchitis, pneumonia, and rheumatism. No complaints have been made during the month.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
Garrison Adjutant.

Maritzburg,
6.8.01.

Boer Refugee Camp, Howick.

Return, showing No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, No. of Arrivals and Departures during the month of July, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total.	Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No of Departures during month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same during Month.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	70	238	340	648	3	1	2	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	11	13	Nil	4	2	2	Nil
Coloured	1	1	11	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,

Garrison Adjutant

P'm'burg,

6th August, 1901.

CAPE COLONY.

P.R.A./1843.

Military Secretary,
Pretoria.

Report on the working of the refugee camp at Port Elizabeth for July is forwarded herewith in accordance with your telegram No. K. 6,017 of July 12th.

J. HEYMAN, Lt.-Col.,
for Major-General
Commdg. Cape Colony District.

The Castle,
Cape Town,
6.8.01.

To
S.S.O.,
Port Elizabeth.

Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth,
July 31, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that since my last report, dated July 15th last, there have been no deaths in camp. The death shown on attached tabulated statement (which is for the whole month of July) occurred on July 10. The medical officer informs me that the 47 out-patients were in most cases treated for coughs, colds, and bad teeth.

The erection of the new block of huts is being pushed on, and four of the rooms are being occupied to-day.

The food supplied continues to be good, and I have received no complaints as to either its quantity or quality.

In my last report I stated that it had been agreed to allow Messrs. Howitz and Eliason to open a small store in this camp for the sale of small articles to the inmates, and that they were to pay a rent of £4 a month for this privilege. I have received the first payment of £2 for fortnight ending July 31. This money has been expended in boots. 10 pairs have been purchased and given away to the people here.

On July 22, two families, Vandenburg and Du Plessis, consisting in all of 16 persons, left this camp for the refugee camp, Bloemfontein, and on July 26, Mr. J. J. Erasmus left on parole for Craddock. On July 18, Mr. J. Gandini, who had previously been living in Port Elizabeth on parole, was brought to this camp, at his own request, as he was quite unable to support himself in the town. Mrs. A. Geel and her son arrived here on July 19.

The infant school has been reopened, but the bigger children are still having their holidays.

I have the honour to enclose the medical officer's report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. FENNER, Capt.
Commdg. B.E.C.
P. E.

2.

Port Elizabeth,
1.8.01.

Re S.O. Prisoners of War, Cape Town.

Return of Boer exile (refugee) camp, Port Elizabeth, forwarded herewith for month of July, as directed. I hope as soon as the Government can find a mistress, the elder children's school will reopen. A large number of boots are still required.

A. C. QUILTER, Colonel,
Cng. at P. E.

RETURN of Refugees in Camp at Port Elizabeth for Month July, 1901.

	Number in Camp.	Average number of sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.		Rate of mortality among children.	Remarks.
White—							
Men ..	32	Nil.	Nil.	Boys ..	Nil.		
Women ..	83	7	1				
Children ..	257	7	Nil.	Girls ..	Nil.		
Total ..	372	14	1	Total ..	Nil.	Nil.	Woman died in Provincial Hospital. Cause of death, Hydated Cyst. Only one case of serious illness during month
Coloured—							
Men ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Boys ..	Nil.		
Women ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.				
Children ..	3	Nil.	Nil.	Girls ..	Nil.		
Total ..	3	Nil.	Nil.	Total ..	Nil.		

W. H. FENNER,
Commdg B.E.C.,
P.E.

July 31,
Port Elizabeth.

The "Camp" still continues free from fevers or any infectious diseases.

During the past month the general health has not been quite so good, coughs and colds being very prevalent, due to the inclement weather.

From 1st July up to date, forty-seven patients have been treated in the out-patient department, exclusive of those who were on the list last month; three were treated in hospital, and four in their rooms, as being too ill to attend as out-patients and unwilling to enter hospital, among these is a Mrs. Porter, who is suffering from "Malignant disease," and was an inmate of the hospital for some little time, but left at her own request.

It is a matter of regret that patients will not avail themselves more frequently of the advantages of hospital treatment. It is an extremely difficult matter to overcome their prejudice against hospitals.

W. ROGER CHEW,
M.B. & C.M., Edin.
Civil Surgeon in charge Boer Exile Camp.

Port Elizabeth,
29th July, 1901.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

R.C./3880

Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
8th August, 1901

From Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.
To General Commander-in-Chief,
H.M. Forces, South Africa,
and High Commissioner, South Africa.

My Lord,

I have the honour, with reference to the attached report, to inform you that I made a tour of inspection to the following refugee camps on dates as specified, viz., Norval's Pont and Springfontein on the 2nd July, Bethulie on the 3rd July, Aliwal North on the 5th July, Vredefort Road on the 29th July, Kroonstad on the 30th and 31st July, Winburg on the 1st August.

I feel satisfied that everything is being done to ameliorate the conditions of the persons in the camps, and from personal contact with them I am convinced that they are happy and contented.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. M. ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator, O.R.C.

Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
5th August, 1901.

The Secretary, O.R.C., Administration,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this my report on refugee camps for the month ending 31st July, with a view to same being submitted to the Acting High Commissioner, and General Commanding-in-Chief.

1. *Distribution of Camps*—No additional camps have been established since my report up to the 31st May was submitted. A list of camps, distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation is shown as under.

RETURN of Strength on 31st July, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve accommodation for.
Brandfort	235	541	1,041	1,817	70
Vredefort Road	205	488	883	1,576	150
Norvals Pont	564	1,063	1,768	3,395	100
Bloemfontein	758	1,356	2,922	5,036	—
Winburg	414	606	1,169	2,189	160
Springfontein	303	846	1,471	2,620	—
Heilbron	311	678	1,499	2,488	50
Aliwal North	742	1,529	2,412	4,683	—
Kroonstad	715	1,186	2,193	4,094	—
Harrismith	93	337	616	1,046	—
Kimberley	529	1,109	1,986	3,624	50
Bethulie	449	1,412	2,620	4,481	200
Total	5,318	11,151	20,580	37,049	

2. In addition to the list of medical officers and hospital staff shown in my report for the month of June, the following have been posted :—

Bethulie.—Dr. Williams.

Bloemfontein.—Dr. Rossiter and two additional nurses en route.

Kimberley.—Dr. Woodward. Dr. Trumper en route. Nurses Taylor and Karenell.

Kroonstad.—Dr. Moore. Dr. MacCarthy en route. Nurse v.d. Schyffe. Nurse Fitzpatrick and two other nurses en route.

Norval's Pont.—Dr. Scarlett. Nurse Malherbe.

Springfontein.—Dr. Straghan. Nurse Du Port.

Winburg.—Dr. Molesworthy. Dr. Ralston en route.

Brandfort.—Nurse Gung en route.

3. I regret to report that the death rate during this month is again augmented, showing an increase of 69·6 per mille per annum on last month's statistics. The rates of deaths per mille per annum from 1st to 31st July will be found as under :—

Camp.	Population on 31st July.	Deaths for July.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
Brandfort	1,817	13	85·2
Vredefort Road..	1,576	10	75·6
Norval's Pont	3,395	62	218·4
Bloemfontein	5,036	102	242·4
Winburg	2,189	15	81·6
Springfontein	2,620	101	462·
Heilbron..	2,488	15	72·
Aliwal North	4,683	53	135·6
Kroonstad	4,094	157	459·6
Harrismith	1,046	3	33·6
Kimberley	3,624	59	195·6
Bethulie..	4,481	31	82·8

This makes the total average for the month of July 178·7 per mille per annum.

I attribute this high death rate to the following causes :—

(A.) A severe epidemic of measles followed by broncho-pneumonia has broken out in Springfontein and Kroonstad Refugee Camps.

(B.) The late arrivals brought into refugee camps have undergone severe privations, many having been found ill-clad and short of food; consequently these persons are unable to combat disease when attacked.

(C.) Many superintendents of camps and medical officers continue to report the carelessness and indifference of mothers in looking after their children. It is an extremely difficult task for the doctors and nurses to prevent parents and others giving patients unauthorized food. The Boers are past-masters in cunning.

(D.) During the latter part of this month we again experienced abnormally cold and cloudy weather, which accounted for several cases of pneumonia.

I must point out that if epidemics had not broken out in several camps, the death rate would have been better in many refugee camps than in the towns and villages of the Orange River Colony. As it is, the health of Brandfort Camp compares very favourably with the town statistics as under :—

Refugee Camp .. .. 7·1 per mille per mensem.
Town .. .. .. 9·1 „ „

A table showing the number of sick weekly in each camp, also the number of deaths among same will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of Sick, 1st to 7th July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick 1st to 7th July.
Aliwal North	7	Nil
Bloemfontein	78	4
Brandfort	36	2
Bethulie	14	1
Harrismith	7	Nil
Heilbron	20	10
Kimberley	27	1
Kroonstad	35	1
Norvals Pont	24	4
Springfontein	78	1
Vredefort Road	27	3

Camp.	Number of Sick, 8th to 15th July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick, 8th to 15th July.
Aliwal North	8	1
Bloemfontein	99	5
Brandfort	34	Nil
Bethulie	19	1
Harrismith	8	Nil
Heilbron	17	2
Kimberley	26	3
Kroonstad	49	8
Norvals Pont	20	1
Springfontein	131	3
Vredefort Road	13	Nil
Winburg	13	1

Camp.	Number of Sick, 16th to 22nd July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick, 16th to 22nd July.
Aliwal North	9	2
Bloemfontein	109	6
Brandfort	51	1
Bethulie	23	1
Harrismith	4	3
Heilbron	16	1
Kimberley	20	3
Kroonstad	62	9
Norvals Pont	47	3
Springfontein	138	Nil
Vredefort Road	10	Nil
Winburg	15	Nil

Camp.	Number of Sick, 23rd to 31st July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick, 23rd to 31st July.
Aliwal North	10	Nil
Bloemfontein	134	14
Brandfort	60	5
Bethulie	27	3
Harrismith	6	Nil
Heilbron	23	Nil
Kimberley	19	Nil
Kroonstad	71	21
Norvals Pont	57	6
Springfontein	43	6
Vredefort Road	8	1
Winburg	15	1

The total number of children in all camps under 15 years of age, who have died during July, is 493.

4. *Sanitation.*—In all camps continues to be kept in a high state of efficiency, but a great task has been imposed on all superintendents to provide for the ever-increasing population. This has, however, been accomplished, and extra latrine accommodation has been provided in all camps.

5. *Health.*—Cannot be called good, but if epidemics had not occurred in several camps it would have undoubtedly been excellent. I am glad to report that the epidemic of measles is fast abating in Aliwal North and Springfontein Refugee Camps, so hope for a great improvement in the death rate during the ensuing months.

6. *Reports and Returns.*—The following additional returns are now furnished by superintendents :—

Telegraphic return of inmates on 1st, 7th, 15th, and 22nd of each month.

Telegraphic return of patients in hospital, and number of deaths amongst same on 7th, 14th, 21st, and last day of each month.

Return of prisoners of war, showing admissions and desertions during month.

Return showing persons, other than prisoners of war, who have deserted camp during month.

Return of commandants and other Boer officers admitted during month.

Return of births showing those born in and out of wedlock.

Return of transport.

7. *Financial.*—The nett expenditure for July was £49,807 9*s.* 8*d.*, working out at an average expenditure of 8½*d.* per refugee per diem. This total is arrived at after deduction of a sum of £1,325 10*s.* 8*d.*, paid in to the credit of the department by the civil contractors as representing the value of captured stock taken over by them at various camps during July. The nett expenditure from 1st March to 31st July, 1901, amounts to £152,097 0*s.* 1*d.*

8. *Spiritual,*—The following additional clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church have been appointed to refugee camps :—

1. Revd. H. Botha, Vredefort Road.
2. Revd. de Vaal, Kimberley.
3. Revd. Dommisse, Springfontein.

9. *Fuel and Transport.*—Still continues to be one of the greatest difficulties. As regards the former, I have been able to procure more coal from the Springs Collieries, Transvaal. 386 additional tons have been supplied during the past month. Concerning the latter, further facilities have been kindly given by transport officers to superintendents, and a few old vehicles and animals unfit for military work have been handed over.

Railway facilities for sending sheep from Bloemfontein to camps north and south have been given by the Quartermaster-General.

10. *Clothing.*—£608 0*s.* 5*d.* have been, during the month, spent in providing warm clothing for the destitute refugees, and over 4,000 blankets have been distributed.

11. *Shops.*—Continue to flourish. Three storekeepers detected selling over Proclamation prices have had their stores closed by the military authorities. The following additional shops have been opened at the camps named hereunder :—

Bloemfontein	..	..	2
Aliwal North	..	..	1
Springfontein	..	..	3
Winburg	..	..	3

12. *Supplies.*—Superintendents and medical officers continue to speak highly of the good quality issued.

13. *General.*—The refugee camp at Aliwal North was raided by about 70 men under the Boer Commandant Fouche on the night of the 27th July, but, fortunately, little damage was done beyond robbing some of the refugees of clothing and wrecking the office of the superintendent. Mr. Edwards, clerk to the superintendent, was taken prisoner. Out of a male population of

689 souls, only five men joined the commando, which clearly shows that very little sympathy exists between the Boers still fighting and the refugees. A great majority of refugees in all camps are now happy and contented, and fully realise that they are receiving every kindness and attention from a magnanimous government. A revulsion of feeling has set in; pro-Boers and political sensation-mongers now visiting the camps would not be countenanced by their own kith and kin.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,
Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Refugee Camps at Pietersburg and Nijlstroom.

NIJLSTROOM.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, August 23rd, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C. in C./4614, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the Refugee Camps at Pietersburg and Nijlstroom, by Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KITCHENER, General.
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

Nijlstroom,
August 8th, 1901.

I visited the burgher camp at Nijlstroom, on the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway, on August 8th, 1901. This camp is situated west by south-west of the railway station, and was started on May 30th, 1901, so that it has only been a little over two months in existence. It is under the superintendence of Captain H. Cooke, a painstaking and active official. There are 1,514 refugees in Nijlstroom; of these 706 are located in the camp, and 808 in houses in the town. These 1,514 refugees consist of 191 men, 539 women, and 784 children. The camp consists of 93 tents; of these 60 are bell tents, 30 sail-covered tents, and one a marquee, and two square tents. Most of these tents are old, and many of them patched. In addition to these tents the Superintendent has 66 old bell tents and one square tent, which have not been erected.

The refugees are housed:—

(1) *In Houses in the Town.*—It is scarcely correct to describe Nijlstroom as a town. It is rather a dorp or village composed of widely-scattered houses, some are cottages, some are little better than huts or cabins. These accommodate 808 people.

(2) *In the Gaol*, which is close to the camp.—There are here 13 rooms or cells. They are for the most part small and airless and dark. They accommodated, when I visited the gaol, 62 people. There was undoubtedly overcrowding, and the people were very dirty, and kept their rooms untidy and unclean. I strongly advised that the gaol should not be used to house these refugees, but that they should all be removed to the more healthy conditions of the tents. The Superintendent concurred, but the people themselves, apparently quite unconscious of the unwholesome atmosphere in which they lived, preferred to remain where they were. In the passages and

in the rooms themselves were strings stretched from wall to wall, over which pieces of meat were slung to dry and formed their favourite biltong. It was difficult to move about without striking against these hanging bits of meat. Additional tents will be immediately pitched to accommodate these people.

(3) *In the Church.*—Up to the present this building has been used as a dwelling for 28 people. They are, however, about to be removed and placed in the large marquee or in tents, as the church is henceforward to be used as a school for the children in the camp.

(4) *In Tents.*—Sixty bell tents and 30 sail-covered tents accommodate 166 people. These sail-covered tents are very large. They contain on an average 10 people; in some I found 15, but there was no overcrowding. These tents were nearly all untidy. Some were filthy. Many of the inmates seemed very poor. The bell tents accommodate on an average six. Many of the refugees, when they came in, brought tents with them. These they have put up close to the camp tents, so that the housing space is considerably increased. Hence overcrowding is not to be found in any portion of the camp. The two square tents have been allotted to the hospital night nurses.

The house near the camp, which formerly was inhabited by the Dutch Reformed Minister, is now used as a hospital for the burgher camp. There are four rooms or wards in the building, containing altogether 10 beds. One ward, with one bed in it, is kept for lying-in cases, but hitherto no woman from the camp has availed herself of it. They prefer the services of the ancient and untutored midwife in the camp. One woman died in the camp of puerperal fever, and one is in hospital now convalescing from the same disease. The hospital is under the care of the matron, Miss Bolton. Under her are four probationers, selected from the girls in the camp, two for day and two for night work. One of the day probationers works in the hospital and the other in the tents. There were five patients in the hospital when I visited it; three were cases of enteric, one pneumonia, and one convalescing from puerperal fever. The supply of beds is at present equal to the demand, but should the demand increase, there is room in the building for more beds, if the beds themselves were forthcoming. Four of the beds at present in use are good, serviceable beds with wire-wove mattresses. The other beds are in a bad condition. I think it would be advisable to supply six good beds with wire-wove mattresses, a few water cushions, and a supply of crockery for this hospital, which has, however, only been a short time in existence.

The hospital is amply supplied with milk (Ideal and Milkmaid brand) and with all medical comforts.

A proper system of visiting in the tents, and reporting as to cleanliness, sickness, or other matters, is not at present in force. A camp matron, Sister Cassidy, arrived from Pretoria on August 8th, and I believe and hope that a proper supervision as regards these matters will be at once exercised.

The supply of soap in this camp has been very deficient, only five cases having been distributed since the camp was started. This, I understand, is entirely due to the difficulty of the trains bringing up supplies, owing to the frequent interference of the Boers with the line. The dispensary is well supplied with drugs.

Sickness in this camp was infrequent until measles appeared on June 20th and deaths were few. Thus, from May 30th until June 27th, a period of four weeks, there were only five deaths, though the average number of refugees number 1,028 per week.

During the week June 28th to July 4th inclusive, there were:—

(1) Sick—men, 0; women, 5; children, 20. Deaths, 5.

July 5th to 11th—

(2) Sick—men, 6; women, 2; children, 13. Deaths, 2.

July 12th to 19th—

(3) Sick—men, 11; women, 19; children, 58. Deaths, 6.

July 20th to 26th—

(4) Sick—men, 12; women, 20; children, 74. Deaths, 8.

July 27th to August 2nd—

(5) Sick—men, 9; women, 25; children, 148. Deaths, 21

That this gradual increase is entirely due to the epidemic of measles is shown by an analysis of the causes of sickness and of death. In the fourth week, for instance, there were eight deaths; of these six were due to pneumonia, complicating measles, one to measles and diphtheria combined, and one to infantile convulsions. In the fifth week, again, the total number of sick was 182; of these 156 were cases of measles. The number of deaths during this week was 21; 15 of these were from measles, three from enteric, and three from other causes. This shows that, if we eliminate the cases of measles, the health of the camp otherwise is good, and the mortality cannot be considered excessive.

The medical care of this camp is under Dr. Percy Green, who has had experience in a similar capacity at Irene Camp before he moved here. One of the better-class burghers has been appointed a sanitary inspector. His duty is to visit all the tents and all the houses once a day, and report direct to the Superintendent if the tents or houses are not kept clean. I saw a good deal of this man, and he struck me as being both intelligent and energetic, but this work to be done effectively is too much for any single individual, and in spite of his efforts the tents and houses were not kept in a proper condition. True, the inspector has an assistant, a sanitary man, but his duties are of another kind altogether. He is responsible that the buckets are emptied daily, disinfected, and kept clean, and that all rubbish and refuse are duly removed. Coercion in the matter of sanitation, cleanliness, and health is required in all these camps, and coercion of the mildest description is usually all that is required. In one of the houses in Nijlstroom there were 49 people, who kept the place very dirty, and who quarrelled among themselves. Three families were removed from this house and placed in tents after it was discovered that remonstrances were of no avail. Since then the Superintendent has found that attention is paid to any representations he may make, and some effort is made to satisfy his views. I therefore think that more might be done in this camp by a judicious exercise of authority, because it is evident that the Boers are totally ignorant of the elements of sanitation, and will not, unless compelled thereto, take the simplest precautions for the preservation of health.

There is a burgher in this camp, Mr. Steynberg, who gratuitously renders much good service by visiting tents, reporting sickness, and distributing clothing.

Since the camp was started on May 30th 193 blankets and four or five bales of flannelette have been distributed gratis.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store in this camp similar to the stores which they have in the other camps I visited. It has been established about three weeks, and the burghers have already purchased goods to the value of over £900. I have looked over their books, and I find that the people in the camp do not buy food; their chief purchases consist of clothing, camp, and cooking utensils, and luxuries.

The rations supplied to the refugees are the same as those issued in the other camps. Mutton was supplied up to July 16th, but since then they have been able to supply beef, which has been of much better quality than the mutton. One pound of mealie meal is given out per week to each person in rations pending the arrival of the promised rice.

It is interesting to note the enormous quantities of foodstuffs which even a small camp like the one at Nijlstroom consumes. In July there were issued:—

Flour	35,842 lbs.
Coffee	1,601 ,,
Sugar	4,599 ,,
Salt	1,075 ,,
Mealie meal	2,344 ,,

All these foodstuffs are of excellent quality. The sugar here is white granulated.

There are nine police in camp, all burghers selected from among the refugees. Six Zulus are employed outside the camp as guards to prevent anyone entering or leaving the camp at night. There is no barbed wire fencing round this camp. Three military police are employed in the town.

Their duty is to see that no soldier enters the town or the camp. Both of these are out of bounds to the military, and any soldier found in the camp or in the town would be severely punished. The refugees are obliged to be in their respective tents at 9 p.m.

I visited several of the houses in the town occupied by refugees. One of these, occupied by some burghers of the better class, was tidy and quite clean. Another house the inmates were rather overcrowded and seemed poor, but the place was clean, and the parents and children bore evident traces of soap and water. One cottage I visited contained 19 people, and a hut near it 10. They were both overcrowded, and the squalor and dirt would equal, if not surpass, some of the residences of the poor in the British Isles, such as Whitechapel, St. Giles, and the Liberties in Dublin. These people seemed perfectly happy and contented, and the Superintendent informed me they were Bywoners, who lived in much worse condition in their own homes, and lived mostly on fruit and vegetables, so that the fare they received in the camp was to them novel and luxurious. Some of the people in the camp had never seen white bread until they were brought into Nijlstroom. These facts, the circumstances under which the different classes of Boer lived in ordinary times, should be considered when trying to estimate the hardships or otherwise of their lot in these camps.

Whilst I am far from saying that this camp is in every respect satisfactory, it must be remembered that it is in its infancy, and probably has not received so much attention as the older and larger camps. I have in this report indicated the direction in which I believe improvement lies. The faults which I find, however, are not matters of complaint to the Boer, and the remedies I suggest would probably not be regarded as improvements, nor would they meet with his approval. Still they are of the greatest importance to the well-being and health of the camp, and have received the sanction of civilisation.

KENDAL FRANKS.

PIETERSBURG.

Pietersburg,
August 12th, 1901.

I visited this camp on August 10th and again on August 11th, 1901, and inspected its various departments carefully. The camp is situated to the south-west of the station and south of the town, the railway line separating the camp from the town. It is pitched on a gentle slope. At the foot of this slope is an excellent stream of water, which further west joins the stream coming from the town. The water is of very good quality. It is brought up in carts to the tanks in the camp, from which the people can draw what they require.

When the refugees were first brought in they were housed in the town; but on May 10th the camp was pitched and the people were moved from the town and placed in the tents. There are now no refugees in the town supported by us. The total number of refugees in this camp on August 10th was 3,967.

The camp consists of 600 *bell tents,* and there are 100 more not yet pitched. Some of the bell tents pitched are as yet unoccupied. The average number in a bell tent is five.

50 *Large Marquees.*—One of these is used as a church and school. Two are allotted to Commandant Buuys, a coloured burgher, and his party. About 150 years ago, so I am informed, a Dutchman named Buuys migrated to a place called Mara, north of Pietersburg, settled there and took to himself several Kaffir wives. The family now consists of 140 persons with the commandant as their head. The two marquees and several smaller tents form a small camp for these coloured burghers, outside the boundaries of the main camp, as the white or mainly white burghers have no dealings with their black or mainly black compatriots. One marquee is used as a store. All the rest of these large marquees are occupied by burgher families. Some accommodate 25, when the inmates are mostly children. The average number in a large marquee is 20.

25 *Medium-sized Marquees.*—One of these forms a well-equipped dispensary. One, divided in the middle, forms the doctor's consulting office and the dispenser's bedroom. One is allotted to the Camp Matron. The remaining 22 are occupied by burgher families. The average number in each of these medium-size marquees is 12.

Nine E.P. Tents.—One of these is allotted to Commandant Rensburg, four to the hospital, one to the doctor (Dr. Henderson), one to the staff of the hospital, and one is used as a hospital store.

The staff of the hospital consists of:—

(1) The doctor (Dr. Henderson). He had been for nearly two years in practice near Victoria West, in Cape Colony, previous to his taking over the medical care of this camp in May last.
(2) The matron (Miss Webb), one of the Army Reserve nurses who has just come up from the Yeomanry Hospital in Pretoria to take over the hospital in the burgher camp here.
(3) An assistant matron, or head nurse, who has just arrived.
(4) Two probationers, girls selected from among the refugees, for day work, and two more for night work.

The hospital consists of four E.P. tents. These can accommodate seven beds each. There were, in fact, 23 beds in the tents and 15 patients. Six of these were suffering from the effects of malaria which they had brought in with them, three from pneumonia following on influenza, one heart disease with dropsy, one chronic bronchitis with dropsy, one (in a tent by himself)

pneumonia after measles, one amputation of the leg, performed in the low country before he came into camp, one ulcer of the foot, and one disease of the hip.

These cases are what one would expect to find in a hospital out here, and are obviously not in any way to be attributed to the hardships of camp life, nor to any neglect or want of care on the part of those responsible for the well-being of the refugees in this camp.

Most of the beds in the hospital (15) are the regulation pattern, with wire-wove spring mattresses, supplied to the military hospital, the remaining eight of the lath pattern, and are not adapted for hospital use.

Besides the cases in hospital there is a large number of sick in camp, almost all of which are to be attributed to one or other of the epidemics which are prevalent there.

(1) *Malaria.*—Great numbers of the refugees who have been brought in here have come from the low country where malaria is rife. They have for the most part arrived in a very debilitated state, some have died on the road, some have been brought in dead, and others have succumbed to the disease since they came in.

(2) *Influenza*, which has attacked a large number, and which has been the cause of many cases of pneumonia.

(3) *Measles.*—This broke out in the camp early in July, and is the chief cause of the mortality among the children. The type is a bad one. Many of the cases seem to develop a low form of double pneumonia at the same time as the rash, and die off before the pneumonia has passed the first stage; here, too, a great many deaths are due to the carelessness or ignorance of the mothers in exposing their children before they have completely recovered. They seem to think that the child is well as soon as the rash disappears, and allow them to leave their tents even when cold winds and dust storms are blowing. What I have said in former reports regarding the injudicious feeding of the sick children, the administration, without medical advice, of medicines, and the parental objections to the use of soap and water, applies with at least equal force here.

The highest death rate recorded in this camp occurred during the week ending August 2nd. There were 63 deaths. Of these, 14 were adults and 49 children (under 12). Of the 14 adults, eight were from measles; and of the 49 children, 43 were from the same disease. Hence, if we eliminate the cases of measles, the death rate in the camp during this week was low, and the same applies to the weekly death rate all through July, especially when we take into consideration the condition, from malaria and influenza, in which the people arrived from Pietersburg.

Dr. Henderson informed me that before he left Victoria West an epidemic of measles had broken out in that district, and that the mortality resulting therefrom had been extremely high. He attributed this partly to the malignant type of the disease, and partly to the impossibility of inducing the parents to treat their children properly.

There has been considerable difficulty in this camp of inducing the people to go into the hospital when considered necessary by the doctor. No measures of coercion were tried until after the Military Governor's circular of authority had been received. Since then the aid of the burgher police has been called in two or three times. It is hoped by degrees the difficulty will cease to exist. The Superintendent and the doctor are both grateful for the "great help" the circular has afforded them.

The camp, generally, is under the care of the Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Tucker, a very efficient and energetic official. He is ably assisted by Mr. A. G. Watt, the storekeeper. There is a camp matron, and under her 10 probationers, ordine nurses. The camp is divided into districts, which are visited daily by these probationers, each of whom has a certain number of tents to look after. These probationers are selected from among the refugees, but, owing to the class from which these are drawn, some difficulty has been found in selecting suitable girls for this work. Their duty is to visit each tent every morning between 8 and 9 a.m., to see that the tents and the inmates are clean, and to report to the matron, who in her turn reports delinquents to the Superintendent. It is clear that the probationers' ideas of cleanliness fall far short of those usually recognised among Europeans. They

also make a list of all the sick in their respective districts; this they give to the matron, and the matron passes it on to the doctor. The doctor goes round by himself and visits all those on the lists supplied to him. If he wishes to order any medicines or medical comforts for the sick in the tents, he writes a prescription or an order for what is required, and gives it to some responsible person in the tent, who takes the "chit" to the dispensary and brings back what is ordered. Should all the adults in the tents be laid up, a special paid woman is appointed to look after them; she then takes the orders to the dispensary. I do not think this is altogether a satisfactory system. The plan adopted in some camps, as, for instance, at the Race Course Camp at Johannesburg, is better. The matron should accompany the doctor when he visits the sick, and take all the orders from him. Medicines and medical comforts should be distributed through the tents by the probationers, who should see that they are properly used. In this camp the only thing which the system adopted guarantees is that the materials ordered are given out. There is no security that the medical comforts go to the sick, and there is no one to see that the doctor's orders are carried out properly.

There are six section overseers—burghers selected from among the refugees. Their duty is to see that the streets and the surroundings of the tents are kept clean, and that the sweepings are carted away regularly and deposited in the proper place. Their work is, on the whole, well done. In addition to these overseers there are two sanitary men, they have charge of 18 large latrines. Their duty is to see that these are kept clean, and that the buckets are emptied twice a day and disinfected with carbolic powder or chloride of lime. Periodically the ground soil in the latrines is scraped away and the surface covered with fresh sand. The greatest difficulty was experienced for some time in keeping the women's latrines in decent order. Most of them showed a supreme contempt for such innovations. Two austere old Dutch women, who had in other ways been very troublesome in the camp, were appointed as police to look after these latrines and with the best results; the old women ceased from troubling, and all complaints were set at rest regarding the cleanliness of the latrines.

The milk supplied in the camp is almost altogether Milkmaid Brand; one part of condensed milk to seven of water is the strength used. One tin makes three bottles of milk. About six dozen tins are used per day—that is about 18 dozen bottles are issued. Milk is given to all sick and to all children under one year of age, and to all children under five whose mothers apply for it. It is also given to the old people and to those who are weakly. There is no stint.

Soup is also distributed in this camp. It is first supplied to the patients in the hospital; after them it is given out to all those who bring an order, either from the doctor or from one of the nurses. If there is then any left over it is given to anybody in the camp who may ask for some.

The rations given out are the same in quality and quantity as in the other camps. The supplemental ration of 1 lb. of rice per person per week has not yet begun, as the rice has not yet arrived. They have not been able to issue anything in place of it, as they have no mealie meal or other substitute in store. Soap is supplied to all those who cannot afford to buy it at the store. Half a bar or a whole bar is given per week, according to the number in each family. It is the duty of the probationers to report if the soap is not used. The matron reports the matter to the Superintendent.

The meat supplied in this camp is beef, and is of much better quality that the mutton supplied in some of the camps. Before the animals are slaughtered experienced burgher farmers examine them to see that they are not suffering from any illness. All doubtful animals are sent to the "sick cattle camp." The remnants after the burghers are supplied are given to the Kaffirs.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store in this camp also. The store was opened on June 26th last; it has therefore been about six weeks in existence. During that period the Boers in the camp have purchased goods to the value of £2,063. I examined their books and their stores. Messrs. Poynton Brothers had on hand a large consignment of blankets, flour, corned beef, coffee, chicory, and Bovril for which they had no sale whatever. It was evident, in the face of the fact that the Boers in the camp had money to spend, and that

they did not spend it on the ordinary foodstuffs or blankets, that they considered that a sufficient quantity of these things was issued to them gratis in the camp, I thought it would be of interest, therefore, to enquire what were the things upon which they spent their money; I took notes of two consignments of goods which were rapidly disposed of. The first of these, which arrived early in June, showed:—

2 cases of fresh herrings.
1 case of floral mixture (sweets).
1 jar of sweets.
1 jar of butter scotch.
1 case of vinegar.
10 boxes of candles.
20 bags of rice.
2 cases of chipped beef.
2 cases of Sunlight soap.
1 case of Findon haddocks.
1 case of Libby's potted meats.
2 cases of assorted fruits.
1 case of lime juice cordial.

The second consignment, which arrived late in June, consisted of:—

6 cases of Quaker oats.
5 cases of Lyell's syrup.
1 case of matches.
1 case of honey.
1 case of kippered herrings.
1 case of currants.
2 cases of salmon.
1 case of pearl barley.
3 cases of preserved ginger.
5 boxes of raisins.
1 case of curry powder.
1 case of salad oil.
1 case of cocoanut oil.
1 case of Cape mixture (sweets).
1 case of London mixture (sweets).
1 bale of softs (clothing material).

These constitute some of the luxuries, rather than the necessaries of life, and tend to show that there is no foundation for the suggestions that the food supplied to the people in the camps is insufficient. It is very rarely that any complaint in this respect is ever heard from the people themselves who live in the camps.

KENDAL FRANKS.

Report on the Boer Refugee Camps in the Transvaal.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,

Pretoria, 23rd August, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. C. in C./4614, dated 16th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed report on the working of the Refugee Camps in the Transvaal Colony for the month of July, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,

War Office, London, S.W.

Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria—Monthly General Reports.—July.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria,
22nd August, 1901.

To the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

I beg to forward the monthly report for July, 1901, of the Transvaal Burgher Refugee Camps.

Since last report was sent in, in addition to the visits of Mrs. Rendell Harris, two other ladies, Miss Hogg and Miss Taylor, of the Society of Friends, have been permitted to visit the Transvaal Camps.

Mrs. Harris has returned to the Coast with, as far as I could learn from her lips, favourable impressions of the administration of the Transvaal Camps.

Dr. Kendal Franks has also been on a tour of inspection, and has visited and reported on Irene, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Nylstroom, and Pietersburg; he is now visiting the camps on the eastern line.

I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the measles epidemic, and consequent reduction of death-rate; but these are still camps which are by no means free of this disease.

On the whole the conditions of life in camps are exceedingly healthy; the schools are popular and well attended.

I am taking every possible precaution against an epidemic of enteric fever, which may reasonably be expected in about six weeks' time when the rains begin.

I attach a financial statement of the expenditure for the month of June, 1901.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General Military Governor.

Burgher Camps Department,
Refer to G.S. *New Law Courts, Pretoria,*
22nd August, 1901.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

In forwarding you this report on the general working and conditions of the various Burgher Camps of this Colony for the month of July, I have the honour to state that considerable progress has been made in improving the condition of the inmates, both as regards the conveniences necessary for comfort, and in the supply of medical comforts and clothing.

Advantage has been taken of experience gained to make improvements, and the valuable suggestions contained in Dr. Kendal Franks' reports, where not already in process of being brought into operation, have been promptly acted on, with the object of giving effect to them with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

Total Number of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, 31st July, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 31.7.01.				Average Daily Sick.				Per cent.	Deaths during Month.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton	1,994	266	758	970	26	3	9	14	1·3	17	1	1	15
Belfast	1,214	182	449	583	20	1	7	12	1·64	13	2	1	10
Heidelburg	1,996	441	654	901	40	4	12	24	2·00	18	1	6	11
Irene	4,409	1,101	1,548	1,760	371	43	74	254	8·41	147	9	10	128
Johannesburg	3,666	731	1,329	1,606	6	—	—	6	·16	38	—	6	32
Klerksdorp	3,552	385	1,299	1,868	19	2	7	10	·53	38	4	11	23
Krugersdorp	4,152	682	1,563	1,907	6	—	—	6	·14	12	—	2	10
Middelburg	7,751	1,470	2,884	3,397	743	143	302	298	9·58	404	14	48	342
Mafeking	3,515	687	1,288	1,540	62	9	18	35	1·76	9	1	1	7
Nylstroom	1,521	191	539	791	59	7	11	41	3·87	36	2	1	33
Pietersburg	3,307	894	1,079	1,334	452	119	141	192	13·66	113	18	17	78
Potchefstroom	7,144	1,082	2,645	3,417	161	3	37	121	2·25	133	6	18	109
Standerton	2,996	591	1,115	1,290	23	4	10	9	·76	36	4	9	23
Vereeniging	1,038	178	344	516	18	2	4	12	1·73	4	—	2	2
Volksrust	5,462	702	2,347	2,413	232	39	78	115	4·24	49	4	8	37
Pretoria Relief	2,655	211	964	1,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J'H'Burg Relief	5,868	660	2,345	2,863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydenburg Mil. Post	27	7	6	14	5	1	2	2	18·51	—	—	—	—
Waterval North Mil. Post	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid Mil. Post	204	18	102	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	62,479	10,481	23,261	28,737	2,243	380	712	1,151	3·59	1,067	66	141	860

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, During July, 1901.

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	6	7	2
Belfast	3	7	—
Heidelburg	3	3	5
Irene	15	75	30
Johannesburg	5	5	13
Klerksdorp	7	5	11
Krugersdorp	3	15	1
Middelburg	61	164	117
Mafeking	—	—	—
Nylstroom	8	23	2
Pietersburg	21	34	23
Potchefstroom	13	75	20
Standerton	5	11	7
Vereenining	—	1	1
Volksrust	18	12	7
Total	168	437	239

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camp, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 15th July, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp 28th June, 1901.	8,576	16,078	19,811	44,465
„ „ 15th July, „	8,899	17,477	22,425	48,881

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government Relief:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	238	1,107	1,719	3,064
Johannesburg	775	2,583	2,960	6,318
	1,013	3,690	4,679	9,382

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Deaths for 2 weeks in Burgher Camps only	25	57	368	450

Births in Burgher Camps only:—

During the past 2 weeks 53 children have been born in the various Burgher Camps, and of these 10 have died.

RETURN showing number of Coloured Inmates, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 15th July, 1901.

CENSUS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camps June 28th	244	800	1,835	2,879
„ „ July 15th	395	257	412	1,064

Deaths for 2 weeks .. .. Total 3.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 31st July, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp July 15th	8,899	17,477	22,425	48,881
„ „ „ 31st	9,665	20,012	24,462	54,139

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	211	964	1,480	2,655
Johannesburg	660	2,345	2,863	5,868
	871	3,309	4,343	8,523

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Deaths for 2 weeks in Burgher Camps only ..	26	61	380	467

Births in Burgher Camps only :—

Between the 15th and 31st July, 105 children have been born, and of these 10 have died.

NATIVES.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp 15th July	395	257	412	1,650
„ „ 31st „	517	309	598	1,424

Deaths for 2 weeks .. .. Total 4.

No Births.

This does not include returns of native refugee camps, under the control of the native labour depôt.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
5th July, 1901.

Circular No. 49.

SCALE of Rations for One Week.

	Flour.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Salt.	Meat.
	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.
Adults	7	12	6	4	2
Children	3½	12	3	2	1

Note (*a*) Children above 6 years of age are to receive 7 lbs. of flour per week.

(*b*) All persons above the age of 12 years are to be considered adults.

(*c*) Coloured folk are to receive the above scale of rations, except sugar, coffee, and meat. Of these they are to get 8 oz., 4 oz., and 1 lb. respectively per week.

(*d*) Superintendents may reduce the scale of rations of sugar and coffee in cases of persons guilty of insubordination or ill-behaviour.

(*e*) Milk and other nourishing food is supplied, under the head of "Medical Comforts," on the order of the M.O., and it is recommended that all young children should receive an allowance of milk, if possible. Tinned milk should be mixed by the dispenser and issued in the same way as fresh milk.

(*f*) When fresh meat is available from stock supplied by the A.S.C., adults are to be rationed 3 lbs. of meat, not including bone, weekly, and children 2 lbs. weekly.

(*g*) As a supplement to the ordinary ration, 1 lb. of rice per head per week is to be issued. If rice is not available, mealies or mealie meal may be substituted for it.

(*h*) Soap.—This should be issued regularly in sufficient quantities to meet the individual needs of the inmates.

(Signed) W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Barberton, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	135	312	417			
Arrivals	144	462	572			
Births	—	—	4			
				279	774	993
Departures	12	15	8			
Deaths	1	1	15			
				13	16	23
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	266	758	970

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	1	5	2
„ 12. „ „	2	5	12
„ 19. „ „	4	9	10
„ 26. „ „	6	18	23

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	9
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	6
„ 12 years and 40 years	1	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	1	1	15

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	4	Whooping Cough ..	—	Convulsions	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	9	Marasmus	3		

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Barberton,

7th August, 1901.

REPORT for Month ending 31st July, 1901.

Arrivals.—Since my last report 1,130 persons have arrived at this camp, making a total of 1,994, all of whom have been comfortably accommodated in tents and marquees. The wire fence which heretofore divided the camp from the show ground has been removed, which gives the occupants more room for recreation and other purposes. I am pleased to say that the newcomers have cheerfully adapted themselves to their present circumstances, and in conjunction with the older occupants are daily becoming more clean and tidy in their habits, also more amenable to the conditions prevailing in the camp.

Latrines.—The old latrines have been enlarged and new ones built, this also applies to those for natives.

Natives.—The 121 natives (men, women and children), mostly comprised of families, are not of much assistance for work, some of the men, however, are utilised for loading and unloading coal, firewood, &c., at the railway station for the laager.

Sickness.—Measles and influenza have been prevalent, although I am glad to report that influenza is now decreasing, there have been cases of other diseases, but the two first named have been most marked.

Water.—There has been no inconvenience as regards the supply of water, but in view of the present dry season and to provide for emergencies, I am informed by the G.O.C. that a number of tanks will be provided our camp.

Butchery.—In this connection we have managed very well indeed, I have been in a position to issue meat simultaneously with the other rations.

Rations.—The number of refugees to whom rations are being issued are as follows:—266 men, 758 women, and 970 children. The number of natives drawing rations, 47.

Commissariat.—The commissariat department continues to work in a satisfactory manner, we issue rations including meat on Mondays and Thursdays between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., each issue being completed in a little over three hours.

Food Supplies.—The supplies of food to the occupants of camp are in every respect satisfactory.

Treatment of the Sick.—In all cases of serious sickness our doctor is consulted, and the case is immediately submitted for his report, and if considered necessary for hospital treatment the patient is removed thereto, which is about 300 yards from the camp and where every care and attention is given by the doctor and nurses.

Visiting Committees.—We have no visiting committee, two women (camp matrons) daily visit all cases of sickness, and together with other willing hands, give every assistance to those who are ill.

Local Committee.—We have no local committee.

Hospital Accommodation.—Our hospital accommodation consists of two brick buildings and five marquees.

Hospital Staff.—Our hospital staff is comprised of one doctor, one dispenser, one matron, six female nurses, and one male nurse.

Other Nursing Organisation.—There is no other nursing organisation; but in cases of emergency, three other women who reside in the camp are employed as nurses.

Medical Comforts.—Specification of medical comforts issued to hospital and camp enclosed.

Blankets, &c.—Flannelette, calico, and forty blankets were distributed by me, and clothing dresses, &c., by ladies in town.

Public Worship.—Every facility is given the inmates for the holding of public worship, which is held in the show-ground pavilion. The clergymen are: Rev. Armitage (Church of England) and the Rev. Meara (Wesleyan). Services are also conducted by visitors from the town.

Schools.—The show-ground building is used for the school, and is furnished with desks, blackboards, &c., the room is capable of holding a large number of children, and is well ventilated.

The staff of teachers consist of the head master and eleven assistants.

The average attendance is 350 children.

Sanitary.—I am glad to report a marked improvement in this important matter, which was really needed. The town sanitary department have increased their staff, &c., to meet the requirements of our camp, I have also had wagons engaged assisting in the removal of refuse.

I might mention that our doctor, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, has given me valuable assistance in bringing this change about.

There are bathrooms, wash tables, dust bins, tubs outside fencing, and trenches inside camp, the latter to drain and carry off waste and wash water.

The people are observing hygienic rules to a certain extent.

Condition of New Arrivals.—Most of the arrivals are fairly well clad, and many have funds with which to get what they require.

Poynton Brothers.—This firm have not yet opened here.

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL Comforts issued during the Month of July, 1901.

In Camp.

Milk	1,073	tins
Quaker oats	100	lbs.
S. meat	103	,,
Cornflour	6½	,,
Maizena	15	,,
Barley	105	,,
Tea	11¾	,,
Tapioca	18½	,,
Sago	18½	,,
Rice	32	,,
Arrowroot	1	,,
Brandy	1	bottle
Port wine	1	,,

In Hospital.

Milk	126 tins
Quaker oats	57 lbs.
S. meat	644 „
Barley	28 „
Tea	12 „
Sago	13 „
Rice	50 „
Brandy	15 bottles
Port wine	3 „
Meat extract..	48 tins.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Belfast, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	130	288	403			
Arrivals	57	167	195			
Births	—	—	4			
				187	455	602
Departures	2	5	9			
Deaths	2	1	10			
				4	6	19
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	182	449	583

Sick in Camps.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	1	5	—
„ 12. „ „	—	8	6
„ 19. „ „	2	9	21
„ 26. „ „	—	8	20

Deaths.

	Men	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	7
„ 12 years and 40 years..	1	—	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	2	1	10

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	3	Enteric		Heart Disease	1
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping Cough ..		Status Apoplexy ..	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza		Cerebral Hemorrhage ..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	5	Marasmus		Convulsions	2

(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
12th August, 1901.

To the
General Superintendent, Pretoria.

Report for July.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that the month of July has been a very satisfactory one in many ways. The different departments have been thoroughly organised and everything seems to be working satisfactorily.

The refugees appear to be well satisfied with the rations they are receiving. I have received from time to time, many testimonials of gratitude for all the thought and kindness which is being shown to them from our Government. The quality of the rations is excellent, there was some grumbling at first about fuel, but with extra issues, and the starting of ovens in which to bake their bread, they were soon satisfied in that respect. So much has this boon been appreciated that I have had to start a third oven which I have to keep going every day.

The weather is gradually getting warmer in the daytime, but we are still having bitter winds and sharp frosts at night, this tells somewhat upon the aged and children and this makes us more liberal in our supply of wood and coal to those living in tents.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been 2 men, 1 woman, 10 children, native nil. The prevailing causes has been measles and broncho-pneumonia in the children, and natural causes in the adults.

Sick.—I have enlisted the kind services of many to bring to the notice of the medical officer those in their vicinity who are sick, and by this means we reach many who would not of themselves report. The people have a great suspicion of the ability of the English doctor, and would much rather be left to themselves and their simple methods of treatment. The great evils we have to contend with are blind ignorance and superstition, and it is as much work for us to battle against these as disease.

Camp Visitation.—I have tried to organise a Ladies Committee for this purpose, and to dispense the charity which from time to time is placed at our disposal, but I found there was no cohesion amongst them, in fact the goods and medical comforts would have gone barely round the family circles of the Committee and their immediate friends, one section looked with suspicion on the other, so I felt compelled to dissolve the Committee. We have one lady who acts as interpreter to the medical officer, who also undertakes to distribute or recommend for distribution clothing and comforts, but this is not sufficient. I had intended to place Nurse Lambert in charge of this department, she has had wide experience in slum work and would have filled the position admirably, but our hospital is increasing so much that it would weaken the staff to withdraw her so will endeavour to get some one else to fill the duties. This is a very difficult thing to do as I find most of the people so selfish.

Hospital.—When we commenced the camp here we set aside the store belonging to Messrs. Store, Bros., a building admirably situated for this purpose, which by a little ingenuity we converted into 3 wards, capable of holding 30 beds. These have been fully occupied from time to time. This building adjoins the Transvaal Hotel, and when we found the epidemic of

measles upon us we converted the rooms of this place into infectious wards for the reception of children. At present we have 30 children in these wards, and still I find I must increase the accommodation. It is very gratifying to report that we have not lost one case since it was commenced. I have indented for equipment for this extension, in the meantime the military have helped me very readily and will continue to do so until this arrives.

Since the formation of the hospital on July 2nd, they have treated 55 (inmates) patients, and have only had 3 deaths, 2 women and 1 child, and they were foregone conclusions before being brought in (1) consumption, (2) fatty heart, (3) throat trouble generated in Lydenburg before arriving in this camp. This speaks volumes for the nursing staff and too much credit cannot be given to the matron with her 2 assistants for their devotion to the responsibility imposed on them. The staff consists of matron, 2 nursing sisters, and 4 probationers.

Medical Comforts.—In all cases of sickness these are issued on report of the medical officer and to any deserving cases brought to my notice, and whilst issuing with discretion, we see that sufficient is distributed for the comfort of those deserving.

Milk.—This is becoming quite an important branch, we issue upwards of 250 bottles per day, that is outside issue, which does not include the hospital. All children to the age of three years, and the old people, receive a supply.

Blankets.—Owing to the cold weather and the destitution of most people coming in, I caused to be issued 700 blankets (military) during the month; we had to be liberal in our issue to check, if possible, the attacks of pneumonia. In addition to this I caused to be issued 800 yards of flannelette to make warm clothing for the little ones, especially for those passing through the hospital.

Public Worship.—We placed at the disposal of the Church Committee, a building originally used as a saw mill, this we find totally unsuitable, and are making arrangements for the use of the English Church, which is at present unoccupied. The people are fortunate in having four laymen to minister to their spiritual wants, one of these is the assistant head teacher in the school. The attendance at service would be an example to many a community.

School.—The school was opened on Wednesday the 10th under the presidency of Mr. J. Munroe, head teacher with assistants, four English and two Dutch, with a roll of 100, which has gradually risen until it has reached 190. The subjects taught are, junior: A.B.C. (Kindergarten style), cubes arithmetic, writing, singing and physical drill; senior: English, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, singing and physical musical drill; boys, drawing; girls, sewing and other needlework. Games: boys, football; girls, skipping, &c. (the balls and ropes were kindly sent down by Major Bulman, O.C., Belfast, who takes a lively interest in the youth of this camp). On Friday afternoon there is a resumé of the week's work, to which the parents are invited, who are evincing a lively interest in the training of their children.

Sanitation.—This is a department which require all ones care and attention. The people are so slow to recognise what is required of them. It is a sort of education, and will be a process of evolution before they thoroughly understand the necessity of observing the strict laws of health. I have had occasion to threaten them with all sorts of punishments for non-compliance with the rules which govern this department. Still we are gradually overcoming the difficulties that beset us. As a town, the sanitary department must have been worked on a very primitive system. We are busy clearing away the accumulation of years.

Condition of the People Arriving.—Those arriving recently are for the most part brought in from the laagers which were surprised by the military operations of the past few weeks around us in the northern portions. As it was impossible for the convoys to bring in all their belongings, they were brought in with very few goods, some without any but a little bedding. We issued blankets to these, and apparently they are satisfied, soon adapting themselves to the camp life here.

Poynton's Store.—This has been quite a boon. The people have bought

freely, as far as they could afford, of clothing, &c. The drawback seems to be the short supply. Boots are badly needed.

Altogether we can congratulate ourselves on the amicable feeling which exists, and the contentment which is evident in the camp, a fact which is sufficient evidence of the good treatment they are receiving at the instigation of our Government.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Heidelburg, Month ending July 31st, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st July, 1901	392	447	665			
Arrivals	80	237	269			
Births	—	—	11			
				472	684	945
Departures	30	24	33			
Deaths	1	6	11			
				31	30	44
In Camp, 31st July, 1901	..	..	..	441	654	901

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	6	11	13
„ 12. „ „	2	6	11
„ 19. „ „	5	25	62
„ 26. „ „	3	8	9

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	8
„ 12 years and 40 years	1	4	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	1	6	11

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	9	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	1
Diarrhœa	1	Whooping Cough ..	—	Burns	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	1	Meningitis	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	3	Marasmus	—		

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Heidelburg.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Monthly Report for July.

Sir,

Fifty more circular tents have been recently received from Durban, and these have been erected and are in readiness for any fresh arrivals.

Five more large marques have also arrived for the hospital, and these also have been erected in readiness for any patients ordered into hospital by the medical officer. The hospital has been removed to a fresh site. At present there is accommodation for 28 patients, but I am gradually arranging, as the summer will soon be upon us, for double the accommodation, viz;—56 beds.

Serious cases of illness are immediately brought to hospital.

At present there is a staff of 12 police who have been selected from the burghers and these men report any illness that may not come under the notice of the medical officer.

I am at present issuing to all children under the age of two years one tin of milk every second day, any children or persons above two years receive milk on an order from the medical officer.

There is no other nursing organisation than the hospital, as the people prefer nursing their own children, until such time, as it becomes necessary to send them to hospital.

During July the following medical comforts have been issued:—

Brandy	14 bottles.
Port Wine	15 „
Pearl Barley	62 lbs.
Corn Flour	45 „
Quaker Oats	28 „
Milk	1095 tins.
Oatmeal	7 lbs.
Fresh Milk	407 bottles.
Meat Extract	67 tins.

The hospital staff consists of one doctor, one matron, four probationers, one orderly, one sanitary native, one water carrier, one cook, and as the hospital becomes larger the staff will be increased.

From to-morrow there will be an assistant nurse to the matron in charge of the hospital.

During July the following articles have been issued free to those who were most in want and unable to purchase for themselves, per Messrs. Poynton Bros.:—

Print	439 yards.
Graudrill	70 „
Flannelette	588 „
Rugs	90
Cooking Pots	10
Boots	98 pairs.
Dress Material	148 yards.
Cottonade	57 „
Linen	14 „
Kettle	1
Jean	4 yards.
Shirting	8 yards.
Cotton	33 reels.
Shirts	4
Vests	2
Hats	5
Trousers	2 pairs.
Coat	1
Clothes	4 suits.

Per Reichenberg, Heidelburg:—

Cooking Pot	1

The above amount to £154 5*s.* 6*d.* In addition there have also been issued during July, from Burgher Camp, Heidelburg, 64 Military blankets, and the following; sent from P. C. Schultz of Cape Town, by, I understand, a Mrs. Koopmas:—

Marrow Fat	2 cases.
Drapery	2 „
Lines	1 packet.
Soap	4 cases.
Castor Oil	3 „
Chamberlain's mixture	1 „
„ Colic mixture ..	1 „
Books	4 „
Milk	2 „
Blankets	4 „
Clothing	6 „
Sugar	3 packets.
Biscuits and Cocoa	1 case.
Maizena	2 cases.
Soap	1 case.
Milk	8 cases.
Oatmeal	8 „
Sugar	2 „
Coffee	4 casks.
Rice	2 bags.
Blankets	1 bale.

Mr. A. Strydom, refugee, living in camp, is Minister to the people, and conducts all funeral services.

There is no school accommodation in camp, but a most suitable building adjacent to "the Dopper Church" and also one marquee, are utilized as such. There is one head teacher and seven assistants.

When the measles appeared in camp, I immediately closed the school, this was on the 15th July, when the attendance was 339, I do not think it wise to reopen for the present.

The camp is divided into three different parts, with a distance of from 200 to 300 yards between each, there are two latrines to each camp, one for men and one for women, the latrines are cleared every night by sanitary contractor, and every morning one man to every two latrines goes round to examine, and clean, if necessary, the seats and sprinkle plenty of disinfectant.

Refugees, principally women and children, arriving from outlying farms, come in in a most pitiful state, some of them in rags, and their feet showing through their boots; these are attended to in the way of clothing and boots as soon as possible.

During the month of July there have been manufactured in camp, by refugees, 53 double bedsteads for women who have no husbands to assist them. Timber has also been issued to other families for the purpose of making bedsteads.

Poynton Bros. Store is of considerable assistance in supplying clothing, &c., and is, I consider, a great convenience to the refugees in camp.

There is at present a severe outbreak of measles in camp, and, in order that none of the cases be neglected, I have at present two medical officers attending.

The supplies forwarded are of excellent quality in every respect, and since my last report an allowance of rice has been added to the ration scale.

The climate is splendid, and fine weather has prevailed during July.

I have much trouble in making the people observe hygienic rules, but under the circumstances, and taking into consideration the kind of people they are, their behaviour is satisfactory, and I have hopes of teaching them to conduct themselves in a more civilised manner than they have been accustomed to.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Irene, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	—	—	—	1,168	1,621	1,927
Arrivals	119	191	211			
Births	—	—	14			
				119	191	225
				1,287	1,812	2,152
Departures	178	253	266			
Deaths	8	11	126			
				186	264	392
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	1,101	1,548	1,760

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	44	81	370
„ 12. „ „	45	71	263
„ 19. „ „	41	76	213
„ 26. „ „	44	67	171

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	8
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	10
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	110
„ 12 years and 40 years..	5	6	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	3	2	—
Total	9	10	128

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	93	Whooping Cough ..	1	Convulsions	2
Diarrhœa	4	Influenza	1	Bright's Disease.. ..	1
Dysentery	1	Marasmus	1	Tubercle	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	33	Heart Disease.. ..	—	Pneu.-Bult Went ..	1
Enteric	5	Malaria	3	Apoplexy	1

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Report, July, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I arrived at Irene Camp on the 8th of July, and took over the camp and commenced my duties on the 9th day of July.

The arrangements in camp for the treatment of the sick are chiefly as follows :—If a person is seriously ill, and the medical officer considers it advisable, such person is removed to the hospital, where he is attended to by the trained nurses of the hospital staff. If they elect to keep their sick in their own tents, these are visited there three to four times a day by the Pretoria ladies, who reside in camp here and report such cases to the medical officer, who then visits these sick in their own tents, prescribing the necessary medicines and medical comforts, and all necessary requirements.

I have no committees to visit the sick in their tents and assisting the medical officer and nursing staff, except the six ladies from Pretoria who belong to the Red Cross. These ladies stay here for one month at a time, when they are relieved by others from Pretoria. They are of great assistance to the medical officer, and are untiring in their visits and rounds in the camps among the sick. They report all cases of sickness in the tents to the medical officer, who thereupon visits these cases accompanied by the nurse who has reported the case. The camp is divided amongst these ladies, and so many rows of tents are allotted to each. They also issue orders, to be signed by the superintendent, for immediate wants such as pots, kettles, etc.

There are no local committees assisting in tent to tent visitations yet, but I am hopeful that within a very short time ample provision will have been made for the formation and establishment of such committees. There are some ladies living out of camp who frequently visit the sick in camp and provide them with little comforts, but a great deal more could be done in this direction if there was some woman in camp to lead and direct the inmates as to their Christian duties in this direction. I have placed a marquee at the disposal of the camp women where they may meet to hold their own prayer meetings, singing classes, sewing classes, and Christian association meetings, and trust to see good results issue within a short time.

There is hospital accommodation for 40 patients, and the brick building will soon be completed which contains two nice large wards to be used for cases of pneumonia and bronchitis, etc. Two rooms, which are to be occupied by the medical officer and his assistant, have been added to this building.

The following is the staff attached to the hospital :—The chief medical officer and his assistant, one matron, two nursing sisters, three nurses, seven probationers, two domestics, three washerwomen, one baker ; besides these the sisters employ inmates of the camp to do any sewing which may be required, for which these women are paid a small remuneration.

I attach hereto the chief medical officer's report for July, which speaks for itself.

There is no other nursing organisation except the six Pretoria ladies, who assist in the nursing and visiting as before mentioned.

The following medical comforts have been issued during the month of July, namely :—

Brandy	88 bottles
Port wine	92 „
Corn flour	222 lbs.
Essence of beef	228 tins
Compressed vegetables	120 packets
Cocoa	93 4-oz. tins
Arrowroot	32½ lbs.
Pearl barley	212 „
Tapioca	184½ „
Mellins Food	28 tins
Benger's Food	36 „

Bovril	96 tins
Jelly	12 packets
Rice	112 lbs.
Patent barley	62 „
Quaker oats	48 „

These were issued from the dispensary, and besides this the following was issued from our own store, namely :—

Arrowroot	36 lbs.
Brandy	102 bottles
Port wine	107 „
Milk	144 cases
Sago	228 lbs.
Pearl barley	234 „
Rice	162 „
Cocoa	23½ „
Compressed vegetables	33¾ „
Oatmeal	7 „
White sugar	83 „
Quaker oats	74 „
Tea	34¼ „
Brand's Essence	230
Mustard	½ lb.
Starch	6 lbs.
Custard	8 packets
Jam	26 lbs.
Lemco	60 tins
Butter	39 lbs.
Corn flour	193 „
Tapioca	27 „
Mellins Food	36 tins
Bovril	24 „
Patent barley	74 lbs.
Benger's Food	36 „
Fancy biscuits	18 „

The following clothing and blankets have been distributed by me :—

First.—Goods bought from Poynton Brothers :—

Blankets	352
Print	800 yds.
Cord	120 „
Cottonade	350 „
Corsets	3
Bed ticking	6 yds.
Nightdresses	2 doz.
Men's shirts	2 „
Pannikins	6 „
Calico to make mattresses	648 yds.

Secondly.—Goods issued through our own store for the month of July, which is quite apart from that issued through Poynton's and the Relief Funds, namely :—

Blankets	485
Soap	500 lbs.
Kettles	16
Buckets	6
Mattresses	4

Besides this there have been several cases of old clothing and numbers of bundles and parcels containing clothing distributed to the most needy during the month.

Thirdly.—Goods distributed by the Netherlands Relief Committee as follows :—

Flannelette	34 pieces
Children's boots	131 pairs
Boy's suits	173
Cashmere	14 pieces
Women's boots	144 pairs
Needles, cotton, etc., etc.	1 case
German print	28 pieces
,, ,, ...	50 ,,
,, ,, ...	13 ,,
Flannelette	30 ,,
Women's boots	109 pairs
Children's ,, ...	85 ,,
Women's ,, ...	70 ,,
Children's ,, ...	133 ,,
Women's ,, ...	12 doz.
Children's ,, ...	12 ,,
,, ,, ...	43 ,,
White calico	8 pieces

Kettles with plates, spoons, forks, and other hardwares.

9. For public worship there are 4 large marquees or tents at the disposal of the several sects and part of a wood and iron building, which is used by the military chaplain, Rev. J. B. Richardson. The United Church hold their services under a large canvas shed erected for that purpose. All the services are well attended and appreciated, and the Sunday schools are well attended. The United Church have the Rev. Bosman of Pretoria to visit camp and preach sermons every Friday. His assistant, Rev. du Preez, also comes over occasionally.

The Doppers have elders Hermann and Visser to visit them and to hold service, and in the absence of these other elders conduct the services.

School Accommodation consists of 6 large marquees and also part of the wood and iron building which is used by the military chaplain. There is accommodation for at least 600 pupils. The staff consists of 10 teachers. The head teacher, Mr. Leibbrandt ; the assistant, the Rev. Richardson ; the 2nd assistant, Mr. Smit ; and 7 other lady teachers. The number of pupils on roll at the end of July was 408, with an average attendance of 90 per cent. for the month. 53 children left school during the month. These were children of refugees who belonged to and were transferred to Pietersburg. I have great hopes that the number of pupils attending school will greatly increase during August.

The people are anything but careful to observe hygienic rules. During the month the police hospital attendants and specially appointed inspectors have succeeded in arresting a considerable number of contraveners of the sanitary regulations, and I am hopeful that the people will learn that it is in their own interest to see the rules strictly enforced. I have a sanitary inspector and an assistant, with 25 native boys under them. Besides these there are a large number of line captains who are also responsible for the cleanliness of the camp.

The condition of the people arriving in camp is, generally speaking, a poor one, and the children are sometimes mere skeletons when they arrive, having suffered from fever.

Poynton's Store in the camp has been a great help to the refugees in supplying certain wants.

Our water supply has been very well maintained during the month and there have been no complaints.

Wood and Coal.—These supplies have been fairly well kept up, and I have had few complaints.

Meat Supply.—This is at present a cause of anxiety as there is no food for any stock in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp. We draw our supplies from Pretoria, say 1400 sheep at a time. The butcher goes in for the sheep which he receives from the inspector of farms. Owing to the stock eating certain poisonous herbs a great number die daily.

Absconders.—During the month nine burghers have absconded from camp, and with the exception of one lad (Russell) who was caught by the military and returned into camp here, these men are still at large. This lad states he only left camp because he longed to go home, and he had no evil intentions. It appears that he has deserted from other camps and is considered a harmless weak-brained youth. I have done my best to ascertain the real causes of the desertions taking place from the burgher camps, and find them various. In some instances I believe the cause to be, that women of burghers still on commando talk over and prevail upon some young men in camp to desert for the purpose of carrying letters to their husbands still on commando. In some cases the deserters may be or may have been under sundry obligations to the families who prevail upon them to desert, namely:—they may be bywoners, or debtors, or suitors, or it may be done for remunerative prices and prospective promises. I do not think many desert for the purpose of joining commandoes and fighting again. A great number of burghers have not taken the oath of neutrality, and if this oath were administered before they entered any burgher camp, or immediately after they entered camp, they would not desert so readily.

Another cause of desertion I find to be that there are many women and children in camp whose fathers and husbands are still out, and there are men and fathers in camp whose wives and children are still out. In some instances, nine and twelve months have passed since they last heard any news of their relatives, and I feel certain that this influences the number of desertions from camp. To ascertain whether this latter cause is a correct one, I have now put up a tent near my office (as my office accommodation is limited), and have engaged one of the refugees to be in attendance in this tent daily for the purpose of receiving statements and particulars from inmates of this camp who are desirous of finding out where their relatives and children are. This man will keep a register of the names of those people who come to him, with particulars of the enquiries made and the replies received, and instead of sending one letter or query only to the nearest camp or officer where such family were last heard of, he will write to any camp where there may be a probability of learning something about the absent ones. If these queries are promptly replied to by the officers and superintendents to whom they are addressed, a good deal of suffering and anxiety on the part of inmates of the camp will be done away with, and desertions then be ascribed to bravado, lust for murder, looting, &c., &c.

Orphans in Camps.—During this month some circulars were sent or brought into camp by Rev. Bosman from Pretoria, with request that statistics should be made showing the numbers of orphans, and also of children whose parents or guardians were missing or still out. It was reported that this was all to be done with the knowledge and consent of the Government. The idea is to distribute these orphans and homeless children amongst respectable and Christian people in the Cape Colony, and that this would only be a measure of a temporary nature while the war lasted. I attended the meeting of those interested in this matter, and explained the circular to those present, and told them that the Government had sanctioned the work of the Committees. The object in itself was a very laudable one, but before any orphans were removed out of the camp I should like to consider the matter and report on it, and meantime they might make a list of all orphans and all children whose parents and natural guardians were absent. This matter is of such importance that it should form a subject for special report. If orphanages were established in the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange River Colony on the pound for pound principle or exclusively at Government expense and under Government control and supervision, with industrial classes, &c., attached thereto, there would be no objection to drafting the orphans out of the burgher camps thither; but for the present I am compelled to report against the removal of orphans from the burgher camps to the charge of Cape Colonial Committees or residents in the Cape Colony, who may be disloyal subjects of His Majesty, and who would, under the cloak of doing good laudable Christian rescue work, be propagating the worst form of race hatred and disloyalty. I do not consider that the Cape Colony is, at the present time, a desirable place to receive these orphans, even temporarily.

General.—As soon as the cold, frosty weather breaks I hope the number of deaths will immediately decrease. It is noticeable that for the few nice warm days we had, the deaths were few. No sooner did we have one or two frosty nights but the death rate increased at once.

On the whole, the people in camp are quiet, and complaints are not so many now as they were in the beginning of July.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. F. ESSELIN,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene.
4th August, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Irene.

Sir,

I beg to report as follows for the month of July, 1901—

The number of sick in camp has been steadily diminishing during this month, from 490 at the beginning of the month to 230 at the end, and likewise the death rate shows a constant falling off, from 40 per week at the beginning of the month to 14 for the week ending August 1st. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to the subsidence of the measles epidemic, which has worked itself out amongst the inhabitants of the camp, who have been in some time. But as we are constantly getting new arrivals who have never had measles, there is no chance of stamping the disease out. Isolation has been suggested, but for obvious reasons it is impossible and of no practical use. I admit the more severe cases of measles into the hospital where possible; for the month eleven were admitted, of whom one died, a male, 15 years of age, with pneumonia besides. Next to measles, pneumonia and bronchitis bring up the number of sick in camp. These cases are always more or less serious and a cause of great anxiety. They do not do well in tents at this time of the year, where the temperature in the tents varies enormously—besides the variation in temperature nothing on earth will prevent all the blankets, &c., being used to pack on to the patient at the hottest part of the day. The idea is that a patient with a high temperature must be kept so; further medicine of one sort or another must be given every half hour. On two occasions I found young children asleep, with pin point pupils, suffering from bronchitis, I enquired whether any medicine had been used besides what I prescribed, but could get no confession to that effect. I immediately went to the dispensary and found my prescription in order, and am certain it was dispensed correctly by the qualified dispenser. In one of these cases I found a bottle of paregoric, which the mother admitted she gave the child, 10 drops every half hour being the dose she gave, the child was six months old. My prescription also contained F. Camph. Co., 5 minims in a 3 hour dose, the child died. In the other case I could find no paregoric, but warned the mother of the danger, with good results for the patient. No one can imagine the difficulty a medical man has in preventing these people from using their dangerous, useless, and disgusting remedies. Goat dung and wormwood made into a decoction and drunk in quantities is the favourite "drippel" or "middel" "for bringing the measles out," pieces of raw meat are bandaged over each eye in acute conjunctivitis, and most of these cases are caused by dirt. Babies ears are receptacles for an endless variety of rubbish, and consequently otorrhoa is very common. Rags wetted with human urine are used for open flesh wounds, and so on.

Many of the up-country people are impregnated with malaria, and all acute diseases are consequently of a severer type in type, in these rotten constitutions.

The hospital is gradually becoming more popular, but a sharp lookout has to be kept on the patients and their relations. Food, especially in typhoid cases, where the patient is hungry, is brought in by the wily, slim

mother, or a mother may watch her child and the nurse as well, and as soon as the nurse leaves the ward for a minute or two she may return and find child and mother gone; this actually happened here, but I recoverd the child and refused the mother permission to visit the ward without a note from me, and then a special nurse was deputed to watch her. This was a typhoid case, and the mother's name was van Heerden.

There are very few complaints about the food, the best meat obtainable is issued, but as the Boers have burnt all the grass round the camps, the grazing for stock is limited at a time of the year when at the best of times fat stock is rare. Complaints come chiefly from those who have never been better off in their lives.

Our medical comforts are at times low, but this is due to the difficulty of transport, large orders are placed before the stock is too low, but even then these orders are occasionally not executed in the time we allow, which is always liberal. Rice has been added to the rations.

The sanitary condition of the camp is good, but a sharp watch has to be kept to prevent people emptying their slops at their front door. In the tents of some, slops and stools are allowed to remain for hours without being removed, blankets and shawls are often used as diapers for babies, with the result that the stench is unbearable. Many of the better class won't go near, much less into tents, of the dirtier, but not to say poorer class.

The idea of helping the helpless does not exist in consciences of the stalwart burgher, over and over again a woman whose husband is fighting or a prisoner of war has to sit and nurse her children and ask in vain of a fine well-built, noble "patriot" to chop her wood or fetch her rations or her medicine, his reply is "I have no time," or something to that effect. There is no such thing as gallantry among these creatures, unless paid for, when another name will cover the term gallantry. The water supply here is good and plentiful.

The new hospital is rapidly approaching completion and will be used chiefly for pneumonia and bronchitis cases.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. B. WOODROFFE,
M.O.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp, J'H'Burg, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	689	1,236	1,505			
Arrivals	100	249	306			
Births	—	—	8			
				789	1,485	1,819
Departures	58	150	181			
Deaths	—	6	32			
				58	156	213
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	731	1,329	1,606

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	—	2	8
„ 12. „ „	—	2	8
„ 19. „ „	—	—	5
„ 26. „ „	—	3	11

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	4
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	26
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	—	2	1
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	4	—
Total	—	6	32

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	20	Enteric	2	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	2	Whooping Cough ..	—	Chronic Bright's Disease	2
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Convulsions	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	6	Marasmus .. .	1	Old Age	2

(Signed) A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg.

REPORT for the month of July, 1901.

In accordance with your Circular No. 43 and the Supplement thereto attached, I beg to report as follows :—

In addition to the facilities for care of the sick mentioned in my June report, I have this month received from the Ordnance Department a good large double-lined Indian marquee to be used for convalescents in the improbable event of the hospital becoming crowded.

The following medical comforts were used during the month :—

Milk, tins	2,599 tins
„ bottles	672 bottles
Meat extract	178 ozs.
Brandy	93 „
Port	26 „
Arrowroot	223 lbs.
Soap	3,751 bars
Candles	124 packets

Butter, bacon, cocoa, jellies, jams, tea, oatmeal, and other sundries.

During the month I have distributed :—

Flannelette	2,143 yards
Blankets	356

The facilities for public worship remain as heretofore.

School Accommodation.—Same as June.

Children on roll, 491.

Average attendance, 421.

Staff.—One supervisor and six teachers.

Rations.—The average number drawing rations during the month is as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Europeans	699	1,328	1,644
Natives	31	10	22

Food Supply.—All articles required for the people have come forward regularly and are of good quality.

The only important event during the month was the arrest of a number of men by order of the Officer Commanding Troops. Some of the men arrested have now been returned; the remainder, I presume, have either been deported or confined in the Johannesburg Fort.

As an indication of the injudiciousness of sending new families here before measles are entirely eradicated, I find that one half of the deaths which occurred during the month were amongst people who arrived after the first of May, 1901.

Wherever possible, I am declining to receive any more families.

I enclose the usual medical report.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,

Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
1st August, 1901.

To the Superintendent,

Sir,

There is little to report upon in connection with my department for the last month. The chief event has been the shutting of the camp gates, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in Johannesburg. Visitors from the town are strictly excluded, and the inmates of the camp are debarred from going into, unless under most exceptional circumstances. This certainly has produced good effect, for our refugees appear to be much more contented than formerly. It is evident that the visitors to the camp cause discontent and grumbling, this being done with an object; and, when the quarantine is removed by us from the town, it might work for the good of the refugees to curtail the number of visiting days.

There is no scarlet fever in camp, and, to still further avoid infection, a detention camp has been formed just outside the paddock gates for the reception of incomers from Johannesburg.

During the month I had to contend with another visitation of virulent measles; fortunately the great proportion of our inmates are now salted, so the area of action of this epidemic is very limited.

Whooping cough is exceedingly prevalent, but, I am glad to say, of a mild character, and out of more than two hundred cases there has only been one death. The type of the disease is the same whether in the tents, sheds, or stables.

Almost everybody has had mumps, including the adults, but with no serious consequences. The general health has really been excellent, and it is really a pleasure to see health so plainly depicted upon children's faces.

I have a large stock of blankets and medical comforts on hand, and I must request you not to send me any more arrowroot or cornflour.

Referring to our conversation in regard to putting our camp in prepara-

tion for the summer rains, I trust that something will be quickly done in this matter; and, should you deem it necessary, I will send in the requisite application for mules and scotch carts.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
HUBERT W. CROOK,
M.O.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
Imperial Relief,
10th August, 1901.

REPORT for the Month of July, 1901.

During the month the Committee met five times and dealt with 573 applications for relief, representing 1,550 souls.

63 new applications, representing 146 rations, were granted.

12 applicants, representing 53 rations, were granted relief on condition that they went to the Racecourse Camp.

7 new applications, representing 12 rations, were refused.

Reductions, representing 761 rations, were made on 330 old tickets.

133 old tickets, representing 492 rations, were stopped.

28 tickets, representing 72 rations, were voluntarily surrendered.

None of the applicants ordered to the Racecourse would go to the camp, and no relief is now being given them.

10 women, representing 18 adults and 17 children, requested to be sent to the Racecourse Camp, and they were sent.

I have had to supply funerals for 1 man and 1 woman, and coffins for 3 men, 2 women, and 10 children during the month.

I enclose medical reports as usual.

The average number drawing rations has been 704 men, 2,449 women, and 2,914 children.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

Johannesburg.
2nd August, 1901.

The Superintendent
Of the Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

MEDICAL Report for July, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended, during the month of July, 95 patients at their homes in different parts of the town, of which number there were 36 cases of measles, 29 cases of influenza, 7 cases of typhoid fever, 3 cases of diptheria, 2 cases of scarlet fever, 6 cases of malaria, 5 cases of pneumonia, 1 case of rheumatic fever, 2 cases of pleurisy, 1 case of apoplexy, 1 case of bladder disease, 1 case of scurvy, 1 case of hysteria.

The number of deaths that came under my notice amounted to 5.

The causes of death were pneumonia, diptheria, convulsions, and senile decay.

At the office, I prescribed, during the month, for 732 persons.

The total number of persons attended by me during the month amounts to 837.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHEINESSEN.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp, Month ending 31.8.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	333	924	1,303			
Arrivals	139	538	802			
Births	—	—	10			
				472	1,462	2,115
Departures	83	152	224			
Deaths	4	11	23			
				87	163	247
In Camp, 31.7.1091	..	..	..	385	1,299	1,868

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	3	18	32
,, 12. ,, ,, ...	5	16	36
,, 19. ,, ,, ...	9	22	75
,, 26. ,, ,, ...	12	26	120

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	16
,, 12 years and 40 years..	1	6	—
,, 40 ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	1	1	—
,, 50 ,, ,, over	2	4	—
Total	4	11	23

Number of Deaths, under Heads of Causes.

Convulsions	1	Abdominal Abscess ..	1	Heart Disease	—
Measles	19	Enteric	1	Premature Birth ..	1
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Meningitis	1
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—	Membraneous Croup ..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	8	Marasmus	—	Peritonitis	1
	1	Puerperal Fever ..	1		

(Signed) ROBT. DUNCAN,
for Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
12th August, 1901.

Report for July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I have to report for the month of July, as follows :—

Food Stuffs.—Sufficient stuffs have been coming forward to meet the demand, and I am happy to say that the quality is very good indeed. Raw coffee is now issued, and seems to be much appreciated by the people, notwithstanding the extra labour in roasting and grinding. The extra meat ration issued is also having an excellent effect, as well as the ration of mealie meal issued in lieu of rice, in fact the majority prefer to have the mealie meal.

It must be borne in mind that, at this time of the year, it is next to impossible to obtain good slaughter stock, and now that the country is in a state of war, the grazing area is very limited, the consequence being that it is impossible to procure meat equal to "stall fed."

Climate.—The weather has been unusually warm, and with the exception of a few frosty mornings, no very great inconvenience has been experienced from cold. Many blankets have been served out to those requiring them, in cases chiefly where the people were without any of their own.

Relief.—Seventy-six families have received small parcels of clothing out of the funds provided by the Burgher Relief Fund Committee, and a further distribution is being made from goods supplied by Mr. Kendal Harris of Cambridge, England. I am informed that another relief society, the "Nederlands," is also about to supply clothing to the inmates of this camp.

In connection with the distribution, I have thought it advisable to appoint a committee of Boer ladies to visit each tent and to assist in issuing the articles.

Sanitary.—A great improvement is observed in the habits of the people of late, and the regulations are being complied with in a more cheerful spirit.

Wood.—A permanent wood cutting party, consisting of two white men and fifteen natives, is established at Macharic Station, and a fair supply is maintained, except at such times when snipers intervene.

Water.—I anticipate difficulty in this direction in the near future, as the wells in use are showing signs of weakening, and in a few weeks very little will be obtainable from this source. The river, however, is running strong just now, and likely to remain so until the rainy season.

Schools.—A total of 440 children are attending school, of which 384 are refugees, there being 162 boys and 222 girls.

In addition to the school buildings and old Dutch Church, two marquees have been placed at the disposal of the Education Department.

Hospital.—The additional equipment recently provided is much appreciated, and sufficient accommodation is in consequence available and adequate to the requirements of the present strength of the camp.

The aversion the Boers have to going into hospital, is gradually being removed.

Apart from the hospital staff, two women have been appointed to attend to invalids in camp, and to assist with young children where the mother, through sickness, is unable to attend to them.

The health of the camp, with the exception of the epidemic of measles, is in a very satisfactory state.

The M.O's report was sent to you some days ago.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. W. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Klerksdorp.

MEDICAL Report for July, 1901.

In the early part of the month the number of refugees increased to over 4,000, but during the last ten days several hundreds have been transferred to camps in the Orange River Colony.

Measles.—I regret to have to inform you, as prognosticated in my report for June, this infectious disease broke out in the first week of this month, spreading very rapidly during the last fortnight. Pneumonia and broncho pneumonia setting in, in numerous cases, early in the course of the disease. This has led to a higher percentage of deaths, which should not reflect on the general healthiness of the camp, in respect to diseases (infectious or otherwise). Cases as they occurred were isolated, until the number became so large, that it was impossible to follow such a course any longer. The epidemic originated from patients received from another camp. In respect to the Klerksdorp Camp, from the time of its formation the rule has been strictly enforced, of having all refugees leaving for other camps medically examined, and they have never been allowed to be transferred without my certificate.

General Health.—Excepting for the unfortunate outbreak of measles, the health of the camp generally has been excellent.

Medical Comforts.—Early in the month extra supplies of milk were allowed in necessary cases, but latterly, it is to be regretted, at the very time when it has been so much wanted, and during a time of exceptional sickness, there has been no supply of milk. Other comforts, such as barley, rice, arrowroot, etc., have also been short, which I trust may be obviated as soon as possible.

The Rations issued have been wholesome and of good quality.

The Sanitary Affairs of the camp are excellently arranged for, particular attention being paid to the rolling up of the tents, sweeping out, airing of the bedding, etc. The latrines are in exceptional order, and well attended to.

Deaths.—

Children 1 year to 12 years	23
„ under 1 month	4
„ 1 month to 1 year	3
„ 1 year to 12 years	16
Women 12 years to 40 years	6
Men „ „ „ „ „	1
Women 40 „ „ 50 „	1
Men „ „ „ „ „	1
Women over (3) 50 years	4
Men „ „ „	2
Total deaths	38

Causes of Death.—

Measles and pneumonia as a secondary cause	19
Pneumonia	8
Premature births	2
Convulsions	1
Dysentery	1
Abdominal abscess	1
Enteric	1
Acute bronchitis	1
Membraneous croup	1
Peritonitis	1
Puerperal fever	1
Meningitis	1
Total	38

The number of patients treated in hospital.—

Remaining in hospital June 30th	8
Admitted during month	27
Discharged „ „	20
Died „ „	3
Remaining on last day of month	12
Total	70

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSELL,
Medical Officer.

Klerksdorp,
1st August, 1901.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	421	971	1,210			
Arrivals	283	607	735			
Births	—	—	4			
				704	1,578	1,949
Departures	22	13	32			
Deaths	—	2	10			
				22	15	42
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	682	1,563	1,907

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	2	—	4
„ 12. „ „	—	1	2
„ 19. „ „	—	—	8
„ 26. „ „	—	1	9

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	8
„ 12 years and 40 years..	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	1	—
Total	—	2	10

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	1	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Phthisis	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	10	Marasmus	—		

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp,
12th August, 1901.

Report for July, 1901.

The camp now consists of 840 tents and occupies an extent of ground 800 by 120 yards.

The health of the camp is good, though owing to an epidemic of measles which has been raging the death rate has been higher than the preceding month.

The deaths for July number 18, this out of a total of over 4,000 souls.

The sick are in the majority of cases treated in the tents, but all serious cases are taken to the hospital.

Visitation of the Sick.—Six girls are employed in making a daily round of the tents, and it is their duty to report to the doctor all cases of sickness which come under their notice. They also attend to all minor cases of sickness under the medical officer's directions, and assist in distributing the necessaries and medical comforts ordered by him.

They are of the greatest service and are well received by the camp people who take more kindly to them than to outsiders.

A Committee from town used formerly to visit a portion of the camp weekly, but have now discontinued their labours.

Hospital.—The hospital which consists of 5 E.P. tents is more than ample for present requirements, A kitchen and dispensary are attached.

The staff consists of the medical officer, dispenser, matron, 4 probationers, a cook and orderly. No other nursing organisation is employed.

Medical comforts issued during the month are as follows :—

Milk	30 cases.
Port Wine	3 „
Brandy	2 „
Rice	280 lbs.
Tea	6 „
Farinaceous Foods (assorted) ..	5 doz. tins.
Bovril	3 doz.
Corn Flour	2 cases.
Candles	5 „

And from 10 to 12 gallons soup daily.

From May to June 30th, 600 blankets were issued besides 240 camp kettles. During July 120 blankets and £230 worth of clothing was distributed to the burghers in camp.

The Church is a huge tent capable of seating some 600 people, and the minister is the Rev. Radloff of Krugersdorp, assisted by the elders living in camp.

The Church tent is utilized for school purposes and there are 200 scholars with a staff of 6 teachers.

Latrines have been erected and the bucket system is in vogue, two clearances being made daily. It is most difficult to get the people to observe hygienic rules, but an efficient staff see that tents, &c., are kept clean. The camp is swept up daily and all rubbish carried to pits dug for the purpose. Everything is done that is in any way conducive to health.

Refugees arriving are fairly well provided for in the way of cooking utensils and clothing, and those who are unfortunate enough to have lost their goods are supplied with all necessary utensils.

Poynton's Store.—Messrs. Poynton's store has been a great convenience to the people who have been enabled to purchase clothing, &c.

Washing sites have been built for the convenience of the women and have proved a great boon besides being of great value from a sanitary point of view.

Ovens are built in which bread is cooked for those who have no stoves.

The water supply is still abundant and good.

The supplies of food have been issued regularly and the people obtain sufficient wood and coal for all requirements.

In conclusion I should like to state that all that can possibly be done for the comfort of the refugees has my first consideration.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp.
1st August, 1901.

Medical Report.

Hospital.—The camp hospital, which was started on the 6th July, 1901, consists of three (3) E.P. tents partially equipped and two unequipped, with a marquee for store tent and a wood and iron building of three small rooms, one is the matrons bedroom, another the dining room for the hospital nurses, whilst the last is the dispensary.

Staff.—Dr. Aymard, District Surgeon of Krugersdorp, is in charge, with Mrs. Harnett as matron and Mr. Homman as dispenser.

Nurses.—There are five probationers chosen from amongst the camp messengers, selected from families in the camp, these probationers perform all the duties of trained nurses under the personal direction of the matron, and the manner in which they carry out their duties is in the highest degree satisfactory, and a credit to their intelligence and trainer.

Camp Messengers.—Four in number are chosen with a view to their eventually taking on hospital work, and the rules laid down for the carrying out their duties proves good training for their future positions, they have to visit the tents and report all cases of sickness, deliver medical comforts, food, &c., and to note any cases of want of cleanliness. It may be as well to state here, that from the commencement of the epidemic of measles which has attacked the camp in a particularly virulent form, the practise of frequent application of stimulating liniment and wrapping in cotton wool has been closely observed, with the most beneficial effects, more particularly in those cases where complications from acute bronchial pneumonia have manifested themselves, and it is not going too far to say that, amongst over 1,200 cases many lives have been saved by the careful and intelligent attention given by the camp messengers to these two measures. This plan of messengers works so well that when, as it is proposed, their number is increased, the system will leave nothing to be desired in the way of camp supervision.

In Hospital.—Eighteen cases have been admitted to the hospital during the month.

Enteric fever	3	Two are doing well, the other is causing some anxiety.
Nervous shock	1	Discharged cured.
Enlarged spleen	1	„ „
Bright's Disease	2	„ improved.
Jaundice	1	„ cured.
Pleurisy	2	„ „
Laryngitis	1	„ „
Bronchitis	1	„ „
Pneumonia	5	Two discharged cured; three died, two of these cases when admitted were found to have been freely smeared with ordinary green house paint, and there is no doubt but that death was caused by arsenical poisoning.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements, the bucket system, are well carried out.

Water.—The water supply is good and abundant and is obtained from a spring outside the camp grounds.

Dispensary Patients.—The number of patients supplied with medicine amount to between eighty and ninety daily.

(Signed) J. W. AYMARD,
M.O.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Middelburg, month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901				1,439	2,592	3,394
Arrivals				140	455	481
Births				—	—	37
				1,579	3,047	3,912
Departures	95	115	173			
Deaths	14	48	342			
				109	163	515
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	1,470	2,884	3,397

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	160	269	218
„ 12. „ „	161	290	314
„ 19. „ „	158	325	311
„ 26. „ „	93	324	351

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	13
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	48
„ 1 year and 12 years	—		281
„ 12 years and 40 years	11	40	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	5	—
„ 50 „ „ over	3	3	—
Total	14	48	342

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	338	Enteric	6	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhœa	6	Whooping Cough ..	0	Convulsions	3
Dysentery	3	Influenza	18	Other Causes	19
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	6	Marasmus	5		

(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg,
8th August, 1901.

Report for July.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

In consequence of the heavy death rate during the month the work in this camp has caused great anxiety, and, whilst I anticipated a heavy death-rate, I did not think the number of deaths would be so many. The measles epidemic has now, I am pleased to say, almost run its course, as the deaths for the past week will prove, for I find that from 1st inst. to date there have only been 37 deaths. Everything possible has been done for the people during the epidemic. They do not lack medical comforts, a plentiful supply of blankets, soup, meat, milk, and other things necessary for the sick, but, as I have already pointed out in previous reports, the neglect and, in some cases, refusal of the majority of the women, owing to ignorance and prejudice in carrying out the orders of the doctors and nurses has resulted in a far heavier death-rate than would have otherwise been the case.

The removal of many people to the Balmoral will relieve this camp considerably. Seven hundred have already been despatched to that camp. Fifty tents have been sent there, and more will follow as soon as I can send about five or seven hundred people to Belfast, which will be done as soon as that camp is provided with more tents.

On the 1st instant there were 7,656 people in this camp. During the past seven days 900 have left for Balmoral and other camps, leaving me to-day with 6,756, which I hope to reduce by at least another thousand by the end of this month.

Since the department has undertaken its own buying I have had no difficulty in the matter of stores, and can always depend on indents being executed and stores arriving well within the time they are required.

During the month I have had sanitary pits sunk about 1½ miles south of camp for the depositing of night soil. The sanitary cart sent is a very good one, and the cost of removal of night soil will now be very small and better performed.

The hospital has been enclosed with firewood poles and old discarded barbed wire, and we find that by having gates an effectual check is given to a lot of old officious women who were constantly trying to dodge past the nurses with a handful of dried peaches or a bag of Boer biscuits, which would have meant certain death to some of the patients had they been allowed to take these things.

With the near approach of summer, and in order to provide against any possible outbreak of an epidemic, it will be necessary for me to thin out my camp considerably by the removal of alternate rows of tents and shifting them to new ground. This will necessitate sinking more wells and ordering pumps for them.

During the month it was found necessary, for military reasons, to shift what is known as Ermelo Camp, consisting of 213 tents, to another site. The change has been beneficial to the people of that camp.

Sanitary Accommodation.—This is better than it has been owing to the supply of wood and iron ordered through the C.R.E. having arrived early in the month, enabling me to build more closets, and I hope by the end of this month to have sufficient to meet the needs of all the people.

In conclusion, I wish again to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by the staff, both in the office and in camp, all having worked well, enabling me to discharge my duties with some satisfaction to myself.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Middelburg.

Medical Report, July, 1901.

C. R. Gardner, Esq.,
Superintendent.

Dear Sir,

The past month has shown an unprecedented amount of sickness, with a very high mortality, in your camp.

Measles and influenza have been rampant, affecting several thousands of the refugees of all ages, and, especially the former, have carried off a large number of children. The weather has been exceptionally trying—the days hot and the nights very cold—the fall in temperature varying from 30° to 50° within a very few hours. The greater number of deaths have occurred amongst the latest arrivals at your camp, who have come in in a broken-down state of health; the greater number of the occupants of your camp are from a class who are anything but resourceful, are careless and very ignorant of the most rudimentary rules in connection with the care of the sick. Influenza attacking those scarcely convalescent from measles has carried off a considerable number.

Those who have been longest in your camp have shown a higher resistance in these epidemics, those who were the last to arrive showing the lowest.

Owing to the contagiousness of the disease it was not advisable to admit cases suffering from measles into hospital, but almost all the admissions during July were suffering from the results of the disease, various lung affections, marasmus, diarrhœa, and cancrum oris. (2) Hospital admissions during July, 69; of these 23 died:—

Bronchitis, pneumonia, &c.	10
Influenza	6
Enteric fever	6
Cancrum oris	1

19 Discharged, recovered,

27 still remain under treatment.

I am glad to be able to report great improvement in the sanitary state of your camp, the arrival of wood and iron enabling the demand for several more latrines to be met with great advantage. The removal of the Ermelo division to higher and cleaner ground has been followed by a healthier state of the occupants. I have received also an exhaustive analysis of the water from the various wells you have sunk for the use of your camp, which shows the water to be of very good quality.

Mortality Statistics for July.

Age.	Number of deaths.
1 month and under	21
1 „ to 1 year	127
2 years to 10 years..	198
11 „ „ 20 „	38
21 „ „ 30 „	13
31 „ „ 40 „	6
Over 40 years	10
Total	413

CAUSES of Death.

Measles	334
Influenza	35
Diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.	11
Enteric fever	8
Marasmus, debility, strophy, &c.	8
Heart disease	7
Convulsions	4
Bright's disease	3
Senility	3
	413

Deaths from measles due to :—

Capiliary bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia. .	287
Diarrhœa	9
Marasmus	18
Croup	9
Acute nephritis	5
Cancrum oris	3
Convulsions	2
Pleurisy	1
	334

Deaths from influenza due to :—

Pneumonia	11
Pyrexia	5
Syncope	2
Not notified	17
	35

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) H. A. SPENCER,
M.O.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp, Mafeking, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	325	332	1,196			
Arrivals	411	1,014	393			
Births	—	—	11			
				736	1,336	1,600
Departures	48	47	53			
Deaths	1	1	7			
				49	48	60
In Camp 31.7.1901	..	..	..	687	1,288	1,540

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	4	13	8
„ 12. „ „	6	13	8
„ 19. „ „	10	16	19
„ 26. „ „	18	32	115

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	4
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	1	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	1	1	7

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Croup	3
Diarrhœa	1	Influenza	—	Convulsions	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Weakness	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	Heart Disease	—	General Debility	1
Enteric	1				

(Sgd.) R. L. McCOWAT,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking,
1st August, 1901.

To the
General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Report for the Month of July.

Rations.—During the month the average daily issue of rations has been to men, women, and children, 2,114.

Food Supply.—The food supply for the month has continued good, but the fresh meat now obtainable is very poor indeed, due to the fact that it is winter time and grazing for sheep round about this part of the country is very bad.

Climate.—The climate here has been anything but favourable for the people owing to the high winds, which, combined with the dusty nature of the camp soil, accounts for the many cases of colds and bronchitis, which I hope will, to a large extent, disappear during the ensuing month, and more particularly so, should we be fortunate enough to have a few days' rain.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month is as follows, namely:—

Men	1
Women	1
Children	7

Arrivals.—On the 15th instant I received 1,590 refugees, and although the notice of their arrival was short and the difficulty of obtaining tents extreme, still, I managed to cope with the difficulty and, under the circumstances, had them all housed in tents within a few days after arrival. Together, with the foregoing, I received into camp 228 other refugees, making a total of 1,818 for the month.

Departures.—During the month 148 people left this camp, many of them having obtained employment, and others to reside in other camps where their families are.

Hospital.—In my last report I wrote you in connection with the further extension of the hospital, and since then have arranged for timber and canvas, not only to increase the size of the women's ward, but also to provide at least one ward of similar description for men.

At present the men are treated in the marquees, but as the dust storms here are very severe, it will be a great improvement to move them into the above, not only on account of the dust, but in every other way.

Other improvements of minor importance are being dealt with, so that as soon as the material arrives, the whole will be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

Clothing.—On a previous occasion I mentioned that many of the people now arriving were, to a large extent, very short of clothing; in fact many of them only possessing what they stood in. To provide for the really destitute, I have purchased locally a quantity of material suitable for the requirements of men, women, and children, which, on its arrival, will be immediately given to the most pressing cases. This will enable me during the ensuing month to form an estimate of the requirements of the camp, and then be able to meet all cases of necessity.

Wood Supply.—The wood supply for the month has unfortunately been very short, and due to two causes. First, the difficulty of obtaining railway transport from Ootsi, where the wood is received from; and secondly, on account of a commando of Boers, under Celliers, who not only raided the station, but burnt a great deal of the wood lying there, which was ready for transport to this camp. I hope, however, by the time this reaches you, transport arrangements will again be in working order, and the difficulty, which is only a temporary one, overcome.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) L. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

Monthly Report for July, 1901, on the State of Health of the B.R.C. in Mafeking.

The number of inhabitants was, from the 1st to the 15th, about 2,000; from the 15th inst. to the end of the month, about 3,600.

1. Of these were attended :—

In the hospital	.. ..	14
In their tents	.. ..	142 (extending over an area of one mile).
Ambulance	.. ..	1,002 (at the doctor's consulting rooms).

2. The cases were :—

(*a*)	Influenza and bronchitis (about)	500
	Complication of pneumonia and pleuritic	26 (incl. hospital).
(*b*)	Enteric catarrh, with slight symptoms of dysentery	800
	(Many suffering of (*a*) and (*b*) in the same time.)	
	Complications, severer symptoms of dysenteric ..	5
(*c*)	Malaria	28 („ „).
(*d*)	Typhoid	15 („ „).
(*e*)	Croup	5 (4 of them died).

(Those that fell sick and recovered during July excluded.)

There were, besides, a great number of conjunctivitis and laryngitis, owing to the lime-dust at Mafeking.

3. The percentage :—

	per cent.
Men, about	15
Women, about	29
Children under 12 years	56

4. Deaths :—

Babies (under 2 years)	7	Rachitis and complications	5
		Croup and bronchitis	2
Children (under 12 years) ..	2	Croup.	
Men	1	Pneumonia and fever.	
Women	1	Typhus hemorrhage.	

General Remarks.

The state of health of the B.R.C. was not very satisfactory this month, owing to an outbreak of influenza and enterie catarrh, especially amongst children; the daily ambulance increased to the number of 100, and daily visits to 20 (besides hospital work).

Assistance of another doctor was asked for and granted. Still it was absolutely necessary to get local assistance till his arrival.

Owing to the lime-dust and wind storms the percentage of complications with pneumonia and pleuritic was very great.

After the arrival of pumps and cleaning of wells, and dispensing of milk to children, the dysentery and enteric catarrh subsided, and a big number of eye sores (conjunctivitis and plepharitis), most of them get all right after being treated, but come on pretty quick after every dust storm. I would propose watering carts.

There is one satisfactory feature, and that is the small rate of death, considering the outbreak of so many and severe cases. I think that is owing to the quick sanitary measures (pumps, cleaning of wells, milk, boiling of water, and the cleanliness of the camp).

Dispensary.—We dispensed about 1,200 medicines, out of which only about 160 have been prescribed and made up in town (most of them at beginning of the month). About the 9th I got a helpmate, a chemist (Red Cross man), one of the refugees, and a small stock of medicines, and we dispensed by ourselves. Later, I got a bigger stock from Lennon and Co., prices wholesale by catalogue plus 10 per cent., which I consider very cheap, as railage and packing, etc., are pretty high. Reckoning every prescription in former months to average 3*s.* 6*d.*, the account this month would be over two thousand pounds. For a much smaller sum we got supplies for nearly six months, so that our monthly accounts, from September up (there is a fresh supply coming up—drugs that were not here in sufficient quantities), will hardly exceed £10 a month.

J. Z. KAUFMANN,
M.D. Vienna, M.O., B.R.C.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, Month ending 31st July, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	148	378	559
Arrivals	52	165	263			
Births	—	—	7			
				52	165	270
				200	543	829
Departures	7	3	5			
Deaths	2	1	33			
				9	4	38
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	191	539	791

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	—	5	20
„ 12. „ „	6	2	13
„ 19. „ „	11	19	58
„ 26. „ „	11	20	74

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	25
„ 12 years and 40 years..	1	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	2	1	33

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	19	Enteric	1	Diphtheria	1
Gastro Enteritis	2	Influenza	—	Malaria	1
Convulsions	1	Marasmus	1	Nasal Catarrh	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	7	Heart Disease	—		

(Signed) H. COOKE,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom,
12th August, 1901

General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

July Report.

Arrangements for nursing the sick have received every attention. The medical officer visits all cases of sickness in camp reported to him daily; and those able to visit the dispensary, between 9 and 11 a.m., are attended to.

The hospital is in charge of a trained matron, and she has three refugee probationers, one for day and two for night duty.

There is a qualified dispenser who makes up all prescriptions and issues medical comforts as ordered by the doctor. The free issue of condensed milk for cases of sickness and young children is also carefully attended to.

The water is boiled at the dispensary, and the milk mixed under the direction of the medical officer. There is also a camp matron, who has four assistants, who visit the camp and attend to the wants and welfare of the people.

Clothing has been distributed to deserving cases, and blankets given to those in need.

Two or three of the burghers have also been assisting in reporting cases of sickness and distributing free gifts of clothing received from various sources. There is hospital accommodation for thirteen beds, and owing to the outbreak of measles, which appears to be of a virulent form, further facilities are in course of preparation to cope with any increase of serious illness.

A return of medical comforts has been posted, which gives a complete list of issues for the month, and from which you will observe that all issues have been made on a liberal scale.

Churches.—There are three available, but no spiritual advisers are in camp. This matter, however, is receiving attention.

Schools.—Arrangements are in progress for starting a school in one of the churches, and I hope to see it in working order at an early date.

Sanitation.—The bucket system is in full working order, and all night-soil is removed, and closets washed and cleaned, chloride of lime being freely used.

Arrivals in Camp.—As a general rule the women and children are badly clothed, and arrive in a dirty condition; this particularly applies to those brought in by columns whose husbands are still on commando, or are taken prisoners in the laagers.

Poynton's Store.—Opened on the 15th ultimo, and about £650 was spent in cash by refugees up to the 31st ultimo, in purchases of clothing and groceries.

Wood Cutting.—Is progressing, and a large percentage of the men engaged at two shillings per diem on this work. During the month sixty trucks were despatched, out of which fifty-eight trucks of fire-wood went to other camps.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	873	982	1,290
Arrivals	138	198	237			
Births	—	—	11			
				138	198	248
				1,011	1,180	1,538
Departures	99	84	126			
Deaths	18	17	78			
				117	101	204
In Camp, 31.7.01	..	..	..	894	1,079	1,334

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	127	132	155
„ 12. „ „	102	128	162
„ 19. „ „	127	149	175
„ 26. „ „	120	157	275

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	18
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	57
„ 12 years and 40 years	13	14	—
„ 40 „ „ 50	2	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	3	2	—
Total	18	17	78

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles—Diarrhœa ..	2	Enteric	—
„ Convulsions ..	2	Chronic Nephritis—Anasarca.	1
„ Croup	3	Whooping Cough ..	—
Diarrhœa	1	Morbus Cordis—dropsy	1
Measles	3	Influenza—Pneumonia	2
Dysentery	—	Enteritis	1
Measles—Pneumonia ..	34	Marasmus	4
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	6	Congenital Debility ..	9
Measles „ „	24	Dentition—Diarrhœa ..	2
Malnutrition	1	Heart Disease	—
		Morbus Cordis—Cardiac Failure.	1
		Malaria—Debility ..	10
		„ Exhaustion ..	3
		„ Diarrhœa ..	1
		„ Pneumonia ..	3
		„ Phthisis ..	1

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
31st July, 1901.

MONTHLY Report.

General.—This camp is situated about a mile and a half west of Pietersburg, between the railway line and the Sand River, on a gentle slope. There are no buildings on the spot, so that the whole camp is made up of tents, pitched in rows, with sufficient space between each tent for fire-places, and with room for vehicular traffic between rows. There are 700 bell tents, 50 very large marquees, 25 medium-sized marquees, and 9 E.P. tents.

Water.—The water supply continues good in Sand River, and precautions are taken against it being polluted in any way above the camp. Four wagons loaded with casks are kept at work, carrying water to the tanks in camp, which are placed in convenient places for distributing purposes. All the camp washing is done at the stream, at a place below where the water is pumped.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied regularly from the Springs Collieries, and is distributed to all inmates along with some wood. A convoy of burgher wagons is sent out from this camp once a week, a distance of 15 miles, to fetch wood for fuel.

Sanitary.—Two large latrines have been added during the month, making the total number 18. These are cleaned out twice a day and disinfected, and occasionally, when necessary, fresh river sand is spread on the floors. The night soil is carted off in casks on wagons, and deposited a long way from camp, in trenches which are covered in, and fresh ones made as required. Ash and other camp refuse are carted away daily, after being swept up into heaps from between the tents.

Food.—The supply of food has been good and sufficient. The meat is not so fat as it was, owing to the grazing for stock being so bad at this season of the year, but only healthy stock has been slaughtered.

Hospital.—Five E.P. tents are used for hospital purposes, in which there are 23 beds in use. The matron is in charge, and is assisted by an assistant matron, two male refugees, and two natives. The washing is done by two coloured women. Large quantities of soup are made every day, and distributed to people requiring nourishment.

Visiting Nurses.—The camp is divided into sections, and a nurse has been appointed from among the refugees for each section. It is the duty of these nurses to visit each tent in their respective sections every day, and to enforce cleanliness, to attend to the wants of the inmates, and report cases of sickness to the medical officer. There are five men continually employed, seeing that the surroundings of the tents and the streets are kept clean.

Chemist.—The dispenser attends to the doctor's prescriptions, and issues milk to all children and invalids who have orders to receive it.

Treatment of Sick.—The doctor attends every morning at his office to examine cases and receive messages, and also the reports of the visiting nurses. The remainder of his day is spent visiting patients.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees visiting in this camp, as the residents of Pietersburg are absent. Thus all the work of visiting and attending the sick and needy is done by the staff and their assistants.

Medical Comforts.—These consist of pearl barley, maizena, milk, meat extracts, brandy, port wine, arrowroot, rice, butter, tea, jam, cornflour, quaker oats, &c., and are issued on the doctor's orders to invalids, children, and aged persons. Soap and candles are issued to those who cannot afford to purchase these necessities.

Blankets.—A large number of blankets have been issued to people requiring them. People invariably arrive here insufficiently provided in this respect.

Clothing.—Many people are very badly off for clothing, and unable to purchase any, but a good many have now been provided for by societies and by this department. The articles supplied are flannelette, calico, prints, merino, shirting, cottonade, stockings, shoes, and men's clothing.

Public Worship.—The Rev. Mr. Kriel conducts public worship on Sundays, in a large marquee, and visits daily among the people.

School.—Mr. J. J. Scott, an inmate of this camp, has started a school in a large marquee, with 120 scholars, but there are many more children ready to attend when more accommodation is ready for them.

Condition of Arrivals.—People arriving from the Low Country are invariably suffering from malaria, and are usually without clothing, blankets, or cooking utensils. One party that arrived this month brought in a corpse, and they had buried eight persons on the way. Of the same party three have died since arrival, as they were too weak to recover in spite of every attention.

Poynton Bros.—Since this firm opened their shop in camp they have sold everything as fast as it could be served. This is principally owing to the fact that people in this part of the country have not had an opportunity of doing any shopping for a long time past.

Stock.—The burghers here have about 5,000 cattle, 3,000 sheep, and 1,200 donkeys. These are herded in the vicinity of the camp, and an armed cattle guard patrols the outskirts of the grazing ground.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys with his party are located near the main camp, and live in their own covered wagons and two large marquees.

Deaths.—The number of deaths has been 18 men, 17 women, and 78 children. The reason of the rise of the death rate is that an epidemic of measles set in about the middle of last month, and a sudden change in the weather a week ago, caused a large number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis. The doctor's report attached deals fully with this subject.

Births.—There have been 11 births in camp during the month.

Desertion.—There have been no cases of desertion from this camp.

Registration.—In the absence of a magistrate in Pietersburg, the registration of births and deaths is being done in this office.

Military.—Thanks are due to the military authorities of Pietersburg for the cheerful assistance constantly rendered in the interests of this camp in all matters requiring their co-operation.

Staff.—The members of the staff continue to do their work cheerfully, and are untiring in their efforts to do it efficiently.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
31*st July*, 1901.

MEDICAL Report.

During the past month the weather has been severe, warm during the day, and very cold at night, and on several occasions strong winds and dust storms, necessitating the complete closing of the tents for the whole day, and consequent vitiation of the air in the tent. Malaria has decreased very considerably, the attacks being fewer and milder, the deaths recorded as occurring therefrom being persons so debilitated by it that recovery could not be expected.

Influenza has also been prevalent, but the attacks have been mild, although two deaths are recorded from it, pneumonia supervening.

As I mentioned in my last report, we had several (seven) cases of measles, and I was fearing an epidemic. I regret to say my fears were realised, as we have had a very severe epidemic, which still continues, but I am in hopes that it has reached high-water mark, and after a short period will commence to gradually decline.

For the first month (that is including part of last month) the measles were of a mild type and no deaths occurred until the 14th July, then gradually the type assumed a more severe form, followed by chest compli-

cations until the 26th inst., when we had one of the dust storms and severe cold above alluded to, when a sudden rise in the mortality took place and has kept up until the present time. The heavy mortality may be attributed to various causes, viz. :—

Climate.—The extremes of temperature experienced here between the heat of mid-day and cold of night renders chest complications a certainty.

Condition and Habits of the People.—The condition of the people arriving in camp was bad, and when the measles came they had not recovered from the debilitating effects of the malaria and the privation they had endured. As an idea of their condition one of many instances might be mentioned. A party arrived here out of the fever districts where they had been for some months. During their residence there, a period of three months, eight of them had died, one was brought dead into camp, and so debilitated and fever stricken were the others that since then three have died, and several others in so precarious a condition that I do not expect their recovery. The original number of the party was 23 persons.

Want of ordinary care on the part of parents and patients themselves. Mothers taking their children out or allowing them out suffering with measles, and where adults have gone out despite the warnings I gave them. Want of cleanliness, and improper treatment.

From my experience here, and previously in the colony during an epidemic of measles, I found it an article of faith with the Boer, that water applied to the patient, unless as a drink, is absolutely fatal, and especially in the form of a poultice, and as the sequelæ of the present epidemic was practically all bronchial affections, the very necessary use of a poultice was neglected, or only applied slipshod, and to have supervised their application would have required a staff almost equal to the number of sick families in the camp. Another difficulty to deal with was the medicine and dieting.

With regard to medical treatment, each and every one had their own particular treatment, and from the filthy decoction of goat droppings in oil, and all the ordinary Dutch remedies, as well as a liberal supply from our "Apotheek," all had a turn.

Then in dieting, it was absolutely impossible to have one's instructions carried out, although we supplied comforts in the shape of brandy, port wine, milk, maizena, &c., and soup from hospital. Still the most unsuitable things were given, as for example, Chinese figs and sardines in a case of vomiting and diarrhœa.

The water supply is good and sufficient.

The sanitary work, although a somewhat difficult problem, has gone on satisfactorily.

Statistics of sickness, deaths, and births have already been forwarded.

(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, P'C'Stroom, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	944	2,350	2,771			
Arrivals	148	312	747			
Births	—	—	8			
				1,092	2,663	3,526
Departures	4	—	—			
Deaths	6	18	109			
				10	18	109
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	1,082	2,645	3,417

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	1	27	155
„ 12. „ „	3	39	134
„ 19. „ „	3	40	116
„ 26. „ „	6	42	75

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	11
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	95
„ 12 years and 40 years	3	12	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	3	4	—
Total	6	18	109

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	58	Perimetitis	1	Metallic Poisoning ..	1
Diarrhœa	2	Gastric Enteric.. ..	4	Heart Disease	—
Convulsions	10	Influenza	2	Croup	1
Fever	9	Ulceratur Stomatitis ..	2	Middle Cure Decease ..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	27	Marasmus	—	Acute Pulmonary Tubercle	1
Enteric	10	Cough and Pain in Chest	1	Tabus Mesenterius ..	3

(Signed) J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom,
7th August, 1901.

Report for July, 1901.

Health of Camp.—During the month there has been a very severe epidemic of measles, but this I am glad to say has now run its course, the few remaining cases being confined to new arrivals. With the exception of these the health of the camp is normal.

Clothing.—A large quantity of clothing has been issued this month, and this has, with few exceptions been all given to convalescents on the doctors' orders. The amount expended under this heading was £400, but I think this sum will be considerably exceeded this month.

Soup Kitchen.—Early in the month a soup kitchen was opened and has been a great success. Quantities of soup, milk and other nourishing foods have been issued, the camp nurses seeing to the distributing. The cooking is done under the supervision of a lady who resides in the town.

Food Supplies.—The food generally continues to be of excellent quality and supplies come regularly to hand. The new ration of rice will be issued for the first time next Monday. The meat is still very poor, and there will be no improvement for some time to come. It will soon become necessary to issue tinned meat, but this will not be done if it can be avoided.

Fuel.—I have been fortunate in obtaining about 100 tons of fire-wood and this will enable me to supply the camp for a considerable time.

Transport.—This is sufficient for all present needs of the camp, but it has been necessary to feed the animals, as there is absolutely no pasturage. The military authorities have promised to assist with transport in removing the camp to the new site which has been finally decided upon. Preparations are already being made for the removal of the camp, and I hope this will have been effected by the end of the present month.

Schools.—There is a very marked improvement in the attendance at the schools, and it has become necessary to obtain additional accommodation. The children show a good spirit, and appear to be very anxious to learn. The teachers express themselves as being very well pleased with the progress made by their young charges.

Hospital.—This has been full nearly all the month and the staff has been worked very hard, but all ranks have responded most loyally to the call of the sick and needy. With the advent of the warm weather I hope there will be a considerable diminution in the number of cases admitted to hospital.

General.—The general tone of the camp is brighter and more cheerful, and the refugees, taken as a whole, appear to be more contented. This feeling is probably occasioned by the milder weather which has lately been experienced.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

Potchefstroom,
10*th August*, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in reporting that the health of the Boer refugees during the month of July shows a marked improvement to that of the previous month, and the rate of mortality has considerably diminished. There are at the present time a very few cases of measles, and with the advent of warmer weather the disease is showing itself in a milder form and with far less lung complications.

There are but very few cases of enteric, and diarrhœa and dysentery amongst the children has greatly decreased.

Most of the patients in hospital are convalescent, and half the beds are empty, which also shows a marked improvement.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) THOS. DIXON,
M.O.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp, Standerton, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.7.01	670	1,124	1,360			
Arrivals	74	161	179			
Births	—	—	7			
				744	1,285	1,546
Departures	149	161	233			
Deaths	4	9	23			
				153	170	256
In Camp 31.7.01	..	..	..	591	1,115	1,290

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01.	5	19	11
„ 12. „ „	5	9	9
„ 19. „ „	6	2	7
„ 26. „ „	4	8	8

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	15
„ 12 years and 40 years.	—	7	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	4	2	—
Total	4	9	23

Number of Deaths, under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough ..	1	Apoplexy	1
Diarrhœa	—	Influenza	5	Enteritis	3
Dysentery	2	Marasmus	1	Malaria	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	13	Premature Birth ..	—	Croup	1
Enteric	6	Heart Disease	—	Convulsions	1

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Standerton,
7th August, 1901.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg now to hand you my Report on this camp for the month of July.

Arrangement for Treatment of Sick.—In view of the approaching summer, it has been decided by the medical officer and myself that it will be better to remove the hospital to another area further away from the dwelling tents than at present.

This move will be carried out upon completion of the building being erected for the accommodation of the medical officer and his staff, and the dispensary, etc. The new hospital site selected is situated on the eastern side of the donga running from the railway to the river, and lies on much more elevated ground than the present site. I am of opinion that the change of hospital area will tend to improve the health of the camp generally, the present site being too near the centre of the camp, this having, during the past month, been extended in an eastern direction toward the railway.

Committees have been formed for visiting the sick in their tents, and also for reporting cases of illness. The greatest difficulty we experience in this direction being the inclination of many of the refugees to hide cases of sickness, as they appear to have some dread of a hospital. Such cases are looked up and reported to the medical officer, who has them conveyed to the hospital at his discretion.

Hospital Staff.—I note with much satisfaction that the general superintendent has at last succeeded in securing the services of a resident medical officer for the camp. As I mentioned in my last month's report, it is most necessary that the medical officer should reside in the camp, thus greatly relieving the heavy responsibility of the hospital matron. The hospital staff now consists of Dr. Pearce, the medical officer, the matron, Mrs. Barrett, the dispenser, Mr. Watkins, and about nine girl probationers. These the matron reports are doing their work very satisfactorily, and they beg to thank you for the uniform material to hand, in response to the matron's suggestion. I believe the medical officer contemplates increasing the number of these young ladies by about six during the ensuing month.

We have no other nursing organisation besides the hospital staff, as it has not been found necessary up to the present to form one.

Medical Comforts.—These have been issued during the month as recommended by the medical officer, and consisted of milk, meat extract, brandy, wine, arrowroot, biscuits, butter, cornflour, cocoa, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, rice, tea, Benger's food, sago, tapioca, quaker oats, flavouring essence, etc.

Facilities for Public Worship.—As usual, the Sunday afternoon divine service has been held in the camp under the direction of the Revd. Theunissen. These open-air services are well attended. In case of the weather being inclement, the Rev. Theunissen will have the use of the school marquees, in which to hold divine service. The Rev. gentleman, at present in Natal, to whom I referred in my last report has not yet arrived. Should he, however, not come to Standerton, I shall endeavour to secure the services of some other spiritual adviser to the refugees of this camp.

School Accommodation.—The public school was opened in this camp on July 30th, four marquees having been erected for the accommodation of the younger children. Three more school "shelters" have been advised as coming forward from Volksrust, as the present accommodation is not sufficient. The attendance has been good both here and in the town school, as you will see by the head-master's report, which I have requested him to forward for your perusal.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a refugee, who is assisted by other refugees and a gang of natives. Great difficulty is experienced in teaching the people to observe hygienic rules, but I am firm in regard to this matter, and insist upon the sanitary rules of the camp being

observed as far as possible. This is one, or I should say, the most difficult matter I have to contend with in connection with the camp.

Transport.—We have been very short of transport animals for sanitary purposes. I appealed to the General Commanding for some oxen in connection with this, and he very kindly responded by sending me a span of sixteen small oxen. This was especially good of him, as I have reason to know that the Local Transport Department is very short of transport animals. These oxen, together with those I had and those I have requisitioned for, with the mules, will be sufficient for all transport purposes in connection with the camp.

Distribution of Blankets, Clothing, etc.—The Nederlands Relief Committee have distributed during the month, dress prints, flannelette, galatea, linen, cashmere and boots, to the value of £200, besides 200 blankets. The Rev. Theunissen, Dutch Minister, has distributed like materials to the value of £93, which sum he collected by private subscriptions. I have distributed 100 blankets, and some clothing, where it was needed.

Condition of People Arriving in Camp.—Among the arrivals during the month, one batch arriving from Bethel District were very poorly clothed; these received immediate relief after their arrival. Refugees arriving from other districts during the month were well clothed, and appeared to be fairly happy and comfortable, considering the unfortunate circumstances.

Poynton's Store.—In my last report I stated that this shop being in the camp was of great assistance in supplying warm clothing, etc., to the inmates of this camp. Since then, however, I find that the stock of clothing, etc., held here by Messrs. Poynton, is not everything that could be desired. I presume this firm experiences some difficulty in getting their supplies forward. I have approached their representative here in reference to this matter, and he informs me that they are expecting fresh supplies of clothing to arrive.

Accommodation.—During the month, 600 bell tents arrived for this camp, and some of these have been pitched to the east of the camp, and have been occupied by new arrivals and by those who were residing in the Dopper Church and in Standerton, and by those families who were formerly living in the large marquee tents. At the order of the General Commanding, a barbed wire fence and entanglement are being erected around the camp. This work is being done by the refugees. On the 11th of the month the enemy paid us a visit, driving off 157 head of cattle belonging to the inmates of this camp. This occurred about eleven o'clock in the morning, and was a very daring act on the part of the Boers.

Post Office.—On the 15th, a burgher camp post office was started here. This is a great convenience to the refugees, as they formerly had to walk into Standerton to receive their letters from the town post office.

Wedding.—During the month one couple residing in this camp have been united in matrimony.

Stores.—The supply of stores coming forward during the month has been excellent, and the quality of the stores received, with one exception, has been of the best. The supply has been really above the requirements, and I was obliged to send you a telegram stopping all further stores for a month from that date, as our storage room was too limited.

Fuel.—Coal and wood have been coming forward regularly from time to time, and in sufficient quantities.

Water.—This is still being brought from a spring in the vicinity, and for drinking purposes is being boiled in the tanks erected for that purpose.

Climate.—The weather during the month has been milder than in June, but the dust storms, which were prevalent, have made the climate very unpleasant, and I think unhealthy. At the time of writing the atmosphere is quite warm, and I fear, as the summer approaches, sickness will be on the increase in the camp, although every precaution will be taken to prevent this.

Buildings.—The material ordered for our new iron and wood store is advised as having left Durban. The erection of this building will be commenced immediately the material arrives here. As already stated in this report under heading of "Arrangement of treatment of sick," a building is being erected for the accommodation of the medical officer and his staff, and dispensary, etc. This building is being made of stone and burnt bricks, as I consider these materials, although expensive, are necessary for the purpose required. The building will I hope be completed at an early date.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the kindly assistance and courtesy I have received from the General Commandant, the A.A.G., the Provost Marshal, all the military authorities, and the resident magistrate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Act. Superintendent.

To the
Medical Officer of Health,
Pretoria, Transvaal.

Sir,

On the 7th ultimo I had the honour of being appointed acting medical officer of the refugee camp, Standerton, and, at request of the superintendent thereof, beg to report:—

1. On inspection of camp I found the general state of health rather indifferent, there being an overcrowding of families in certain "marquees." This, however, was speedily remedied by order of the commandant, who had many "bell tents" erected to relieve the congestion.

2. The general hygienic state of camp I find very satisfactory – cleanliness and regularity abound.

3. There is an entire absence of epidemic disease. Enteric fever, however, claims many victims, but the contagion thereof has been mostly acquired by such persons *before* their arrival here.

4. Hospital accommodation and attendants I find both sufficient and efficient, the average number of patients in hospital daily being 12. A change of site of hospital has been advised and is being duly effected by orders of our energetic commandant.

5. The patients in hospital, as also the "out patients," are treated with the utmost care by the nursing and medical staff. Still there remains a certain percentage of "sick," whom the Boers carefully conceal in tents and wagons.

6. The apothecaries' department is well supplied with drugs and well served by the dispenser.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FITZG. BLOOD, M.D.,
Actg. M.O.,
Burgher Camp.

Standerton,
7.8.1901.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	171	242	393			
Arrivals	12	111	132			
Births	—	—	—			
				183	353	525
Departures	5	7	7			
Deaths	—	2	2			
				5	9	9
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	178	344	516

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	1	4	9
„ 12. „ „	1	3	12
„ 19. „ „	2	3	11
„ 26. „ „	3	5	11

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	2
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	2	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	2	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	Influenza	—
Diarrhœa—Infantitis ..	1	Enteric	3	Marasmus	—
Dysentery	—	Whooping Cough ..	—	Heart Disease ..	—

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

Vereeniging,
1st August, 1901.

Report for July.

Nothing fresh has occurred during the past month, and my Report will therefore be a very short and meagre one. The work of the camp goes on steadily and all members of the staff are kept busy.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of refugees during the month, and, as usual, it has been necessary to supply the new comers with clothing, the majority having arrived in a more or less destitute condition.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital staff and accommodation remain the same as before, with the exception of a man and woman who have charge of two marquees which are used for isolating cases of measles. This disease has broken out in camp, and all efforts to prevent it spreading appear to be unavailing. Up to the present, however, there have been no fatal cases.

Health of the Camp.—The health of the camp generally continues to be satisfactory and enteric fever appears to be dying out. This may be attributed to the good water supply and the excellent sanitary arrangements. The sanitary regulations continue to be rigidly enforced, and the refugees are beginning to realise the advantages of cleanliness, though I am afraid it will be a considerable time before they will give up altogether the habits they have contracted through many years of freedom from all restraint in such matters.

School.—Owing to the outbreak of measles the doctor considered it most inadvisable to continue the school, so that this has been broken up for the time being, At the time it was decided to do this the children attending numbered 236.

Poynton's.—This store continues to be fairly well supplied with clothing

and blankets. In addition to what has been bought from them, 50 blankets and £40 12*s.* 6*d.* worth of various articles of clothing have been issued free to those refugees who were most in need of additional covering.

Transport—Three spans of oxen are employed in the general work of the camp, such as removing rubbish, bringing stores and families from the station, &c. Some of these oxen belong to Government while others are the property of refugees.

The burghers in camp appear to be very anxious to take the Oath of Allegiance and 38 were sworn in yesterday as British subjects.

I attach Dr. Boyd's Report for the month of July.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Vereeniging,
31*st July*, 1901.

Superintendent,
Boer Refugee Camp,
Vereeniging.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the month of July, 1901.

1. *Sanitary Condition of the Camp.*—This is satisfactory.

2. *Health of the Inhabitants.*—Enteric fever is still present, but I am glad to say is not so severe. The improvement, in my opinion, is to be attributed to the fact that the water supply is now obtained from a fountain on the other side of the river, and is all boiled in the tank erected for this purpose prior to use. I would strongly urge, in the interest of the people, that you use all your influence to insist that the water scheme which is now in hand for the supply of troops be completed, and if this is done there will be an ample supply for both the troops and the Boer camp. If this matter is delayed until the rivers again begin to be flooded, you will not be able to cross the river to obtain water from the fountain, now in use, and you will again require to use Vaal River water, with the result that enteric fever will be as bad as ever.

Our comparative good results in the past are due in no small way to our energetic methods and foresight in anticipating events, and the matter of the water supply is now the most urgent question, as this is the time in which to deal with it. *I feel that I cannot too strongly enforce this point.*

Measles, I regret to say, has now broken out in this camp. The first case was that of a child which took ill in one of the rooms in the town. The people in camp were at once prohibited from visiting the sick people, and I arranged with the military medical officer in Viljoen's Drift to attend to the case in order to avoid the possibility of conveying the disease to the camp. In spite of all our precautions, more cases developed. We at once erected two marquees as far as possible from the camp, and further we formed a "contact camp," to which the relatives of the patients were also isolated. In spite of these precautions the disease has increased, and there are now 22 cases in camp and hospital. All of these have done well except one case, which was being treated in a room in one of the hotels. This child was a convalescent from enteric fever, when measles developed. The child was doing well, but owing to indiscretion on the part of the parents, this life was lost.

All cases treated in hospital tents have hitherto done well.

We have only had four deaths this month; they were as follows:—

Name.	Age.	Cause of death.
Mrs. Pretorius	33	Enteric fever.
,, Van Zyl	24	,, ,,
Hanna v. d. Westhuizen..	9	Enteric fever and measles
Infant Greyling	..	Diarrhœa.

Total number of deaths, 4. Total population, 1,038.

Cases admitted to hospital were as follows :—

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Enteric fever	..	1	9
Measles..	1	1	3
Influenza	..	1	..
Febricula	..	1	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	1
Fever and jaundice	..	1	..
Old age and debility	1	..	..

Total number admitted, 21.

3. *General Remarks.*—In my opinion it will be quite necessary to continue to remove all cases of measles to hospital as they are recognised; and this in spite of the fact that it is greatly against the wishes of the people.

I think that the school should also be closed in the meantime.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALLAN STUART BOYD, M.B.C.M.,
M.O. Burgher Camp,
Vereeniging.

Burgher Camps Department.

Statistical Return for Burgher Camp Volksrust, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.7.1901	720	2,280	2,400			
Arrivals	35	109	112			
Births	—	—	17			
				755	2,389	2,529
Departures	49	34	79			
Deaths	4	8	37			
				53	42	116
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	702	2,347	2,413

Sick in Camp.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	39	71	117
„ 12. „ „	38	76	91
„ 19. „ „	38	81	112
„ 26. „ „	43	84	140

Deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	15
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	19
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	2	5	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	..	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	2	1	—
Total	4	8	37

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	5	Enteric	5	Heart disease	1
Diarrhœa	7	Whooping cough ..	—	Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	4	Influenza and Bronchitiis	3	Dropsy	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	14	Marasmus	6	Erysipelas	1

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY Report on Volksrust Refugee Camp.

Camp.—The camp has been considerably enlarged since last report, and has received a considerable influx of refugees. The camp is in a very satisfactory condition, and was visited by General Hildyard on 29th July, who expressed satisfaction as regards the general working of the camp.

Treatment of Sick.—The hospital is in a very satisfactory condition, and everything possible is done to alleviate sickness and promote the comfort of patients.

Owing to an epidemic of measles a temporary hospital has been formed in the camp proper, and a matron appointed to supervise the working of same, assisted by a few refugee women.

Tent to Tent Visitation.—There are no committees of this nature with the exception of the recent visit of Miss Hogg, of Society of Friends, local interest being very small.

Hospital Staff.—The staff consists of Dr. R. Hamilton, M.B., Lond., &c., Nurse Bartman (matron), and 11 probationer nurses. The latter are of great assistance, and do excellent work under the careful supervision of medical officer and matron. The staff is now increased by the arrival of Nurse Walsh, who is for the time being in charge of Measles Hospital in camp.

Free Gifts, &c.—The sum of £111 19*s.* 11*d.* has been expended on indigent refugees in supplying clothing, flannelette, and various articles, such as boots for children, &c. This issue has been very much appreciated by the recipients. 1,150 Government blankets have also been issued, and the Netherlands Committee have distributed 1,450 blankets in addition to the above. Parcels of clothing have also been received from Mrs. Grahame, wife of District Commissioner of Utrecht, for distribution among Utrecht refugees.

Miss Hogg has also distributed various gifts of clothing, &c.

Public Worship.—A large awning is erected in camp, which is used for Divine service, and Abernethy Hall in town is also devoted on Sundays for same purpose.

Schools.—School is held in the awning before-mentioned for infants in camp; daily also in Abernethy Hall in town for elder children, under the supervision of Inspector of Schools Corbett, who is assisted by one head teacher and 12 assistants, who are refugees.

The attendance at the present time is affected by the epidemic of measles, and is approximately about 480 at date.

Sanitary.—The necessary sanitary arrangements are as satisfactory as possible. Additional latrines are expected, and will be erected on arrival. The refugees, as a general rule, observe clean habits.

Condition of Refugees Arriving in Camp.—The refugees, on arrival, are mostly fairly well clothed, and, with few exceptions, have the wherewithal for tent life. As a general rule, it is not presumed that their life in tents is a very great hardship.

Poynton Bros.—This establishment is fairly useful, but is not very extensively patronised by refugees, as prices rule the same as in local stores, and consequently the idea of a trip to town to purchase necessaries recommends itself to the majority of refugees.

Transport.—It would be of great advantage if the medical officer were supplied with two horses for the exclusive use of himself, as the camp is of large dimensions, and patients have to be brought from camp to hospital, the horses now in use being also used for other transport purposes, such as water cart, carting goods, &c.

General and Medical Comforts.—In conclusion, I would point out that the camp is in a very fair state of efficiency as regards working, &c. I am greatly aided by my staff in the necessary clerical and other work necessary to the control of a camp of the size of this one, and am pleased to say that very few, if any, complaints are made that have any real foundation. Medical comforts are issued in strict accordance with orders of medical officer, such as brandy, port wine, barley, meat extracts, &c., &c.

(Sgnd.) J. J. CARTER,
Supt. "B" Camp.

Burgher Camp, Volksrust.
4th August, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the month of July.

The most important matter in my department has been the epidemic of measles which has arisen.

During my illness, in the last week of June, my *locum tenens* found two families suffering from the disease; these were isolated. Further attemps at isolation have failed, owing to the deliberate manner in which cases were concealed; the refugees were apparently unwilling to be put into quarantine, and they forwarded a petition with numerous signatures, in which they asked to be allowed to stay in their tents, and that they would bear the full responsibility for any epidemic which might follow, and the deaths attending it.

From the 1st July to the 16th there were eight cases of measles reported; from the 16th to the 24th (inst.), there were 43; and in the last week of July there were 127.

In addition to these there were many cases which have never come under my notice.

This epidemic is rapidly increasing; yesterday (August 31st), 47 cases occurred.

Many of these cases have been accompanied with, or followed by, pneumonia.

Pneumonia has been exceedingly prevalent during the last month. Thirty-four cases have come under my care, of these, thirty were of the croupous variety.

Enteric fever is hardly on the increase, only thirty-five new cases having arisen, and during the last week it shows signs of decline.

The extension of the camp is a great improvement, but, in my opinion, in some sections the tents are still much too closely crowded together.

There is, proportionally, double the sickness in the marquees occupied by the burghers to what there is in the bell tents. My explanation of this fact is that the refugees do not keep the tents sufficiently clean, and that they regard the admittance of light and fresh air as detrimental to health (I having frequently to ask for a candle in the middle of the day). Many of the refugees pay absolutely no attention to anything I may say on this subject.

I have also noticed that there is less sickness in tents pitched on new ground. Illness is more prevalent in the older portion of the camp; this I believe to be due, in many cases, to the filthy habits of many of the burghers, and to the number of children. After a few weeks, the ground on which the tent is pitched becomes soaked with urine, slops, sputum, etc., and, if it were possible, I would advocate the removal of a section of the camp every month.

The measles hospital which is being organised will, I hope, prove of much benefit in dealing with the more serious cases and their sequelæ.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) RICHARD HAMILTON, M.O.

REPORT upon the Burgher Camp Schools at Heidelburg, Standerton, Volksrust, and upon the Government Schools at Marthinus Wesselstroom and the Nigel.

The Acting Director of Education,
Transvaal.

Sir,

Heidelburg.—I have the honour to report that I began my work of organisation at Heidelburg, April 7th, 1901. A "Dopper" church, lying upon the edge of the camp, seemed a suitable building for school purposes. The clergyman was dead, most of the consistory killed in the war, or prisoners, or still on commando. The one remaining deacon, after much persuasion, finally accepted the responsibility of lending the building on his sole authority. The District Commissioner, Major J. M. Vallentin, endorsed the transaction and further allowed me to commandeer old corrugated iron for sanitary and other purposes. The police commissioner instituted a house-to-house search for school furniture purloined during the war. The pews in the church were further utilised as desks and benches, and within a few days we opened school. The attendance from the beginning was good. Young men and women, together with small boys and girls, came, and at the end of the first week 250 were at school.

There was a great scarcity of books and of slates, and all teaching was consequently oral, but this seemed to prove an advantage to the scholar, if a great strain upon the teacher. The elder pupils were particularly eager to learn English. The cleanliness of the children was surprising when one considers the inconveniences of life in tents, and their docility greatly lessened the labour of their teachers.

After a time, a night school for men was opened and well attended until various avenues of employment opened out and drew away many of the most promising pupils. Since I left Heidelburg, the numbers upon the books have continually increased, and I have had to procure further accommodation, particulars of which are given in the Annexure.

Standerton.—When I arrived in Standerton on the 20th April last, I found that the District Commissioner, Captain Livingstone, and the Acting Resident Magistrate, Mr. T. Allison, had combined to open a school for refugees living in town. There were but 80 pupils, and much difficulty was found in recovering the comparatively high fees charged. The education department opened the school as a free school from the 1st of May, and immediately an influx of scholars, both from camp and the town, set in. Extra accommodation was provided, and there are now nearly 400 children upon the roll.

The G.O.C, Standerton, has now allotted me three additional marquees, and these are ready for opening on Monday, July 29th. School shelters are upon their way from Port Elizabeth, and I hope soon to accommodate 300 children within the camp itself.

Volksrust.—Volksrust is by far the largest refugee camp in my district. I reached this place on the 29th April and found it overflowing with refugees. Everyone in authority cried out at the want of accommodation, and a week expired before, by dint of incessant solicitation, I managed to acquire the right to a large hall in use as a shelter for prisoners of war. I quickly filled this with children, and then the District Commissioner, Major Watts, struck by the success of the school, allowed us to overflow into a former billiard room—where the slate bed of the table proved a capital blackboard—and into the Kafir church.

I was allotted two marquees in the camp itself, but did not reign long in possession, for a sudden influx of refugees compelled the superintendent of the burgher camp to withdraw his gift. But the Rev. Knobel came to the rescue and lent us the buck-sail shelter erected by burgher labour and with burgher money for church purposes. The Lutheran church likewise granted the use of their marquee. I was thus able to accommodate 220 children within the camp itself. There is now a total of 633 on the school books.

Wakkerstroom.—Martinus Wesselstroom (popularly known as Wakkerstroom) was the next place visited. It is 18 miles by road from Volksrust.

I delayed going thither by reason of reports which stated that the inhabitants were to be brought into Volksrust. When I at last visited the place, I found three private schools, none of which afforded more than the merest pittance to the highly capable teachers. The education department enlisted the services of these teachers and opened a free school. The numbers were at once doubled, and a school of superior class seemed likely to be formed. But military policy ordered that all inhabitants of Wakkerstroom who had relatives still on commando were to be brought to Volksrust. Further, many self-supporting refugees found their finances fast dwindling, and were compelled by poverty to avail themselves of the shelter and food offered at Volksrust. The attendance at Wakkerstroom has consequently decreased. Those who remain are, however, of better social position and have consequently been more or less regularly under education from early childhood, and I hope this school will more than make up in efficiency that which it lacks in size.

Nigel.—The Nigel, some eight miles from Heidelburg, was the last place approached. Here the district commissioner, Major Hill, had opened a fee-paying school of 16 children. The education department took this over, made education free, and now there are 36 children in attendance. This number comprises, I believe, every child of school-going age at the Nigel.

No corporal punishment is inflicted in these schools; the children are remarkably docile and eager to learn.

School Attendance.—At the present moment, and speaking generally, the number in attendance at school nearly equals the number for whom accommodation can be provided. But when one compares the attendance at school with the numbers of children of school-going age in the camps, a sense of disappointment asserts itself.

Various causes operate to hinder a good attendance at school. At Volksrust, for instance, when the schools were first opened, many children were employed carrying water from the town pump to the camp, a distance of one mile. I am glad to say that water is now laid on to the centre of the camp. Fuel is now issued in fairly large quantities, but a large number of children are still occupied in gathering and preparing cattle manure as fuel.

The family washing, in the absence of many conveniences, often employs all the junior members. The suspiciousness of the Boer character led to the invention of idle tales to the effect that the Government intended to teach the children English, next to gather them into Pretoria, and finally ship them to England. Free education, it was darkly rumoured, was a mere trick. After the war all parents would be called upon to pay arrears of fees at the rate of £5 per quarter per child.

But the chief effective causes are the indifference of the back-country Boer to anything which is not grossly material; the wandering, listless habits in which the children are bred on the veldt; dislike of the restraint which regular occupation imposes.

Minor illnesses, as influenza "colds," and serious outbreaks, such as that of measles, in Heidelburg camp and town must also be reckoned with.

Want of clothing, and particularly of books, caused a falling away of many of the better pupils, especially among the girls. I am happy to say that various benevolent societies are now helping to remove this last-mentioned cause.

Teaching Staff.—Properly equipped teachers for this work are scarce, yet I have been fortunate in securing locally the services of eight professionally trained persons, all of whom, if not actually in receipt of Government relief, were financially suffering from the war.

The untrained teachers are in many cases refugees living in the camps. Persons who cannot speak both Dutch and English, and who have no knowledge of the Boer character, are useless in these schools, even if otherwise well equipped as teachers. The fact that I have been hitherto able to fill up the teachers' ranks from the camps themselves has conduced to the success of the schools.

But I fear that as other openings offer, the salaries of male teachers in camp schools must be considerably raised. Already two trained teachers have resigned, to devote themselves to more profitable callings.

Of the subjects of instruction, English is by far the most popular, both of parent and of child. To speak English and to cypher are the main objects

which the pupils wish to ascertain. Again and again parents tell me that their children learn Dutch at home, and in the kirk. Many times parents have asked that their children may learn English only. Never once has a parent asked me to push a child forward in Dutch. In some schools I have found a disposition to shirk the Scripture instruction held in Dutch. Some excuse may be found in the fact that frequent afternoon services are held in the camps, and that the nights are melodious with the singing of psalms.

Compulsion.—Superintendents of burgher camps sometimes urge the necessity of compulsory attendance. I recognise that the average attendance is low, but I believe that one volunteer is worth two pressed men. I advocate quarterly prizes for regular attendance, and I do not doubt that were these granted, no just complaint of irregularity need be made. When one considers that the great bulk of these children have never before submitted to the discipline of a school, one is amazed to find them attend so regularly as they do. Once compulsion is introduced, one more grievance against the Government is established. Politics are at once entered upon. Up to the present time the schools are free of this plague.

I feel it my duty in conclusion to thank the undernamed gentlemen for their invariable kindness to myself and for their readiness to assist the cause of education in these schools :—Revs. Theron, Hoare, burghers in Heidelburg; Revs. McCormack and Theunissen, at Standerton; Revs. Knobel, and Ackermann, at Volksrust and at Wakkerstroom.

The military authorities have always rendered me every assistance, and I beg particularly to acknowledge the many obligations under which Major J. M. Vallentin, Heidelburg, has placed me.

Annexures.—I enclose an annexure giving (*a*) accommodation; (*b*) hours of instruction; (*c*) numbers of teachers and children; (*d*) difficulties; (*e*) average attendance.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. H. CORBETT.

ANNEXURE to Report, Heidelburg, Standerton, Volksrust District.

Accommodation.	Hours in all cases.	No. of Teachers and Children.	Remarks.
Heidelburg— (*a*) "Dopper" Church, stone building, lofty and well ventilated, 66′ × 40′; class-room, 12′ × 10′. (*b*) Marquee (hospital pattern) 30′ × 20′. (*c*) Church tent (two marquees conjoined) each 30′ × 20′.	8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	8 teachers and 340 children.	Temporarily closed on account of measles. Last weekly average 240.
Standerton— (*a*) Town school building, consisting stone building and corrugated iron detached class-room, 40′ × 28′ and 20′ × 20′. (*b*) Five hospital marquees, each 30′ × 20′.	8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	6 teachers and 260 children.	Average 250.
Volksrust— (*a*) Abernethy Hall, corrugated iron, 66′ × 33′. Two class-rooms, contiguous, each 12′ × 10′ (*b*) Billiard room, corrugated iron, 30′ × 22′. (*c*) Kaffir Church, corrugated iron, 35′ × 22′. (*d*) Buck-sail cover, 36 feet square. (*e*) Marquee, 30′ × 20′.	8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	13 teachers and 633 children.	Average 478

At Wakkerstroom, a new stone building with four rooms could provide accommodation for 160 to 180 children. Present average 100.

At Nigel, a corrugated iron building with two rooms could provide accommodation for 100 children. Present average 34 out of 36.

Special difficulties in case of Wakkerstroom :—

(1) Difficulty of access to Wakkerstroom.

(2) The depopulation caused by military policy.

Written against time.

(Signed) J. H. CORBETT.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts,
Pretoria, August 20th, 1901.

To the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg to hand you a statement of the expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department for the month of June.

Annexure A., Items 1–19 show the camps administered by the officials of the Burgher Camps Department. The people provided for at the cost shown within these items (£28,625 18*s.* 10*d.*) average 51,536 each day during the month, and the cost per head is 4·44*d.* This is slightly in excess of the cost per head for the month of May, and is caused by the railway carriage account of £4,846 0*s.* 2*d.* containing part of the charges for the months of April and May as well as June. These railway charges were not received in time to be included in the statements of expenditure for April and May.

Item No. 20 gives the cost of the camp at Mafeking ; the cost per head per day there is 1*s.* 8·12*d.*

Items 21–29 *and* 31–34 give the cost of the relief administered at the places named and during the months as specified, and are not within the the administration of the department.

Item No. 3 (*Middelburg Camp*) £4,619 14*s.* 4*d.*—At this camp the meat supplied is bought, hence the greater cost.

Item No. 16 (*Pretoria Relief Committee*), £2,754 7*s.* 10*d.*—This amount includes the cost of the meat supplied from the Army Contractors.

Item No. 30 (*Public Works*), £360 19*s.* 6*d.*, is made up of £56 9*s.* 6*d.* expended at Standerton for wages paid to the burghers for work performed in the Government quarry there, and £76 13*s.* 9*d.* paid to the burghers at Potchefstroom employed repairing the streets of that town, and £227 16*s.* 3*d.* for wages paid to the burghers at Middelburg employed repairing the streets of Middelburg.

The total cost of the relief to the end of June amounts to £129,813 2*s.* 5*d.* Attached is a statement showing the total receipts and expenditure of the department to 30th June.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. BROWN,
Financial Controller.

Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria.

Statement of Expenditure of Burgher Camps Department for Month of June, 1901.

Camps.	Date.	No. of Rations. Adults.	No. of Rations. Children.	Stores Issued. £ s. d.	Medical Comforts. £ s. d.	Clothing, &c. £ s. d.	Wages paid to Refugees and Natives. £ s. d.	Other Charges. £ s. d.	Staff Pay. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	
1. Barberton Camp	June 1 to 30	9,566	8,422	193 19 6	47 0 5	..	90 15 5	66 10 9	100 11 8	498 17 9	
2. Belfast Camp	„	10,682	9,912	139 19 10	24 17 10	..	52 18 0	15 0 3	105 17 4	338 13 3	
3. Middelburg Camp	„	114,748	97,862	3,211 16 2	16 12 0	390 9 3	642 14 0	64 2 1	294 0 10	4,619 14 4	
4. Irene Camp	„	81,737	56,244	934 4 10	214 8 1	..	420 9 6	275 7 5	278 16 1	2,123 5 11	
5. Johannesburg Camp	„	52,252	49,399	638 17 9	229 15 6	83 3 4	304 12 6	91 18 9	173 5 0	1,521 12 10	
6. Johannesburg Town	„	101,290	87,682	1,124 16 0	229 19 6	..	42 8 0	105 13 9	292 13 4	1,795 10 7	
7. Vereeniging Camp	„	16,897	5,676	140 16 5	6 1 11	..	75 10 6	27 13 0	143 6 8	393 8 6	
8. Klerksdorp Camp	„	34,048	34,055	96 16 11	22 18 5	..	145 19 3	50 5 3	157 11 8	473 11 6	
9. Potchefstroom Camp	„	94,850	89,453	1,170 10 4	124 17 10	..	389 6 9	208 5 5	251 7 6	2,144 7 10	
10. Krugersdorp Camp	„	38,987	31,490	408 12 0	50 10 4	..	194 5 0	85 4 9	157 8 4	896 0 5	
11. Heidelburg Camp	„	23,802	19,764	376 3 8	26 4 0	..	168 0 0	43 16 4	184 11 8	798 15 8	
12. Standerton Camp	„	44,710	37,474	559 10 7	213 11 8	..	263 15 3	61 17 9	170 8 1	1,269 3 4	
13. Volksrust Camp	„	78,288	62,762	1,099 11 5	31 19 5	..	169 4 0	123 16 1	136 9 8	1,561 0 7	
14. Pietersburg Camp	„	53,121	37,291	765 12 2	18 4 4	..	199 19 0	33 16 0	158 13 4	1,171 4 10	
15. Nylstroom Camp.	„	17,329	18,484	194 2 8	34 10 10	..	123 9 6	25 16 8	182 8 0	560 7 8	
16. Relief Committee, Pretoria	„	62,466	65,358	2,211 11 8	..	..	111 5 4	322 0 10	109 10 0	2,754 7 10	
17. Head Office, Pretoria	„	..	..	..	..	..	32 12 6	238 12 3	501 15 9	773 0 6	
18. Railage Account	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,846 0 2	
19. Stationery Account	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 15 4	
		834,773	711,328	13,267 1 11	1,291 12 1	473 12 7	3,427 4 6	1,839 17 4	3,393 14 11	28,625 18 10	4·44*d.* per ration each day.
20. Mafeking Camp	„	34,326½	..	2,135 2 11	204 2 9	..	220 7 0	153 16 6	164 8 4	2,877 17 6	1*s.*/8·12*d.* per ration per day.
21. Wakkerstroom	January, '01	..	..	397 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	397 11 6	
22. Reitfontein Station	February, '01	..	..	12 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	12 19 0	
23. Vryheid Camp	1 to 30	..	..	55 16 4	2 11 8	..	10 3 4	98 13 3	41 2 6	208 7 1	
24. Waterval North	June	..	..	0 19 2	..	..	..	..	..	0 19 2	
25. Pretoria Relief Committee	January, '01	..	..	..	..	..	129 5 0	..	..	129 5 0	
26. Boksburg Relief	June	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	13 10 0	..	17 10 0	
27. Utrecht Relief	March to June	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 14 6	..	22 14 6	
28. Lydenburg Relief	June	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 5 6	7 10 0	34 15 6	
29. Kaapsche Hook	March to June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 12 0	96 12 0	
30. Public Works	June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360 19 6	
31. Barberton Relief	January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338 13 1	
32. Rustenburg Relief	August, '00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424 6 11	
33. Nigel Relief	January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 6 8	
34. Pretoria Relief Committee		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 12 2	
			£	15,869 10 10	1,498 6 6	473 12 7	3,790 19 10	2,155 17 1	3,703 7 9	33,671 8 5	

Burgher Camps Department.

Schedule B to Financial Controller's Report, dated 20th August, 1901

Receipts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amounts received from Treasury to 31st May..		56,721 3 6
" " in the month of June		61,361 10 9
" " from Sale of Skins		148 2 3
" due to the Imperial Government—		
Army Service Corps	22,293 11 6	
Paymaster, Cape Town	8,636 19 11	
Royal Engineers	1,119 0 9	
Medical Stores Depôt, Volksrust	116 15 5	
Ordnance Stores	9 1 9	
		32,175 9 4
Amount due to Imperial Military Railways		1,200 15 1
" " Natal Government Railways		363 10 11
" " Transvaal Government Printing Works ..		504 9 10
" " sundry Merchants, as per Schedule attached..		18,638 19 5
		£174,114 1 1

Expenditure.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By amount expended to 31st May, as per last Report ..		96,766 2 9
Reduced in the month of June by an overcharge on Stores supplied at Ottos Hoop, now rectified	65 19 3	
And by reduction of the expenditure charged to the Relief afforded to Refugees from Potchefstroom at Johannesburg, as per the Auditor-General's Account	558 9 6	
		624 8 9
		96,141 14 0
Amount expended in June, as per Schedule A attached ..		33,671 8 5
Working cost to the 30th June, 1901		129,813 2 5
By Assets—		
Equipment	6,199 6 5	
Buildings	3,536 5 9	
Live Stock	42 0 0	
Gardens	27 12 7	
Debtors	518 15 0	
Stores	17,970 18 8	
Cash	15,712 0 3	
		44,300 18 8
		£174,114 1 1

Pretoria, August 20th, 1901.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, September 13th, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.-in-C./4,614, dated August 16th, 1901, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps in Natal and Cape Colony for the month of August, 1901.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

To D.A.G.,
Natal.

Herewith monthly reports for August on the Refugee Camps at Howick and P. M. Burg, forwarded for information.

H. C. RAWSON, Colonel,
O.C., M.S.D.

P. M. Burg,
September 4th, 1901.

Military Secretary,
Pretoria.

Forwarded. The suggestion at "A" in the Maritzburg report is receiving attention. As regards "B" in the same report, I am doubtful whether this suggestion is worth consideration, but the results of the present trial will be noted.

H. M. LAWSON, Colonel, D.A.G.,
for Lieut.-General Commanding Natal District.

Newcastle,
September 6th, 1901.

Monthly Report for August on the Boer Refugee Camp, Maritzburg.

1. *Sanitation.*—Satisfactory. Kaffirs are employed on the actual scavenging, but the refugees are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines. The refugees of this camp are, on an average, of a much lower class than at Howick, and most sanitary defects which exist are almost altogether due to the habits of the refugees themselves and the altered conditions of life under which they live, many being of the Dopper class, who live a very nomadic life under ordinary circumstances.

2. *Schools.*—The school has been closed this month, on the recommendation of the medical officer, owing to an epidemic of measles among the children.

3. *Hospital.*—All severe cases of illness are treated in the hospital, Fort Napier; ordinary cases are treated in the camp. Three nurses live in the camp itself to attend cases. The people, as a rule, have a great aversion to going to hospital or letting their children be treated there. They have very curious ideas for remedying the various diseases that usually attack young children, which are difficult to eradicate.

4. *Daily Routine.*—The male refugees are employed in the various camp fatigues, digging trenches, constructing ovens and kitchens, pitching and striking tents as required.

Many have found employment in town, which has been encouraged as much as possible. In these cases their rations are stopped to prevent any ill-feeling in the ordinary labour market on account of their having undue advantages in accommodation and rations over the ordinary labourer. This system has been in existence for five months, and no complaint has been received from the town.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—This is in the hands of the Rev. Rousseau, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Service is not being held in camp at present, owing to an epidemic of infectious disease. Mr. Du Toit is acting during the Rev. Rousseau's absence.

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—In marquees, 8 to 10 per tent, and in canvas huts, 10 per hut, for families; in circular tents for bachelors, six to five per tent. The bachelors are kept separate from the families. The health of the inmates of the tents, on the average, is better than those in the huts.

7. *General Remarks and Suggestions.*—Owing to an epidemic of measles among the children, the health of the camp has not been so good as previously. It is suggested that an assistant be appointed to the medical officer in charge, **A** at any rate while this epidemic prevails.

No complaints of any importance have been received this month.

Several families have arrived from Pretoria during the month, mostly deported for military reasons; also a few families of rebels now undergoing sentence, or whose sentence having expired, are destitute and cannot return to their farms.

Games are encouraged as much as possible among the boys. There is a tennis court, made by the burghers themselves; football and cricket; also sports are held frequently. Gardening is also encouraged, although not much space is available for the purpose.

To encourage loyalty it is suggested that substantial advantages with regard to rations, accommodation, privileges, &c., should be given to those **B.** who show in a practical manner their wish to become loyal subjects.

This has been tried in a small way, as far as possible, with satisfactory results, the disposition and character of refugees being entered confidentially in a register, after six months' residence, by the Superintendents for this purpose.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Maritzburg,
September 4th, 1901.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, P. M. BURG.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, number of Weekly Sick, number of Deaths, number of Births, number of Arrivals and Departures, during Month of August, 1901.

—	Number of Inmates 1st of Month.				Number of Weekly Sick.				Number of Deaths.				Number of Arrivals during Month.			Number of Departures during Month.			Number of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst such.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	229	665	1,165	2,059	4	8	6	6	5	2	7	8	23	42	80	2	18	10	6	—
Coloured	13	24	19	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

P. M BURG,
September 4th, 1901.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Monthly Report for August on the Boer Refugee Camp, Howick.

1. *Sanitation.*—The night soil is removed by sanitary contractor. A staff of 25 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, *i.e.*, cleaning latrines, wash-houses, &c.

Refugees are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines; in the case of families the head of the family is responsible.

2. *Schools.*—An average of 230 children attend daily. Subjects taught —reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital.*—A ward is reserved in No. 15 General Hospital for the reception of cases of enteric fever. No case has occurred for the last 12 weeks. Cases of serious nature which require nursing are also removed to the general hospital; mild cases are treated in their own tents. The patients are supplied with anything that may be ordered by the medical officer—milk, soup, eggs, wine, brandy, &c.

An isolation tent is provided for infectious or contagious diseases.

The medical officer visits the sick three times daily. There are three E.P. tents which are used for a camp hospital.

4. *Daily Routine.*—The male refugees are employed in various ways: certain men are in charge of each line, they attend to the ropes and general condition of the tents.

In view of the approaching hot weather and the prevalence of zymotic diseases during the summer months, the medical officer has suggested a system of disinfection which is being carried out by the refugees as follows:—Every other day two marquees are emptied (the inmates for the time being placed in two spare tents) and thoroughly disinfected, the floors to the outer pegs being covered with chloride of lime; the tents remain empty for two days, curtains down. In the course of a few weeks the whole camp will have been thoroughly disinfected throughout. Trenches are being deepened to guard against heavy rainfalls.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—Divine service is held daily, Sunday school and Bible classes (Mr. Van der Horst, Dutch Reform minister, conducts the service and resides in camp).

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—In marquees, average 8 per tent.

7. *General Remarks.*—The site of the camp and sanitary condition is extremely good; water supply is constant and abundant, the water being taken from the Umgeni River, which is a very short distance from the camp; the river is tapped at a spot some distance from the camp. There are four wash-houses, eight bath-rooms, and eight latrines; these are inspected daily by the medical officer; they are limewashed inside and out at certain intervals.

The school is well conducted, and the scholars are making satisfactory progress, especially in English. The health of the camp is excellent.

Three families arrived from Klerksdorp on the 22nd inst.; a case of measles appeared amongst them on the 26th; they have been isolated and every precaution taken to prevent the disease spreading.

The usual issue of condensed milk (recommended by medical officer) is made to the aged and delicate. A weekly issue of soap is made at the rate of 2½ lbs. to every seven inmates.

Owing to the heavy winds prevailing and the danger of open fireplaces, a covered stove made of stone, earth, or zinc is being erected outside every tent. Of course this work is being provided by the refugees. A garden is being made at lower portion of camp, the water from bath-rooms being used for irrigation. Seed, rakes, spades, &c., are being provided.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Maritzburg,
September 4th, 1901.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, HOWICK.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, number of Weekly Sick, number of Deaths, number of Births, number of Arrivals and Departures, during Month of August, 1901.

	Number of Inmates 1st of Month.				Number of Weekly Sick.				Number of Deaths.				Number of Arrivals during Month.			Number of Departures during Month.			Number of Births, and Rate of Mortality amongst such.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	84	246	351	681	9	13	11	12	1	1	—	—	5	8	6	2	11	13	3	—
Coloured	1	1	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

P. M. BURG,
September 4th, 1901.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Monthly Report for August on the Boer Refugee Camp, Port Elizabeth.

Military Secretary,
Pretoria.

Monthly Report on the general work of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth is forwarded herewith in accordance with your telegram No. K. 6,017 of July 12th, 1901.

A. WYNNE, Major-General,
Commanding Cape Colony District.

Cape Town,
September 6th, 1901.

To S.S.O.,
Port Elizabeth.

Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth,
August 27th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the Civil Surgeon's Report. I regret to inform you that there has been one death in this camp during the month, a Mrs. Porter, aged 51, whose death was caused by cancer in the stomach.

The new huts are now all finished and occupied. Two bath rooms have been built; these are much appreciated.

The school has been re-opened, there are now 136 children attending. Two school mistresses have been appointed by the Board of Education, and a supply of maps, books, slates, &c., has been presented.

No fresh families have arrived in this camp since my last report, but two of the men have been sent to Port Alfred.

The food supplied continues to be of excellent quality.

I have bought and given away from the store account 35 pairs of boots, and 137 pairs of boots have been drawn from the ordnance stores and given away. I am glad to say that the people in camp appear to be very grateful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. FENNER, Captain,
Commanding B.E.C., P.E.

S.O., Prisoners of War,
Capetown.

Forwarded. The death of Mrs. Porter has already been reported to you.

CHAS. F. HALKETT, Captain,
Station Staff Officer,
Port Elizabeth,
for Commandant.

RETURN of Refugees in Camp at Port Elizabeth for the month of August, 1901.

——	Numbers in Camp.	Average number of sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.	Rate of mortality amongst children.	Remarks.
White—						
Men	31	1	—			
Women	82	14	1			*Death* :—Mrs. E. M. Porter, aged 51 years. *Cause of death* :—Carcinoma of stomach.
Children	257	14	—			
Total	370	29	1	Nil.	Nil.	
Coloured—						
Men	—	—	—			
Women	—	—	—			
Children	3	—	—			
Total	3	—	—			

W. H. FENNER, Captain,
Commanding B.E.C., P.E.

Port Elizabeth,
August 28th, 1901.

During the last month the general health of the camp has not been very good, owing in a great measure to the weather. Sore throats (simple) have been prevalent among the younger members. There has also been an epidemic of influenza, which has, however, been of a very mild type.

There was one case of chicken-pox.

There was one death in the camp—Mrs. Porter, who came here suffering from cancer of the stomach, and was slowly dying when I took charge of the camp.

During the month there have been 86 new cases treated in the out-patient department, while there have been 10 cases treated in hospital.

I would take the liberty of placing on record my high appreciation of Mrs. Mary Pretorius, who, in her capacity of lay sister, has been most thorough and attentive to her duties in the hospital.

W. ROGER CHEW, M.B. and C.M. Edin.,
Civil Surgeon in Charge, Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

August 28th, 1901.

Report on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for August.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, September 13th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report by the Chief Superintendent on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending August 31st, 1901.

Attached copies of telegrams show the action taken in the matter of the incinerator at Kroonstad.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Under-Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

COPIES OF TELEGRAMS.

From Chief to G.O.C., Kroonstad, O.R.C.

Sept. 12th, K. 7,329. Report on Refugee Camps in O.R.C. draws attention to nuisance and danger to health of camp from the incinerator at Kroonstad (stop). As both camp and incinerator appear movable, one or other should be moved at once (stop). Please inform me what steps you are taking to abate nuisance.

From G.O.C., Kroonstad, to Chief.

Sept. 12th, H. 6,057. Your K. 7,329. Nuisance has abated since incinerator has been enlarged (stop). Will endeavour to find new site.

Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
September 9th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the accompanying Report by the Chief Superintendent on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending August 31st, 1901. The principal points in the Report to which it is desired that Lord Kitchener's attention should be drawn are—

(1) The heavy death-rate in some camps, due to the recrudescence of the epidemic of measles complicated with pneumonia, and the destitute and ill-fed condition of some of the refugees when brought in ; and

(2) The nuisance caused by the incinerator at Kroonstad for disposing of the carcases of dead animals, of which a photograph is forwarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. F. WILSON,
Secretary to the O.R.C. Administration.

The Private Secretary to the General
Commanding-in-Chief, Pretoria.

Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
September 6th, 1901.

The Secretary,
O.R.C. Administration,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this, my Report on Refugee Camps for the month ending August 31st, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to the High Commissioner and General Commanding-in-Chief.

1. *Distribution of Camps.*—An additional camp has been formed at Orange River since my report for the month ending July 31st was submitted. This camp is now in working order, but Orange River is a very unsuitable site for a Refugee Camp: firewood has to be procured from Kimberley and coal from Indwe.

It is difficult to imagine how the refugees existed for six weeks before I took over from the military authorities. I understood that I was taking over a "going" concern, but absolutely nothing was in existence except the refugees, a few tents, and the veldt.

A list of camps, giving distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation, is shown as under.

(Signed) A. G. TROLLOPE.

RETURN OF STRENGTH ON AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve Accommodation for.
Aliwal North ..	707	1,500	2,230	4,437	150
Bloemfontein ..	859	1,857	3,870	6,586	—
Brandfort	389	1,031	1,984	3,404	1,586
Bethulie	509	1,525	2,733	4,767	—
Heilbron	322	774	1,703	2,799	100
Harrismith	100	355	679	1,134	200
Kroonstad	588	1,011	1,727	3,326	600
Kimberley	566	1,144	1,991	3,701	—
Norval's Pont ..	517	1,022	1,676	3,215	450
Springfontein ..	333	939	1,621	2,893	—
Vredefort Road ..	214	536	964	1,714	175
Winburg	459	754	1,411	2,624	280
Orange River ..	114	482	911	1,507	175
Total	5,677	12,930	23,500	42,107	—

Refugees arrived too late for classification in Heilbron Refugee Camp 715

Grand Total 42,822

2. *Medical Officers and Hospital Staff.*—The distribution of doctors and nurses, trained and untrained, are shown on attached sheet:—

Camp.	Medical Officers.	Nurses.
Aliwal North	Dr. Hoexter. „ Heath. „ Kops. „ Bateman.	Nurse Surtees. „ Headland. „ McLeod.
Bethulie	Dr. Wohlers. „ MacKenzie. „ Carte (*en route*). „ Maddon (*en route*).	Nurse Roos. „ de la Rouviere.
Bloemfontein	Dr. Becker. „ Baumann. „ Rossiter. „ Cameron. „ Ralston. „ Spong (*en route*).	Nurse Kennedy (resigning) „ Tuck. „ Ilbery. „ Adcock. „ Thorpe. „ Anderson. „ Heighway. „ Russel. „ Paterson (*en route*). „ Bryant (*en route*).
Brandfort	Dr. Martinius. „ Arnold.	Nurse Moore. „ Jong. „ Donovan.
Harrismith	Dr. Beor.	Nurse Macneilage.
Heilbron	Dr. Tregaskis. „ Clayton.	Nurse Allen (on leave) „ Dinnie.
Kimberley	Dr. Woodward. Captain Wanhill, R.A.M.C. (temporary). Dr. Ellis (*en route*). „ Trumper.	Nurse Careswell. „ McAdam. „ Taylor. „ Grey.
Kroonstad	Dr. v. d. Waal. „ Moore. „ McArthur. „ Gibson.	Nurse Straghan (on leave). „ Deane. „ Fitzpatrick. „ Heys. „ Pollard. „ Morling.
Norval's Pont	Dr. Caldwell. „ Scarlett (on commission). „ Key.	Nurse Broers. „ Hinton. „ Handleion.
Springfontein	Dr. Webb. „ Straghan. „ Stuart.	Nurse Bullen. „ Wessels. „ Oliver (sick).
Vredefort Road	Dr. Graham. „ Reynolds.	Nurse Le Fevre. „ Du Port.
Winburg	Dr. Molesworth. „ Snehage.	Nurse Bakkes. „ Butler.
Orange River	Dr. De Kock. „ Edwards.	Nurse Rutherford.

3. *Death Rate.*—I deeply regret to report that the death rate during the past month has again been considerably augmented owing to the continuous outbreaks of severe epidemics of measles of a most virulent type, followed by pneumonia and other complications.

Statistics show an increase of 133·83 per mille per annum on last month's figures.

The rates of deaths per mille per annum from August 1st to 31st, 1901, will be found as follows :—

Camp.	Number of Deaths during August.	Population on August 31st.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
Aliwal North	192	4,437	519·24
Bloemfontein	96	6,586	174·84
Brandfort	22	3,404	77·52
Bethulie	175	4,767	440·52
Harrismith	7	1,134	74·04
Heilbron	23	3,514	78·48
Kimberley	163	3,701	528·48
Kroonstad	326	3,326	1,176·12
Norval's Pont	62	3,215	231·36
Springfontein	52	2,893	216·84
Vredefort Road	17	1,714	118·92
Winburg	18	2,624	82·2
Orange River	4	1,507	31·8
Total	1,157	43,620	3,750·36

This makes the total average for the month of August 312·53 per mille per annum.

I attribute this abnormally high death rate to the following causes :—

(*a*) The severe epidemic of measles followed by broncho-pneumonia, whilst continuing in Kroonstad, has broken out in Aliwal North, Bethulie, and Kimberley.

Springfontein, I am pleased to report, has shown a very considerable improvement.

(*b*) The ever continuing influx of refugees who are brought in in a most deplorable state, having undergone the severest privations, are quite unable to withstand disease when attacked ; more especially young children whom, from statistics, claim at least three-fourths of the fatalities.

It must still be borne in mind that had epidemics of measles not broken out in the various camps the death rate would have been very minor. Of a total of 1,157 deaths in all camps for the month of August, 815 are accounted for by measles and complications.

(*c*) The following extracts from Superintendents' reports demonstrate the difficulties that have to be contended :—

Brandfort writes :

"Amongst those refugees brought in by General Elliot's column a great number were in a most deplorable state, having been on very short rations during the last part of the trek. Most of them had been taken from a Boer laager in the district of Hoopstad, and had been with the commandos for several months. The privations and hardships they had endured had told with great effect on the health of the women and children, many of whom were most scantily clad. In some instances women had clothed their children with sheep skins and roughly-dressed hides, and the people almost without exception expressed their pleasure at having been taken away from the commandos."

Kroonstad Senior Medical Officer reports :

"On the south-west side of the camp, about 2,000 yards from the centre of the camp and 1,500 yards from the hospital, is situated a crematory, and when the wind blows from that quarter, the smoke is blown over the camp. The smell of burning decomposed flesh is then unbearable. If this pest spot is not removed we do not see how the health of the camp can improve."

The G.O.C. Kroonstad has been repeatedly approached with a view to removing this nuisance but declines. The latest answer, dated August 29th, reads as follows :—

"Superintendent Refugee Camp,
"Kroonstad.

"It is regretted that these incinerators cannot be removed.

"(Signed) A. A. CHICHESTER, Captain.
"R.S.O. and Prov. Marshal, Kroonstad."

A photograph of the crematorium is submitted herewith. I may also mention on August 14th I telegraphed to the Superintendent of the Refugee Camp, Kroonstad, to stop all translocation of refugees to other camps till the measles epidemic had abated. In spite of this the G.O.C. ordered over 700 people to Heilbron on August 29th and 30th. Ten of these families were suffering from measles. The matter has been reported to His Honour the Deputy Administrator.

A table showing the number of sick weekly in each camp, and the number of deaths among same will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 1st to 7th.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 1st to 7th.
Aliwal North	11	1
Bloemfontein	121	11
Brandfort	60	2
Bethulie	33	1
Harrismith	7	0
Heilbron	16	0
Kimberley	25	4
Kroonstad	66	13
Norval's Pont	52	4
Springfontein	49	0
Vredefort Road	8	1
Winburg	19	2

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 8th to 15th.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 8th to 15th.
Aliwal North	9	1
Bloemfontein	142	4
Brandfort	71	5
Bethulie	36	4
Harrismith	7	0
Heilbron	16	0
Kimberley	29	5
Kroonstad	77	19
Norval's Pont	52	2
Springfontein	40	7
Vredefort Road	8	0
Winburg	13	1

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 16th to 22nd.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 16th to 22nd.
Aliwal North	10	1
Bloemfontein	125	13
Brandfort	89	4
Bethulie	35	1
Harrismith	7	0
Heilbron	19	2
Kimberley	42	7
Kroonstad	83	14
Norval's Pont	48	6
Springfontein	38	1
Vredefort Road	8	1
Winburg	24	0
Orange River	6	1

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 23rd to 31st.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 23rd to 31st.
Aliwal North	9	0
Bloemfontein	152	13
Brandfort	72	4
Bethulie	31	7
Harrismith	7	2
Heilbron	21	1
Kimberley	39	1
Kroonstad	64	16
Norval's Pont.	32	2
Springfontein	39	5
Vredefort Road	12	2
Winburg	32	1
Orange River	8	0

The total number of children who have died during August is 944.

4. *Sanitation.*—In all camps continues to be kept in an excellent state of efficiency, and Superintendents still continue to combat the work entailed by the never ceasing influx of refugees. Extra latrine accommodation is continually being provided to cope with this steady increase, and all is being done in the interests of sanitation.

5. *Health.*—Is decidedly bad on the whole, but had it not been for the outbreak of epidemics it could not have been considered otherwise than excellent. Both medical officers and nurses are working at very high pressure, and it is to be hoped that the results for the ensuing month will show a decided improvement.

6. *Reports and Returns.*—No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of July was submitted.

7. *Financial.*—The total payments made during August were £61,241 2*s.* 8*d.*; deducting from this the sum of £8,909 18*s.* 3*d.* received from the civil contractors for sheep taken over at the various [illegible] from them, the nett expenditure was £52,331 4*s.* 5*d.*, working out at a cost of $7\frac{1}{36}d.$ per refugee per day.

8. *Spiritual.*—The following additional clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church have been appointed to refugee camps :—

Rev. du Plessis, Aliwal North.
„ H. Pienaar, Brandfort.
„ H. P. v. d. Merwe, Heilbron.
„ Brummer, Orange River.
Rev. de Wet, Bloemfontein.
„ A. D. Luckoff, Bethulie.
„ J. Hanckom, Heilbron.
„ MacGregor, Winburg.

Each camp is now provided with a clergyman, and in cases where a camp is large two clergymen have been appointed.

9. *Fuel and Transport.*—Rinderpest having broken out, I am having additional difficulties under this head, but hope matters will shortly improve. I have also great difficulty in procuring goods from the coast, railway traffic being sometimes blocked. A large percentage of stores are also stolen in transit.

10. *Clothing.*—£643 18*s.* 5*d.* has been spent during the month of August in providing warm clothing for those refugees who are destitute, and 4,600 blankets have been distributed.

11. *Shops.*—Continue to do well, and are undoubtedly of great convenience to those refugees who are in a position to purchase little luxuries. Prices continue to be controlled by tariff issued by the Assistant Provost Marshal, but a little license is allowed storekeepers whose stores are situated in camps north of Bloemfontein, to allow for the additional freight which they have to pay for the carriage of the goods beyond Bloemfontein. No additional stores have been opened since my last report for month ending July 31st.

12. *Supplies.*—Continue to be of excellent quality, and Superintendents unanimously declare their satisfaction and that of the refugees with the supplies issued.

13. *General.*—I quite thought that the general state of health would have improved this month, as the climate became milder, but owing to epidemics having broken out in so many camps I regret I am unable to expect any lessening of the death rate till all diseases of a malignant type are stamped out.

A number of persons brought in recently to the Brandfort Camp express themselves greatly surprised at the treatment they and all refugees receive at our hands, and many have told the Superintendent that they are led to believe all sorts of impossible stories by the Boer commandos. I feel confident the majority of people in refugee camps are extremely grateful for the treatment they receive, and are contented. Over 50 per cent. are living in better circumstances than they ever did in their lives before.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,

Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Reports on the Refugee Camps at Heidelberg, Standerton, and Volksrust, by Dr. Kendal Franks.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, September 20th, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.-in-C./4,614, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the Refugee Camps at Heidelberg, Standerton, and Volksrust, by Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

HEIDELBERG.

September 7th, 1901.

I visited this camp on September 7th, 1901. It is situated about a mile from the town, on high ground between the hills and the town. The camp is divided into three divisions. The first division occupies the east side of a low hill, the second occupies the west side, and the third is on the side of another gently rising hill, separated from the second division by a shallow valley. There is a long kopje behind the first and second camps, a shorter kopje behind the third. Between the kopjes, about 600 yards from the valley between the camps, is a large dam of good water, which might with ease be utilised for the camp.

On September 6th there were in camp 766 women and 982 children. The people in the camp are housed :—

(1) In bell tents, of which there are 288.
(2) In marquees, of which there are 69.
(3) In square Indian tents, numbering 20.
(4) In sod huts. These are long buildings, divided into rooms, measuring 12 feet by 10 feet. They accommodate on an average five people, that is, a mother and four children, or a husband, his wife, and three children. I visited several of these rooms, of which there are 82 altogether. Each one I entered was very tidy, clean, and well furnished. The walls were neatly hung with sacking. The inmates seemed well satisfied with their quarters.

(5) In small square tents brought in by the burghers, and pitched besides the ox-wagons, a sailcloth covering the whole. This is the usual way in which they are accustomed to camp out. The parents usually sleep in the tent, the children in the ox-wagon. This arrangement is to be found in some of the camps. It is a disfigurement in the camp, and leads to considerable overcrowding. It is impossible also to supervise these places of abode, to keep them either clean or tidy. As a rule the ox-wagons are heaped up with clothes and bedding indiscriminately, are models of disorder, and usually extremely dirty. I do not think they ought to be allowed in any camp. They may be very well for the open veldt, but they are a source of danger in a crowded camp.

The camp is divided into three divisions, called respectively, Camps 1, 2, and 3, situated on the sloping sides of the hills, as already stated. At present the water is drawn from holes in the bed of the stream, which, after rain, will be filled up and prevent pumping work. It would be much better to bring the water from the dam between the kopjes behind the camps.

Over each section of the camp there is a head policeman, with three assistants under him, all burghers. Their duty is to see to the cleanliness of the camps, and to report to the Superintendent all that goes on. In addition there are two policemen on duty at the office. There are thus 14 policemen employed here. One of the assistants in each camp is detailed to visit the tents, to report any which are not properly kept, and to report all cases of sickness. Another is employed as a ganger to the men at work in the camp. All of them patrol the camp to see that the sanitary rules are carried out, and that strangers are not permitted in the camp. A burgher in each camp is entrusted with the care of the latrines.

In this camp there is as yet no camp matron, and there are no probationers; but I understand that this will shortly be rectified. I think their absence is to be detected in the interior condition of the tents.

The interior of the tents and the streets in the camp are very clean and orderly. The burghers in the camp are obliged to do the camp work, under the policemen, without pay, and the work is on the whole well done. In Camps 1 and 2 the tents are well pitched and the streets are straight. Camp 3 is not so well laid out, the tents are somewhat too close; but even here the streets are clean, and the people all look comfortable and contented. I saw here several sailcloth shelters. These generally consist of a square Boer tent pitched beside an ox-wagon, and the whole covered with a large sailcloth. This is the ordinary method adopted by the Boers when camping out. It is unsuited to a large camp. Coercive measures are rarely necessary. On one occasion the Superintendent, when going round the camp, noted the number of those tents which were improperly kept, and the names of the inmates; next day the coffee and sugar ration was reduced, and all the cases noted. There were, of course, grumblings, but the measure had not again to be resorted to. Thenceforth the reported tents were beyond reproach. The order to raise the flaps of the tents every morning was strictly enjoined, and well carried out until the epidemic of measles obliged the rule to be relaxed.

The rations here are the same as in other camps. The Superintendent considers that the issue of flour and sugar is just right, but the coffee is not sufficient in a small family. The supplementary ration of rice has been issued since July 22nd, but on two or three occasions the supply has run short, and the issue could not be made. There is at present an ample supply. The milk supplied is the Milkmaid brand and Sledge brand. The former is excellent as usual, the latter is the reverse. I saw several tins returned by the people while I was in the office. These were in various stages of decomposition. In one case there was not a sound tin among the lot. This brand should be no longer used. A tin of milk is given out for each child under two every second day. The meat ration is mutton, supplied by the Army Service Corps; 3 lbs. per week are issued to adults and 2 lbs. to children. All doubtful meat is inspected by the doctor before being issued. Soap is issued as part of the rations; 14 lbs. of coal per adult is issued weekly, and 7 lbs. for each child under 12. The Superintendent, Mr. A. A. Allison, suggests, and I think his suggestion is a good one, that wood and coal should be issued to

families instead of per head. It requires nearly as much fuel to cook a meal for five as for 10 persons. The Caput system means that a large family may have more than they want, whilst a small one may not have enough.

Whilst going through the camp, I came upon a pair of dwarfs, brothers, both burghers. They lived in adjoining shelters. Both were married and had large families, all the children being well formed. Religious services are of frequent occurrence in these camps, but it is to be regretted that cleanliness is very far removed from the godliness of the Boer.

The school is held in the Dopper Church, on the outskirts of the camp. The building will accommodate about 500 children. The attendance on August 31st was 339. The head master is Mr. Lingher; I am informed that he is a Colonial Dutchman. In most of the camps the head master is a Britisher, and the schools under their supervision are generally most satisfactory. The best school I have yet met with in any camp is under a Scotchman, and the only difficulty in that camp is to find sufficient accommodation for all the scholars who seek admission. Considering the enormous influence upon the future of South Africa which the education of the rising generation will exercise, politically as well as intellectually, I think that it would be advisable that the headmaster in all the schools in the burgher camps should be a loyal Britisher, and, if possible, at least half of his assistants should be the same.

Besides the day school for children there is a night school for adults in this camp, and although the attendance is as yet not very large, the men who attend show the keenest desire to learn, especially how to read and write, and I am told the progress they make is most satisfactory. There are seven female assistants in the children's school.

The hospital consists of nine marquees or E.P. tents; seven of these, furnished with seven beds each, are for patients; one is used as an operating theatre, and one is allotted to the matron, Sister Bailey. Under her is a head nurse, and 14 probationers selected from among the camp refugees. Seven of these are for day work and seven for night. They change about every month.

The medical charge of the hospital and the camp is entrusted to Dr. Ralston—a gentleman of exceptional ability and attainments. He is assisted by Dr. Gill, R.A.M.C. For the present this works very well, but the pressure thrown upon the medical officers of the R.A.M.C. is so great by the requirements of the war that Dr. Gill's services may at any moment be required for medical purposes, and, therefore, it would be advisable to appoint a civilian medical officer to assist Dr. Ralston as soon as possible.

An epidemic of measles broke out in this camp about July 16th. Previous to that date there was very little sickness in the camp. Thus in the first week in July there were 40 cases of sickness, and in the second week only 19. Then measles began and the number of sick in the third week mounted up to 92, but how many of these were measles was not stated. In the fourth week there were 58 cases of illness, of which 38 were measles. In the beginning of August measles advanced rapidly. In the first week there were 239 cases of sickness, of which 212 were measles. In the second week out of 277 returned as sick, 255 were due to measles alone. In the third week the epidemic began to wear itself out, and the number of measles cases fell to 115, all other cases mounting up only to 26. The fourth week showed much the same state of affairs—116 measles and 21 other diseases. The last week's returns show the epidemic to have nearly disappeared, there were only 39 cases of measles, whilst ordinary illnesses amounted to 35.

The number of deaths in the Heidelberg Camp in July was 18, of which nine were from measles. In August there were 83 deaths, and 58 of these were from measles. Although the death rate from measles is high it does not reach the level observed in some of the camps. Dr. Ralston is of opinion that the high death rate from this disease is due more to the indiscriminate and reckless dosing of the children by their parents at the beginning of the illness, or even before it, than to any other cause. This, taken in conjunction with the severe type of the malady in South Africa, and to the very improper and neglectful treatment of the sick children in the tents, explains, though it in no wise condones, the terrible ravages which this epidemic has wrought in the burgher camps. When I speak of neglect I do not altogether refer to wilful

and heartless neglect on the part of the parents, though I have seen instances of this in the camps, and several of the medical officers have spoken to me about it. As an instance, one of these gentlemen wrote to me, a gentleman who had for some years been practising in Cape Colony, that :—" A Mrs. Celliers always had a lot of sickness in her tent, to whom I felt called upon to put the fact that she shamefully neglected her children very plainly. She said plaintively, in anwer, that she did not know why God has sent her so many children, He must know how she hated them. One of her children died of cancrum oris after measles, a second of marasmus, and a third is at present in hospital, suffering from nothing more or less than starvation."

But such cases as this are exceptions. The neglect I specially refer to is the result of a certain fatalism which is common among them, only I suppose they would call it by a different name. "It is God's will" is the excuse, or reason, they give for sitting by a sick child and never moving as much as a finger to give it the food or the medicine ordered by the doctor. "A misdirected energy," writes the same medical officer from one of these burgher camps, "often enables them to make shrouds, &c., for their children, while they still live, and while, in my opinion, there is still every hope for them."

This camp is not surrounded by a barbed wire fence, and, except for the watchfulness of the burgher police, there is nothing to prevent people from outside going into the camp, or surrendered burghers from inside going out to rejoin the commandoes in the field. The people are allowed nominally twice a week to go into the town, where they may possibly communicate with their unsurrendered friends, and where they certainly do buy quack remedies which interfere very much with the efforts of the medical officers on their behalf. The dispensary in the camp is well stored with drugs, and medical comforts are in abundance, so that I think it would be no hardship to limit the sphere of their perambulations.

The sanitary arrangements in the camp are good, and there is a disinfecting room which is certain to be of great use. Enteric fever in the camp is uncommon. In July there were nine cases, all of which recovered. In August there was but one case, which, however, terminated fatally. There were five cases in the hospital when I visited it. This is evidence that in a camp of over 2,200 refugees, every care is taken for the health of the community.

KENDAL FRANKS.

STANDERTON.

September 9th, 1901.

This camp, which is situated to the east of the railway station at Standerton, on the banks of the Vaal River, I visited on September 9th, 1901, and again later. As the river emerges from beneath the railway bridge, it winds round first towards the north, and then, by a sweeping curve, it runs almost due east, forming the northern boundary to the ground on which the camp is pitched, then the river turns again to the north. A deep donga runs into the river on the eastern side of the old camp, and divides it from part of the new camp and from the site of the new hospital. The railway forms the southern boundary to the ground on which the camp is pitched, and a siding here affords great facilities for bringing supplies into the camp. This camp was originally started under the military in December, 1900, but was handed over to civil control in February, 1901. The Superintendent is Mr. Frank Winfield. He seems enterprising and energetic, and he is introducing many reforms. which were apparently much needed, judging from the differences to be observed between the new camp and the old.

The whole camp is surrounded by a double-barbed wire fence, with a barbed wire entanglement between. This has been put up by the burghers in the camp, and was completed on August 29th.

There are in camp at present 3,329 refugees, consisting of 630 men, 1,200 women, and 1,499 children. About a thousand of the refugees used to be housed in the town, but they have been gradually moved into the camp, and now only 13 remain in the town, who, in the opinion of the doctor, are not fit to be moved into the camp. The Superintendent hopes, when the warm weather comes, to have no refugees in the town or outside the fence.

The camp consists of 550 bell tents, with an average number of 4·5 inmates; 32 marquees, averaging 17 inmates; 93 square or Boer tents and wagons, containing on an average seven inhabitants; and 24 rooms, "sod huts," which contain on an average three people each.

The Boer tents and wagons, generally covered with a sailcloth, are found almost exclusively in the old camp. The observations which I made in my report on Heidelberg regarding these places of abode, apply equally here, and the Superintendent purposes getting rid of them by degrees, as the new camp expands. The ground upon which the camp is pitched is generally well chosen. It slopes downward gently towards the Vaal on the north and towards the donga on the east. The site for the new hospital and for part of the new camp slopes downwards towards the same donga which bounds the new site on the west. Round each tent is a small circular trench, from the most depending part of which a narrow trench runs obliquely to join the street furrow. These furrows run parallel to the line of tents either towards the Vaal or the donga, and ensures a thorough drainage of the camp in wet weather.

Under the Superintendent is a Head Overseer, who gets army rations and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day. His name is J. H. Harvemann. He was formerly a Boer mounted policeman at Ermelo, and, I was informed, performs his duties as Head Overseer in a most satisfactory manner. Under him are six burghers, whose duties are to go through the camp and clean up the streets. The sweepings have to be removed to a dumping ground about two miles from camp, which is a difficult task, owing to the want of sufficient transport. These sanitary men are assisted by 22 Kaffirs. They have also to look after the latrines and keep them clean. A Boer woman, with a Kaffir to assist her, is responsible for the women's latrines.

The inmates of a tent are responsible for the immediate environs, as well as the interior, of the tent. They are also obliged to fasten up the skirtings of the tent every morning, so as to have a thorough ventilation. Should they

fail to carry out these instructions, they are warned by the police. Should the warning be disregarded, they are reported to the Superintendent. He gives them a second warning, which is generally sufficient; but if no attention is paid to this warning, the next day the sugar or the coffee ration is reduced. This never fails; and now it is only the new and inexperienced comer who tests, and tests but once, the forbearance of the Superintendent.

Twenty-five burghers are employed as police within the precincts of the camp. One of them, Van Wych, acts as corporal over the rest. Besides their duties in policing the camp referred to above, they have to guard the gate in the fence, and to see that no strangers enter the camp.

Military police guard the outside of the camp. They consist of three sergeants, one orderly, two cooks, and 29 men, lent by the G.O.C., and selected from the convalescents in the military hospital. One of these, together with one of the burgher police, is always on duty at the gate. The others are available as sentries, but none of them are allowed inside the camp after sundown. By this system it is now practically impossible for anyone to leave or enter the camp after sundown undetected.

Twenty burghers are employed as camp workers. They dig trenches, pitch the tents, and go up to the station to receive fresh families as they arrive. One of them, an English burgher, J. C. Bradley, is over them.

Eighteen burghers under a head conductor, S. Bower, another English burgher, are in charge of the transport. They have to bring over all fresh arrivals from the station to the camp. They have to cart all the wood, coal, and water for the use of the camp; they have to fetch the meat and bread from the town, as also the army rations, for the probationers and for such others as are entitled to receive them.

Other burghers are employed as butchers for the camp under an experienced Boer farmer, who acts as head butcher. Last month 19 men were so employed, but this month the number has been reduced to five.

In addition to these, two burghers are employed preparing sheep skins, four as carpenters, four storemen under Mr. Machell the storekeeper, three for sawing wood, one for boiling water, and eight for building purposes in the camp.

There are thus 80 burghers employed in the camp, out of a total of 630. There are, therefore, a very large number of unemployed, for whom it would be advisable to procure some occupation.

There was no matron here until a few days ago, when Mrs. Stephens arrived from Pretoria. She seems a most capable, energetic woman, and promises to make a good matron. Mrs. Duyt, a refugee, acts as assistant matron. She has at present two probationers under her. Considering the important duties which the probationers should perform under the direction of the matron, in looking after the tents and their inmates, in reporting cases of illness, and seeing to the distribution of medical comforts to the proper people, as well as reporting in all cases of need or necessity, this number is quite unequal to the work of such a large camp. I consider that at least 12 probationers should be employed, so that the work should be done efficiently.

There are two schools for the refugee children, one in the town, the other in the camp. The headmaster is Mr. J. H. Hugo, a Dutchman. He is assisted in the town school by three English and one Dutch teachers, all women. In the school in the camp the teachers are three Dutchmen, one Dutch woman, and one English woman. This camp school consists of four marquees and two long canvas huts, very well arranged. All the children seemed well ordered, clean, and happy. When I visited it there were altogether 215 children present, the number on the books being 365. This falling off of the attendance was attributed by the teachers to the measles in the camp. The observations I made in my report on Heidelberg in connection with the teachers in the school I would emphasise here.

As regards the general appearance of the camp there is a marked difference between the old and new. In the old camp the tents are much too close and are irregularly pitched.

All through the camp the Boer tent and wagon are to be found, and as these are pitched one close up to another it is impossible to pass between one family encampment to another. The new camp, by contrast, looks extremely

well; the greater portion of it is to the west and south of the donga. The tents are regularly pitched, with a good space between each tent, and the streets are well drained and clean. The smaller portion of the new camp lies on the other side of the donga. It also is well pitched.

An unfinished building in the centre of the new hospital grounds will provide accommodation for the dispensary, consulting room, and matron's quarters. The hospital grounds are enclosed by a wire fence. The present hospital is situated near the old camp, and is too shut in by buildings and tents, so that the change to the new site will be a great improvement. Dr. Pearce is in sole charge. The matron of the hospital is Mrs. Barrett, a thoroughly trained nurse. She is assisted by nine probationers, selected from among the refugees in the camp. Four help by day and five do the night work. When the hospital is moved and enlarged more nurses (trained) will be required. At present, owing to a want of systematic tent-visiting, a large number of cases of sickness in camp are concealed, so that the number in hospital, or recorded, is not an accurate gauge of the number of sick in camp. With a better supervision by the new camp matron and the probationers under her, much more use may be expected to be made of the hospital than formerly.

The hospital at present consists of three bell tents, for emergency cases, and four marquees, one for men, and for women, one for children, and one for convalescents; the men's marquee is usually occupied by children to a great extent. Each marquee contains seven beds. In addition there is a room with four beds in it for children, but it is small and close. When I visited it, there were in all 27 patients in the hospital suffering from the usual ailments, five of whom were convalescent. Two only of these 27 were men.

The epidemic of measles in this camp seems to have worn itself out, and consequently the mortality has been greatly reduced. Thus in the six weeks ending September 6th there were 40 deaths, eight of which only were due to measles, and five to enteric.

The rations in this camp are the same as in the other camps; the supplementary issue of rice has been given out for the past three weeks; 3 ounces of soap is issued weekly per head. The same system of issuing duplicate sets of clean white bags with the rations in, as I described as being in use at Barberton, is used here also, and is to be commended.

KENDAL FRANKS.

VOLKSRUST.

September 10th, 1901.

I visited this camp on September 10th, 1901. It is situated south-east by south of the railway station, and by the irony of fate the burghers in this camp, whilst lamenting their present condition, by looking south can see but a few miles off the precipitous sides and large flattened top of Amajuba, reminding them continuously of perhaps the most glorious episode in their history. To my great regret the day I visited the place Majuba and Laing's Nek were almost completely "wiped out" by heavy clouds and a dust storm, and in the afternoon it rained, which prevented me taking any photographs of the camp with its interesting and historic background.

This is a large camp containing 5,271 refugees, of which 707 are men, 2,341 women, and 2,223 children. The camp is divided into six sections by means of very broad streets, called respectively Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F. These sections contain 117 marquees, 1,034 bell tents, 93 Boer tents with the generally accompanying wagon, and seven buildings. The present Superintendent, Mr. George M. King, took over the management on August 19th, so he has only been in charge of the camp for three weeks. He is beginning to effect considerable changes, which it is clear the camp very much required. Many of the districts show great carelessness in the pitching and arranging of the tents. Not only are they irregular, blocking up the streets, but they are too close together. District D is the worst in this respect. The Superintendent is weeding out these districts, repitching the tents in more open spaces, and in the sections where this has been done I find the distance between the tents in line is 33 feet from pole to pole, and across the street from pole to pole is 45 feet. It appears that at first the sections in the camp corresponded to districts in the country, such as Wakkerstroom, Ermelo, &c., but by degrees the people got mixed up, and it would be an enormous task to differentiate them now. The Superintendent would like to separate the inveterately dirty and untidy refugees from those of more civilised habits, and put them into a section by themselves. I think this would be a good plan, and might have a wholesome effect upon the slovenly. The small trenches around the tents and down the streets are well devised to keep the camp dry in the rainy season, which is at hand.

There is a Head Overseer, styled a corporal, over the whole camp. Under him there is one overseer over each section. This overseer's duty is to see that the people sweep round their own tents, and convey the sweepings to specified dust-heaps. There are two wagons which have been lent to the camp by the A.S.C. for transport purposes; they fetch rations and families from the railway station, and convey the dead to the cemetery, which is situated about two or three miles away from the camp. When not otherwise engaged on transport duty, they assist two other wagons which are sent every morning by the A.S.C. to cart away the dust-heaps in the camp to the rubbish heap, about 500 yards from the camp. There is a commissariat overseer, who accompanies the wagons to the station, and takes charge of all goods which arrive. Two sanitary overseers look after the latrines, and another overseer has charge of the gravediggers and keeps a registry of the graves.

The storekeeper is Mr. Morris, a very capable official. His storehouse is at present nothing but a sod hut, too small, too dark, and otherwise totally unsuited to the requirements of the camp. The rations are the same as elsewhere. The supplementary ration of rice is issued here; 3 ounces of soap is given out with rations to each person in the camp per week. Owing to the scarcity of fresh meat, 1 lb. per adult and ½ lb. per child under 12 per week of corned beef was begun to be issued to-day. The flour ration is considered here to be quite right. 14 lbs. of coal and 7 lbs. of wood are issued per head per week; during the epidemic of measles this was somewhat increased.

There is a committee of 20 to 30 refugees who make soup for the sick in camp. The members of this committee are allowed more than double the amount of coal and wood for this purpose.

This camp is entirely surrounded by a double barbed wire fence. Hence no burgher police have hitherto been employed in this camp. Outside the fence military pickets are on duty all night. The overseers in this camp apparently do the work assigned to the burgher police in some of the others.

A matron for this camp arrived here a week ago. She is at present distributing clothing, and which has arrived for the refugees. She is assisted by four probationers from the camp, who are engaged finding out the requirements of the poor.

This, to my mind, is only a small portion of the work which the camp matron, assisted by the probationers, should perform. I sketched out for her the work she should do, or see done, in the camp. With a population of over 5,000 to deal with, four probationers are quite insufficient. I therefore asked the Superintendent to supply her with 12 probationers, that is, two for each section, pending the authorisation by the Military Governor. I observed that many of the people in this camp appeared very poor, with insufficient clothing. Some Dutch ladies from the colony have been arranging for the distribution of clothing on behalf of the Netherlands. As far as I was able to discover at the time the distribution by these ladies was not proportioned to the requirements of the people, but was guided entirely by political considerations. The clothing and other comforts were distributed only to those families whose father, or brothers, or husbands were still out on commando—as I have heard it described, only to those who have proved "loyal to us," *i.e.*, the Dutch still in the field.

There are two hospitals connected with this camp, one in the town, the other in the camp. The camp hospital is used for infectious cases, as measles, dysentery, and enteric.

It consists of four marquees with six beds in each, for patients. Three other marquees belonging to the hospital, and now used for various purposes, could be utilised for patients if required.

The hospital matron is Sister Walsh, who was formerly the matron at Irene Camp. She arrived here on July 30th, and did camp work until this hospital was opened on September 1st. She has four probationers under her, three refugees from the camp and one a Scotch girl. They are all untrained, but the Scotch girl has proved most intelligent and quick. When I visited the hospital there were 10 patients in it—five enteric, two acute rheumatism, who were too ill to be moved to the town hospital, and three cases of dysentery.

The town hospital was formerly the Grand Hotel. This and the camp hospital are under the care of Dr. R. Hamilton, formerly of Johannesburg, assisted by Dr. Craster, a civil surgeon in charge of the Yorks and Lancasters. The matron is Miss Bartmann, and she has 10 probationers under her. There are in this hospital three large wards, one containing eight beds, one seven beds, and one six. Besides these there are three smaller rooms, one of which, containing three beds, is occupied by patients, the other two have been handed over temporarily as quarters for two commandants, prisoners of war. Outside the hospital are three bell tents for diphtheria, in which there is at present only one patient, convalescent; and three marquees, one used as an operation tent and two for convalescents. In one of these were nine children, in the other seven. Thus there were in the hospital 24 patients, suffering mostly from pneumonia, enteric, and pneuma-enteric, and 17 convalescents.

Though this hospital is well looked after and managed, the rooms are old and not suited for hospital use. I think it would be much better, as soon as circumstances allow, to remove all the patients into marquees in camp, and to have but the one hospital. I do not think it is a good system to have the hospital for the refugees in the town.

Just outside the camp, and near its entrance, are three booths; one is a butcher's shop, one a vegetable and fruit shop, kept by Indians, and the third is a bar where lemonade and other non-intoxicating liquors are sold. They all seemed to be doing a fairly good business.

A little to the right of the entrance, and outside the barbed wire fence, are three long canvas huts, measuring each 52 feet by 16 feet. These are

fitted up as schools, and seem admirably suited for the purpose. They will require windows made in the sides for ventilation when the hot weather begins. Besides these there are two iron buildings in the town which are also used as schools. One of them is an airy barn-like room. It was used by the Boers as a storehouse, and, consequently, towards the farther end the floor has a good deal sunk. This is also used as a church, and hence the forms and desks are continually being lifted, so that the room had not the orderly appearance one would have liked to see. The other building was formerly a billiard room. The cushions and cloth have been removed from the table, so that the children seated round the table can use the great slab of slate for doing their sums on, and for learning to write. Unfortunately it was late in the afternoon when I was forced to inspect the schools, and, therefore, there were no children present. I understand that there are altogether 706 children's names on the books, but owing to the epidemic of measles the attendance at present is 372. There are 13 teachers employed in the schools, of which two are Hollanders, and 11 are English-speaking Africanders.

I was accompanied on my inspection by Mr. J. H. Corbett, the inspector of schools in the South Eastern District. He seemed a very keen and energetic official, putting his whole soul into his work.

The water supply in this camp is exceptionally good and abundant. There are 11 standpipes in the camp and one well.

The sickness in this camp has been very high, mostly due to the epidemic of measles. The average number of sick per week in August was 409 children, 155 women, and 62 men. The lightest week was the week ending August 2nd, and the heaviest was the week ending August 23rd, when there were 847 cases of sickness altogether. The number of deaths during August were :—12 men, 32 women, and 204 children, or a total of 248. Of these 204 were due to measles, 10 to enteric, 20 to pneumonia and bronchitis, and five each to diarrhœa and dysentery. Hence, if we eliminate the abnormal epidemic of measles, the number of deaths in the camp for the month was 44, or only 83 per cent. of the population, which, bearing in mind all the unfavourable circumstances, cannot be considered excessive. During the week ending September 6th, there was a considerable falling off in the number of the sick, chiefly observable among the children, due, no doubt, to the epidemic of measles having begun to wear itself out. There were returned as sick 52 men, 93 women, and 264 children. The deaths from September 1st to the 10th inclusive, were :—Five men, five women, and 48 children. The majority of them died of measles, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

I visited a great number of tents in this camp, and was struck by the number of clean, tidy, and well furnished tents I came across. There was no overcrowding anywhere in the tents, except, perhaps, in some of the Boer tent-and-wagon arrangement, which I would like to see prohibited in these camps. Some of the tents were, as usual, dirty and uncared for, a fit reflection of the inmates themselves ; but in a larger number there was evidence of comfort, order, and cleanliness, which in many of the camps I have looked for in vain.

KENDAL FRANKS.

Reports on the Working of the Refugee Camps in the Transvaal.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.
Pretoria, September 20th, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.-in-C./4,614, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps in the Transvaal for the month of August, 1901.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

Pretoria,
September 19th, 1901.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

Herewith I beg to submit the following documents relating to the Burgher Camps for the period August 1st to 31st, 1901, and reports, as under:—

1. Financial Statement for July.
2. Statistical Return for month of July for all Burgher Camps.
3. Fortnightly Statistical Returns supplied to Army Headquarters.
4. Circulars to Superintendents:—

   No. 67. Instructions to Marriage Officers.
   „ 73. General Instructions to Superintendents.
   „ 74*a*. *Re* Vaccination.

5. Dr. Kendal Franks' Reports:—

   (1) On Barberton.
   (2) On Balmoral.
   (3) On Belfast.
   (4) On Middelburg.

6. W. M. Brown's Report on Vereeniging.
7. Reports of Pretoria Government Relief Committee.
8. Superintendents Reports for the month, including Medical Report for each camp.

The suggestions contained in the reports of Dr. Kendal Franks on the camps at Barberton, Belfast, Middelburg, and Balmoral will be acted on wherever possible—especially in regard to the Middelburg Camp. The staff of the Superintendent has already been strengthened, and preparations are being made for the change of camping ground. Mr. Gardiner, the Superintendent, is not considered by this office as incompetent, but circumstances with which you are familiar have militated against his getting his camp to the same state of efficiency as some other camps have attained to. Amongst these adverse circumstances I may mention:—*The site of the camp*, the nature of the surface in and about Middelburg not lending itself to the purposes of a camp so well as is the case in most other localities. *The class of people* in some sections of this camp are of the very worst type of Boer, hailing from the poorest and most fever-stricken districts of the Transvaal, and commonly known amongst their fellow countrymen as "Mapochers." It is no simple matter to get these people to abide by the rules, and maintain the discipline, of well-regulated societies. *The size of the camp*, owing to the lack of suitable spots for camps, grew almost unwieldy. In the course of a few weeks during May and June the camp grew from a roll of 1,200 souls to something over 7,000. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining accommodation for these people, and the Superintendent may well be excused if he was at his wits' end to meet his responsibilities, and I am confident he will soon bring his camp into line with others more favourably circumstanced.

With reference to the death rate, arrangements are being made for more detailed statistics to be collected and returned to the Medical Officer of Health (Transvaal), with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the infantile mortality amongst the Boers under normal conditions. It is well known to old residents amongst the Boers that infantile mortality on the farms is very great, but no system of registration has been kept whereby this is capable of demonstration. The Superintendent at Irene, Mr. Esselen, who has a very large experience of Boer life, states that it is chiefly amongst the new arrivals that sickness appears. This statement is corroborated by Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., the medical officer of Barberton Camp, and by all Superintendents. All medical officers, as well as the Superintendents of camps, agree in stating that the superstitious belief in the efficacy of quack medicines and concoctions held by almost all Boers is responsible for a large number of fatal terminations to cases of illness, whilst the absence of any knowledge of the art of nursing amongst mothers and those responsible for the care of the young children, and the obstinate resistance to the acceptance of the teachings of medical officers and trained nurses, renders all attempts at reducing the death rate in cases of epidemic most arduous and disappointing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JULY.

Pretoria,
September 16th, 1901.

To the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith statement of expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department for the month of July (Schedule A). I also send statement of the receipts and expenditure of the department up to July 31st (Schedule B).

The average number of people rationed daily during the month of July is 62,328, the cost per head per day, inclusive of administration expenses, is 4·248*d.*

Items 1 *to* 22 on Schedule A show the expenses of the Burgher Camps Department as administered by its own officials.

Item 23 shows the cost of the Burgher Camp at Mafeking. The number of people rationed daily at Mafeking is 2,176, at a cost per head per day of 1*s.* 5·795*d.*

The amount of £34,199 18*s.* 4*d.* expended in July exceeds that of June by £5,573 19*s.* 6*d.*; the increase is due to the greater number of people provided for, a small increase in the ration scale, and to the provision of clothing to the destitute.

Item 30.—Public works, £299 13*s.* 3*d.*, is made up of £215 15*s.*, expended on street cleansing and maintenance at Middelburg, and £83 18*s.* 3*d.* at Potchefstroom.

In the Schedule *B* an amount of £56,729 14*s.* is shown as due to sundry merchants. The merchants were, with a few exceptions, paid in August.

The stores in hand at the end of July are valued at £36,244 0*s.* 4*d.* This amount at the end of June stood at £17,970 18*s.* 8*d.* The large increase is due to the accumulation of reserves.

Yours, &c.,
W. M. BROWN,
Financial Controller.

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Expenditure of Burgher Camps Department for Month of July, 1901.

Camp.	Date.	Number of Rations issued.		Stores issued.	Medical Comforts issued.	Wages to Refugees.	Clothing distributed.	Other charges.	Staff pay.	Total.
		Adults.	Children.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Barberton Camp	July 1 to 31	28,468	26,433	530 9 5	59 11 7	198 17 3	—	94 12 6	119 9 8	1,003 0 5
2. Belfast Camp	„	18,368	16,611	284 0 3	85 1 10	141 3 0	34 2 3	29 1 6	133 15 6	707 4 4
3. Middelburg Camp	„	138,738	107,658	3,164 8 5	179 13 6	781 2 6	435 10 0	60 6 2	306 4 11	4,927 5 6
4. Balmoral Camp	July 11 to 31	—	—	—	—	15 7 6	—	23 1 2	59 2 0	97 10 8
5. Irene Camp	July 1 to 31	86,139	57,424	1,230 14 3	256 5 9	498 15 6	321 15 9	84 14 0	291 4 3	2,683 9 6
6. Johannesburg Camp	„	65,604	52,857	908 9 0	185 1 7	246 18 6	165 0 0	473 8 0	271 8 3	2,250 5 4
7. Johannesburg Town	„	97,419	90,174	1,103 3 3	93 5 5	35 9 0	—	493 19 9	306 5 0	2,032 2 5
8. Vereeniging Camp	„	16,358	15,547	198 2 6	23 12 5	91 9 7	—	11 1 6	145 3 8	469 9 8
9. Klerksdorp Camp	„	48,258	51,800	699 11 1	51 2 10	147 12 5	—	31 17 6	168 1 0	1,098 4 10
10. Potchefstroom Camp	„	129,697	98,652 / 16,442	1,853 10 9	82 11 9	506 6 7	133 13 7	—	221 12 6	2,797 15 2
11. Krugersdorp Camp	„	59,447	48,968	695 6 3	35 6 5	303 6 6	—	—	120 11 8	1,154 10 10
12. Heidelburg Camp	„	32,949	27,222	406 9 0	49 18 7	159 16 9	0 7 6	188 5 5	161 4 4	966 1 7
13. Standerton Camp	„	97,857	54,922	1,217 16 4	138 9 2	565 5 2	1 2 0	63 1 0	167 7 6	2,153 1 2
14. Volksrust Camp	„	106,897	85,981	1,455 18 2	90 4 4	171 0 3	2 9 6	141 11 5	136 1 8	1,997 5 4
15. Pietersburg Camp	„	62,634	43,120	902 1 3	53 2 10	284 6 6	26 1 3	45 9 9	186 2 2	1,497 3 9
16. Nylstroom Camp	„	20,144	21,725	203 19 5	102 14 3	253 14 0	4 2 9	—	169 16 8	734 7 1
17. Relief Committee, Pretoria	„	49,467	58,207	1,781 8 6	19 16 1	91 10 0	3 15 0	24 3 0	86 0 0	2,006 12 7
18. Head Office, Pretoria	„	—	—	—	—	64 7 6	—	152 4 3	540 9 10	757 1 7
19. Railway Carriage on Stores	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,413 1 3
20. Railway Fares of Refugees	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198 1 0
21. Shortage (stores lost in transit)	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177 18 10
22. Stationery Account	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 5 6
		1,058,444	873,743	16,635 7 10	1,505 18 4	4,556 8 6	1,127 19 7	1,916 16 11	3,590 0 7	34,199 18 4
23. Mafeking Camp	July 1 to 31	67,456	—	4,478 13 5	118 7 3	142 2 0	74 15 6	30 14 8	157 3 3	5,001 16 1
24. Vryheid Camp	„	3,670	1,303	31 19 11	0 5 6	—	—	1 10 0	5 0 0	38 15 5
25. Waterval, North	„	62	31	0 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 7
26. Lydenburg Relief	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	—	7 15 0	10 10 0
27. Boksburg Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0
28. Utrecht Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 0	7 10 0
29. Rustenburg Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13 6	10 13 6
30. Public Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299 13 3
31. Pretoria Rest Camp, Medical Attendance, and Special Relief	Jan., 1901 / July, 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148 12 0
Total				21,146 13 9	1,627 6 1	4,698 10 6	1,202 15 1	1,964 1 7	3,778 2 4	39,733 1 2

SCHEDULE B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure up to July, dated September 16th, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amounts received from Treasury to June 30th				121,082	14	3
,, ,, from Sale of Skins				185	10	9
,, due to the Imperial Government—						
Army Service Corps	25,351	1	11			
Paymaster, Capetown	8,636	19	11			
Royal Engineers	1,119	0	9			
Army Medical Stores, Volksrust	122	1	3			
Ordnance Stores	9	1	9			
Paymaster, Natal	11	5	0			
,, Mafeking	14	19	10			
				35,264	10	5
Amounts due to Imperial Military Railways	4,055	8	7			
,, ,, Natal Government Railways	1,287	6	4			
,, ,, Government Printing Works	582	15	4			
,, ,, sundry Merchants, as per Schedule attached	56,729	14	0			
				62,655	4	3
				£219,187	19	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amounts Expended to June 30th				129,813	2	5
,, ,, in July, as per Schedule "A"				39,733	1	2
Working Cost to July 31st, 1901				169,546	3	7
By Assets—						
Equipment	6,527	11	10			
Buildings	3,830	5	9			
Gardens	15	12	7			
Live Stock	42	0	0			
Sundry Debtors, as follows—						
Education Department	£479	11	3			
N. J. Scholtz	2	10	0			
Government Stock Farm	18	15	0			
Army Labour Department	2,481	9	4			
	2,882	5	7			
Stores	36,244	0	4			
				49,641	16	1
				£219,187	19	8

Pretoria,
September 16th, 1901.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TOTAL LIST OF INMATES, SICK, AND DEATHS IN BURGHER CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

Camp.	Census, August 31st, 1901.				Average Daily Sick.				Per cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton	1,938	295	744	899	114	4	23	87	5·88	75	1	5	69
Balmoral	1,660	210	651	799	29	2	7	20	1·74	16	—	3	13
Belfast	1,407	213	525	669	43	1	9	33	3·05	25	—	2	23
Heidelburg	2,222	467	764	991	26	2	6	18	21·02	81	2	7	72
Irene	4,655	1,050	1,679	1,926	285	33	90	162	6·12	57	4	8	45
Johannesburg	3,505	714	1,285	1,506	20	—	2	18	0·57	82	—	8	74
Klerksdorp	4,588	503	1,733	2,352	83	1	12	70	1·8	179	5	20	154
Krugersdorp	4,853	841	1,844	2,168	99	5	16	78	2·03	125	3	12	110
Middelburg	6,523	1,240	2,459	2,824	769	136	346	287	11·78	119	8	29	82
Mafeking	4,676	819	1,710	2,147	73	9	28	36	1·56	31	4	11	16
Nylstroom	1,475	218	536	721	146	10	23	113	9·89	111	3	14	94
Pietersburg	3,713	995	1,251	1,467	523	105	138	280	14·08	184	16	19	149
Potchefstroom	7,355	1,141	2,712	3,502	108	5	37	66	1·46	64	9	17	38
Standerton	3,297	622	1,215	1,460	29	2	11	16	0·87	30	6	8	16
Vereeniging	976	179	326	471	169	10	18	141	17·3	50	4	10	36
Volksrust	5,271	707	2,341	2,223	604	62	133	409	11·45	248	18	31	199
Lydenburg	42	8	16	18	3	2	—	1	7·14	—	—	—	—
Waterval North	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid	197	15	104	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria Relief	2,000	157	725	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesburg Relief	5,139	412	2,022	2,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	65,500	10,808	24,645	30,047	3,123	389	899	1,835	4·76	1,477	83	204	1,190

FORTNIGHTLY STATISTICAL RETURNS SUPPLIED TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Pretoria,
September 11th, 1901.

The Assistant to the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Herewith I attach corrected returns for the fortnight ending August 30th. These include statistics from Balmoral and Mafeking, which were omitted in the last returns.

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 15th, 1901.

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	5	10	3
Belfast	3	6	1
Balmoral	3	1	1
Heidelburg	8	15	12
Irene	8	12	3
Johannesburg	6	12	3
Klerksdorp	8	45	13
Krugersdorp	11	16	3
Middelburg	9	26	9
Mafeking	3	4	—
Nylstroom	9	20	15
Pietersburg	14	49	28
Potchefstroom	7	5	10
Standerton	—	4	2
Vereeniging	1	1	4
Volksrust	7	33	25
Total	102	259	132

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 15th, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, July 31st	9,665	20,012	24,462	54,139
„ August 15th	9,662	20,588	25,240	55,490

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government relief:—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	176	891	1,365	2,432
Johannesburg	488	2,187	2,780	5,455

Deaths in Burgher Camps for two weeks only :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
39	87	418	544

During the past two weeks 70 children have been born in the various Burgher Camps, and of these 14 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births, in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 15th, 1901.

NATIVES.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, July 31st	517	309	598	1,424
„ August 15th	551	400	560	1,511

Deaths for two weeks .. .. Total 17
Births „ „ .. .. „ 15

In Refugee Camps under contol of Native Labour Depôt :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,278	3,639	8,822	14,739

Add refugees at Klerksdorp not yet registered ... 2,000

16,739

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 30th, 1901.

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	6	34	11
Balmoral	3	2	3
Belfast	2	8	3
Heidelburg..	10	21	4
Irene	7	11	5
Johannesburg	12	23	9
Klerksdorp..	8	60	14
Krugersdorp	13	50	13
Middelburg	9	21	8
Mafeking (1st to 31st)	7	3	4
Nylstroom	7	34	9
Pietersburg	13	33	13
Potchefstroom	3	8	5
Standerton	3	3	3
Vereeniging	5	17	9
Volksrust	19	85	39
Total	127	413	152

General Superintendent

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 30th, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, August 15th	9,662	20,588	25,240	55,490
„ „ 30th	10,496	22,036	25,983	58,515

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government relief:—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	157	725	1,118	2,000
Johannesburg	412	2,022	2,705	5,139

Deaths in Burgher Camps for three weeks (10th to 30th):—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
52	145	884	1,081

NOTE.—The last return was for two weeks ending August 9th.

During the past two weeks 120 children have been born in Burgher Camps, and of these 20 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 30th, 1901.

NATIVES.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, August 15th	551	400	560	1,511
„ „ 30th	695	394	740	1,829

Deaths for two weeks .. .. Total 20
Births „ „ .. .. „ 1

No returns have been received from the Army Labour Depôt for the past fortnight.

General Superintendent.

CIRCULARS TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

CIRCULAR No. 67.

Pretoria,
August, 1901.

Instructions to be Observed by Marriage Officers.

(The Marriage Act of the Transvaal is No. 3 of 1871.)

1. No marriage must take place unless banns have been previously published in church, or posted on door of Resident Magistrate's office for three consecutive Sundays in district where *both* parties reside, or if they reside in different districts, in both such districts. Parties must produce certificate of banns from minister.

2. Parties may also marry by special licence. For this, obtain from them a declaration under oath as to truth of answers given in annexed form marked "A." Upon this the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration will grant a special licence which costs £10 10*s.* (viz., £7 10*s.* stamps on licence, and a fee of £3 hereinafter mentioned).

3. Persons not resident in this Colony for at least one year must not be married, unless they produce certificate from some competent official or minister of their last place of residence that there is no objection to their marriage. In all cases get declaration that they have been here one year; and what further information you consider material; annexed Form A will serve the purpose, alter "without" banns to "after" banns. The marriage must be solemnised within three months after last calling of banns or date of special licence.

4. Do not marry—

(1) Persons already married.
(2) Persons who are related to one another in one of the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. These degrees include :—(*a*) All persons in the ascending and descending line *ad infinitum*, and collaterally until and including the third degree, consequently uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, whether by blood or by marriage. (*b*) First cousins, the parents of one of whom are related to the parents of the other by blood, as brothers and sisters.
(3) Unless publication of banns has taken place or special licence produced.
(4) Widows or widowers without proof that their minor children's inheritances are secured. The required proof is a certificate from the Orphan Master.
(5) A widower within three months of decease of his wife.
(5A) A widow within 300 days after death of her husband.
(Unless the Government grant special dispensation in cases 5 and 5A.)
(6) Minors without consent of parents or guardian.

5. If the inquiry be satisfactory, find whether parties wish to be married before you or before minister appointed by Government.

6. (*a*) If before you only, hours are between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Two witnesses necessary.

Then put each party the following question in Dutch and English :—

"Do you, A. B., declare solemnly that, as far as you are aware, no obstacle whatever exists to your intended marriage with C. D. here present, and that you call upon all present to witness that you acknowledge C. D. as your lawful wife." (He must reply "Yes.")

Then put same question to the woman, substituting "husband" for "wife."

Then let them take each other's right hand, and you say to them :—

"I declare that A. B. and C. D. here present are lawfully united in the state of matrimony in the eye of the civil law."

Then the parties and two witnesses and you must sign the original register, and a duplicate register book correctly filled in. Parties must pay the fee of £3.

You then give them, if they require same, a loose copy of the register duly signed by you (cost 2*s.* 6*d.*, revenue stamp).

You send the one register to the Secretary to the Administration, the other (book) you keep in your possession.

(*b*) If parties wish wedding in church before person appointed as marriage officer by the Administration, then after satisfying yourself that no objection exists to marriage, give them certificate to minister as per annexure B (don't forget to receive £3 fee). Take this certificate to minister who marries them. He must afterwards forward duplicate sheet duly signed by him and the parties and two witnesses to the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

7. The head office, upon advice from you, will pay the sum of £3 above mentioned to the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration in revenue stamps. These stamps will be affixed to the duplicate marriage register which you send to the Secretary of the Administration (*vide* para. 6), or which is sent by the minister (in case he marries them) to the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

8. Certificates of marriages can only be issued on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* A 2*s.* 6*d.* revenue stamp must be affixed to the certificate and cancelled by the marriage officer.

NOTE.—(1) Stamps must be requisitioned from head office when required
(2) When in doubt how to act, refer the matter to head office.

General Superintendent.

CIRCULAR NO. 73.

Pretoria,
August 28th, 1901.

The following rules are not new to Superintendents, and have been in operation in the burgher camps for a considerable time. The Military Governor hopes, by giving embodiment to them in the present form, to add weight and importance to them, and so assist Superintendents in enforcing the due observance of them :—

In view of the fact that summer is rapidly approaching, and the possibility of an epidemic of enteric fever arising unless precautions are taken to guard against it, special attention must be paid to the sanitation of the camps, and all rules relating to this must be rigidly enforced.

As conditions vary at different camps, no special rule can be laid down. Superintendents and medical officers are entrusted with the important business of making the best arrangements possible under local conditions for the sanitation of the camps.

The Military Governor directs that the following suggestions should be carried out :—

1. *Rules.*—Sanitary rules must be drawn up and strictly enforced.

2. *Tents.*—Overcrowding should be prevented. There should not be more than five in a bell tent, and not more than 20 people in a marquee, as a general rule. If necessary, extra tents may be issued to large families.

As soon as a tent becomes vacant it should be fumigated with sulphur, and then struck and packed away—thus exposing the ground, and so causing it to be aired and made healthy for future use.

The interior of the tents should be aired daily by rolling up the sides. All tents should be struck at least once a fortnight, in order to air the ground.

Foremen or camp overseers should be appointed, whose duty it should be to see that rules in regard to tents and sanitation are observed. Cleanliness in the tents and surroundings must be enforced.

As a protection against the rush of water during the heavy rains, a low wall—say two bricks high—might be made round the inside of the tents, in addition to the outside furrow. The making of these green bricks would afford occupation to some of the burghers in the camps.

3. *Washing.*—No clothing should be washed in the camp. Where natural facilities do not exist, tubs and washing tables should be provided on the outskirts of the camp.

4. *Bedding.*—All bedding and clothing not actually in use should be frequently put in the sun and aired. Where practicable, clothes-lines should be stretched between the rows of tents, as it is not always convenient nor advisable to spread clothing on the ground.

5. *Rubbish.*—A fatigue party should be formed every day from among able-bodied burghers; this party should be under a foreman, and should go through the camp clearing up all tins, paper, bones, and other rubbish. All combustible materials should be burnt, while the remainder should be thrown on the rubbish heaps, to be carried away. Receptacles should be placed at intervals down the rows of the tents, into which dish water and kitchen slops might be emptied. Paraffin tins, oil drums, or anything similar, would do, and these should be cleared at frequent intervals.

6. *Discipline.*—Discipline must be maintained. As it is a difficult matter to punish women and children for minor contraventions of the camp rules, the case might be met by making a barbed wire enclosure in a conspicuous position in the camp, where the culprits could be incarcerated for a few hours each day. A shelter should be erected in this, to protect the occupants from the weather. The mere knowledge of the fate awaiting them would probably act as a deterrent to evildoers.

Persons guilty of repeated breaches of camp regulations should be cautioned; and if still recalcitrant, should be sent to the coast when opportunity offers.

7. *Veldschoens.*—Shoemakers' tools have been ordered, and also bark for curing leather. When these tools arrive some of the more able men should be set to make veldschoens for women and girls. It is not necessary to supply them to boys, as they are accustomed to go barefoot, and the men should be able to earn sufficient to buy the materials and make their own veldschoens.

8. *Hospital.*—Indents for hospital accessories should be made out at an early date. Where not already ordered, hospital beds with wire wove mattresses should be requisitioned for.

A marquee should be set apart for maternity cases. The necessary requisites for these cases are under order.

9. *Medical Comforts.*—Must on no account be allowed to run out of stock. There must be no stint in the distribution of medical comforts to the sick and convalescent, old and infirm people, and young children. When necessary, stimulants may be freely given under doctor's orders. There must always be an adequate supply *of milk*, which should be liberally supplied to children and deserving people, as well as the sick and convalescent.

Lime juice should be indented for as an antidote to scurvy in case of an outbreak of this disease.

Butter and jam are luxuries, and do not come in the authorised list of medical comforts, but may be issued to patients on the doctor's order.

The use of Dutch medicines by the refugees without the medical officer's consent should be discouraged. The indiscriminate use of these mixtures is known to have been the cause of several deaths among the refugees.

10. *Hospital Probationers.*—Should receive full rations, and, whenever possible, green vegetables should be supplied to them. These girls work hard, and it is necessary that their health and strength should be sustained.

11. *Water.*—All water for drinking purposes should be boiled in tanks mounted over properly constructed furnaces.

12. *Destructor.*—Care should be taken that all excreta of hospital patients are properly burnt in the destructor, and then buried at a distance from the camp.

13. *Fuel.*—Sufficient fuel—both wood and coal—should be supplied to the inmates of the camp in order to enable them to properly cook their food, but waste should be stringently guarded against. Wood can only be supplied for kindling purposes.

All fireplaces between the tents should be properly protected from the wind, to guard against the possibility of the tents being destroyed by fire. Superintendents should assist the people as far as practicable to erect these shelters.

14. *Vehicular Traffic.*—Vehicular traffic should, as far as possible, be confined to the streets. Dustbins, slop tubs, &c., should be collected for removal adjacent to the roadway.

15. *Arrivals.*—As new-comers often bring in cases of diseases, they should be located apart for a time, so that the medical officer may make an inspection and ascertain their general state of health.

16. *Recreation.*—Children should not be allowed to play in the vicinity of latrines and urinals. Suitable recreation ground should, if possible, be found for them, and both sexes should be encouraged to engage in sports and pastimes.

17. *Bathing.*—Conveniences should be provided to enable the inmates of the camp to bathe as frequently as possible. Personal cleanliness should be encouraged in every way, whilst those of filthy habits should be constantly reminded of the benefits of cleanliness.

In order to enable them to comply with the requirements of cleanliness soap should be issued whenever necessary. A reasonable quantity would be 3 ozs. of soap per week to an adult, and to children proportionately.

General Superintendent.

CIRCULAR NO. 74A.

Pretoria,
September 3rd, 1901

The Superintendent,

Re *Vaccination.*

Superintendents of burgher camps will please inform their medical officers that they may apply to the Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal for a supply of vaccine lymph.

It is not considered expedient at the present time to make vaccination compulsory, but Superintendents and medical officers should endeavour to bring about a general vaccination or revaccination of the inmates of burgher camps by pointing out to those concerned the benefits arising from vaccination, and so obtain their voluntary consent.

General Superintendent.

REPORTS BY DR. KENDAL FRANKS.

BARBERTON.

August 27th, 1901.

I inspected this camp, accompanied by Dr. W. M. Russell, P.M.O., of the Rand Rifles, on August 27th, 1901. Barberton is the most beautifully situated town I have yet seen in the Transvaal. It lies close to the Swaziland border in a large undulating elliptical area, surrounded on the east, south, and west by high hills, almost mountains, and by a lower range of kopjes at a distance on the north. The camp is situated to the south-west of the town on high ground, sloping gradually to the south and west. It is beautifully pitched, the tents being laid out with the utmost regularity, and there is a general appearance of order and cleanliness throughout the whole camp which is deserving of commendation. The Superintendent is Mr. B. Graumann, to whom, I am informed, the credit of making the camp what it is is entirely due. He is assisted by the storekeeper, Mr. Sheppard. Under the Superintendent is a camp foreman, a burgher called Thompson, and a camp timekeeper, whose duties are to time the burghers who work in the camp and see that their work is properly done. The foreman has four burgher police, or day guards, under him to look after the order and cleanliness of the camp. There are also 10 night guards, all burghers.

The camp at Barberton was started on February 1st, 1901, and at present contains 1,969 refugees. Of these 291 are men, 756 women, and 922 children. The camp is composed of 249 bell tents, averaging between four and five inmates each; 10 sail-covered tents, which accommodate about 15 people each, and five more are being erected; 62 marquees with an average of 12 inhabitants each. This portion of the camp is pitched on the Agricultural Show Ground, under the shelter of Mount Abbott. On the right beyond the marquees is the building belonging to the Agricultural Society's Ground, which is now being used as a school. The huts are superior to any sail-covered tents I have seen in any other camp, and wide streets pass between each row of tents. The camp is really composed of two portions, the older started February 1st, and the second on the Agricultural Society's Ground on July 2nd, where there was an influx of refugees. These two are, however, continuous. The whole camp is surrounded by barbed wire, and the inhabitants are only allowed into the town at discretion of the Superintendent on special permits from the G.O.C. or the District Commissioner. Round the camp, immediately outside the wire fence, are bins for dust and ashes, and barrels for slops. The people can empty their refuse into these over the fence without leaving the camp. The refugees are obliged to keep their tents clean inside, and to sweep for a certain distance outside around their tents. They carry away the sweepings and empty them into the dust-bins. The sanitary authorities in the town, assisted by a sanitary cart supplied by the Superintendent, conveys all the slops and contents of the dust-bins to the proper place of deposit. The latrines are all on the outskirts of the camp within the wire fence. The Superintendent and his subordinates look after these to see they are clean and properly used. I inspected several of them and they were models of cleanliness, but the

Superintendent gave me a graphic account of the difficulties he had to surmount in order to educate the people to their use.

There is as yet no camp matron, but one is expected shortly from Pretoria. The supervision of the tents and their inmates is for the present entrusted to four burgher women from the camp. Their duty is to visit the tents, and to see that they and their inmates are kept clean. They have orders also to see that the flaps of the tents are raised every forenoon, and to report any case of sickness they may find in the camp. Any report they have to make is made to the Superintendent or the doctor. Should refugees not conform to the regulations, the next issue of rations is reduced. This has only to be enforced once in the case of new-comers, after which there is no further trouble.

The rations issued in this camp are the same as in the other camps. Owing to their greater proximity to the seaport Lorenzo Marques, they have for the past three weeks been able to issue the supplementary rice rations. I inquired of the Superintendent what he thought about the issue of flour, telling him that I had heard that the people were able to save some out of their rations in one or two camps. His opinion is that the quantity issued is quite right, and that if in any camp the people are able to economise some, there need be some irregularity in the issue. Four ounces of soap for adults and 2 ounces for children is issued weekly.

They have a method of issuing rations in this camp which is, I think, excellent. I have seen it in no other camp, and I think it is worthy of imitation. The rations for the week are all measured out and put into linen or calico bags, one for each article—sugar, coffee, flour, salt, rice. As the people come for their rations, these bags are handed to them through the window. There are two sets of bags, and the people are obliged to bring back one set of bags, washed and clean and folded, before they receive the duplicate bags with their rations. It certainly looked a great improvement upon other camps to see the storekeeper's office with these spotlessly clean bags filled with the rations arranged on shelves round the room, with a pile of other clean white bags waiting to be filled.

The meat supplied by the A.S.C. is mutton of the same quality as is supplied to the troops. It is of necessity poor, thin meat. The average weight of the sheep used is 15 lbs. The amount issued is the same as elsewhere.

The schoolhouse is the building already referred to, belonging to the Agricultural Society's show grounds. This is also used as a church. The schoolroom is a well-lighted and lofty room, measuring 85 feet long by 45 feet wide. Good forms and desks are arranged down both sides of the room. These desks and forms, as well as blackboards and cupboards, have all been made by the burghers in the camp. The schoolmaster is Mr. Marun. I did not see him, but I understand that he is quite satisfactory. At first the attendance at school was about 400, but latterly the numbers have fallen to 178 on account of the epidemic of measles. Many of the children are sick, and many are kept at home by their parents for fear of infection. I saw, however, a good many children in the schoolroom. They looked in very good condition, and unusually clean. They were fairly well clothed, but many of them had no boots or shoes. As the climate of Barberton is much warmer than in the camps on the high veldt, this absence of boots and shoes is probably more from convenience than from want.

The hospital is situated on high ground above and to the north of the camp, and outside its boundaries. It is under the charge of Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., who has brought his experience to bear, and has shown much ability and energy in making this a very good hospital. It is divided into two parts, one a general hospital, consisting of six E.P. tents or marquees; two more are to be added shortly, one for general cases, and one for a maternity tent. The other is a temporary hospital, in order to isolate the cases of measles. It consists of a house with two rooms, three sail-covered tents, and two marquees. Another house close by is used as a dispensary, a kitchen, and a storehouse for the whole hospital, besides furnishing quarters for the matron, her assistants, and the dispenser.

The matron of the hospital is Mrs. Meyer. Under her, in the general hospital, are three probationers selected from among the refugees in the camp, and two male nurses.

In the temporary hospital there is an under-matron, who is assisted by one probationer over each sail-covered hut and marquee.

In each marquee in the general hospital there are seven beds, all with wire-wove mattresses. Six of these are for patients, and one for the probationer in charge. There are 22 patients in the general hospital, of which 14 were suffering from pneumonia, four bronchitis, eight malaria, one asthma, and one a burnt foot.

In the temporary hospital there were 100 cases of measles, of whom three were adults. The children are for the most part nursed by their mothers, under the direction of the probationers and supervision of the under-matron. The sail-covered huts are 30 feet long by 18 feet wide. Down one side of the hut are arranged the bedsteads of those who have them to bring in. Down the other side Colonel Robinson has arranged a platform of laths, raised about 18 inches from the ground, upon which the people put their bedding, and on which they looked quite comfortable. In one of the marquees there was a family consisting of a mother and eight children; two of these were still sick with measles, the other six were all convalescent. In the other marquee there were two families, consisting of two mothers and 11 children; the children all had measles. Bedding is supplied to those who either have it not or who have insufficient.

The rule in this camp is that all sick who are not well enough to be up and about and attend the dispensary as outpatients must go into hospital. I think this is a most excellent rule, and I should like to see it enforced in all the camps. The consequence is that all cases, mostly quite trivial and light cases, are returned as sick in the camp. The criterion of the health of the camp must be taken from the hospital statistics. The first case of measles in Barberton arrived at the railway station on June 26th, the case was promptly isolated, and the child died on July 11th. Subsequently other cases came pouring in as the refugees arrived, and an epidemic broke out in the camp about July 16th. Previous to this, from February 16th to July 16th, a period of five months, there were only 14 deaths in the camp. But then up to the end of June there were never more than 870 refugees in the camp. In July and August there were over 1,900. The measles epidemic among this increased population has largely increased the number of deaths. Thus, from August 1st to 27th, inclusive, there have been 64 deaths. Of these, 30 were due to measles, and 14 resulted from pneumonia and bronchitis following on measles. Hence, exclusive of measles, there were 20 deaths in this period, four were due to tabes mesenterica, returned as marasmus, four to tuberculosis, seven to diarrhœa, and five to other causes. That means, had measles not broken out, a death rate of a little over 1 per cent. of the population in the camp during the month; considering what a fatal disease measles in South Africa is, the number of deaths in this camp in proportion to the number of sick is not high. Thus, there were—

In the week ending August	9th,	105	sick and	11	deaths.
,, ,, ,,	16th,	141	,,	11	,,
,, ,, ,,	23rd,	151	,,	23	,,

The matron of the hospital told me that she lost her only girl, aged 14, after 10 hours' illness, during an epidemic of measles which broke out in Dundee (Natal) about eight years ago. In the neighbourhood surrounding Dundee, which is sparsely populated, 163 girls, between the ages of 12 and 14, died, and the other ages lost in proportion. In one family of eight children, the eldest aged 16, they were all swept away by measles in 10 days. I mention these cases occurring out here because in the British Isles measles is generally looked upon as such a mild disease, which it is better children should take and have done with, that it must be surprising that it should cause so heavy a mortality as we have seen it cause in the burgher camps. But to those who are acquainted with the disease in South Africa the mortality is in no way a matter for surprise.

In the beginning of this report I mentioned that Dr. W. M. Russell had accompanied me on my inspection of this camp. He also visited with me the other camps which lie along this eastern line of railway, namely, Balmoral, Middelburg, and Belfast. I have since received a letter from him which I think I will, too, embody in this report. He writes:—

"It was a great pleasure to me to have been privileged to accompany you on your tour of inspection of the burgher refugee camps in the Eastern District of the Transvaal, all the more so as I was previously over the same ground from Pretoria to Komati Poort with the 11th Division under General Pole-Carew, and at the request of my brigadier visited and prescribed for nearly all the families in the farms as we marched past them.

"It may interest you to learn that in all four camps I inspected with you I found the inmates, without exception, better fed and looked after than they were in their own houses, and, what is more, far cleaner in their personal habits; for, as you know, the Boers, as a race, are extremely averse to the use of soap. It was a matter of great surprise to me to note how happy and contented they were in their surroundings, and also to see that they seemed really grateful for what has been done for them.—Yours very truly, W. M. RUSSELL."

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

BALMORAL.

August 21st, 1901.

I visited and inspected this camp on August 21st, 1901. It is very well situated on gently rising ground to the south of the railway station. The Superintendent is Mr. E. R. Harvey. He is generally called the "Commandant," a term more readily understood by the Boer refugees than the "Superintendent." He is assisted by the storekeeper, Mr. J. Irving. At the approach to the camp is a bell tent, which constitutes the Superintendent's office; behind it to the right is a large marquee, used for stores (*see* photograph).

This is quite a young camp. It was inaugurated on July 25th, but it could hardly be said to have begun work as a camp until August 1st. It has thus been about three weeks in existence. It is gratifying to see how much work has been done, and well done, in this short period. There are at present in this camp 1,571 people, consisting of 194 men, 625 women, and 752 children.

The camp is at present divided by a broad street into two districts. One district contains the refugees from the Balmoral district and is called Balmoral camp. The other receives the refugees from Lydenburg district, and is called Lydenburg camp. Other subsidiary camps will be formed shortly. It is expected that refugees from Ermelo district will form an Ermelo camp.

The Balmoral and Lydenburg camps at present in existence are extremely well pitched; the tents are in straight lines with a distance of 34 feet between each tent from pole to pole. The streets are comfortably wide, 102 feet, and there is a general air of cleanliness and tidiness about the camp which is commendable.

The camp consists of one large canvas shelter. Half of this is used as a bedroom by Dr. Lee, the other half is the doctor's consulting room.

Four marquees, E. P. tents, form the hospital; 10 marquees are at present occupied by refugees, but these will be added to the hospital as occasion may require. Two large marquees used for stores. One marquee, used at present as a workshop, will ultimately be required for stores also; 370 bell tents, accommodating on an average four people each.

There is no camp matron, but I understand one is daily expected to arrive from Pretoria. There are four women selected from among the burgher refugees in the camp called burgher visiting women. Two belong to each camp. Their duty is to visit the tents for two hours every forenoon and two hours every afternoon. They wear no distinctive uniform or badge. It is supposed that it is not known in the camp that these women visit officially, and that therefore they will the better be able to detect cases of illness in the tents. This is a vain expectation. It is impossible that it should not soon become known, especially among such a suspicious race, who and what they are. A distinctive badge and official status will ensure them a ready entrance

into every tent, and will greatly aid these women in the discharge of their duty. Their business is to find out in each tent what is needed, and to inform the Superintendent. They have to see that the tents are kept clean, and that the flaps of the tents are raised an hour daily between breakfast and dinner. This latter is not sufficiently enforced. The people clear their tents of the contents about twice a week, in order to enable them to prepare the floor. This is done by smearing it with cow-dung, as they are accustomed to do in their own houses. This makes a fair flooring to the tent. These visiting burgher women report to the Superintendent. He finds no difficulty in enforcing his orders. He seems an excellent organiser, and kind and firm with the people; the result is he is obeyed without demur.

Any cases of sickness are reported to hospital orderly, who reports to the doctor, who visits them and sends them to the hospital if he considers it necessary. The method adopted here is this:—The doctor states in writing to the Superintendent that such and such a case should go into the hospital, the latter gives the order to the burgher commandant of that division of the camp, and he sees that the patient is removed at once. There is never any difficulty or trouble about it. The order is given without discussion, and obeyed. If there were any "palavering," said the Superintendent, "we should have a lot of trouble. I know the Dutch." So there is no palavering, and no trouble.

The Superintendent has appointed a burgher as Camp Commandant over each division of the camp. At present there are two such. Their duty is to see that the streets and surroundings of the tents are kept clean. Under them are four burgher policemen, two for each division, who have to see that all rubbish and sweepings are removed. The work seems to be well done. There is no barbed wire round the camp. The railway station and camp are protected by a circle of blockhouses, beyond which no one is allowed to pass. The refugees are allowed considerable liberty; they can wander about anywhere they choose, but not beyond the limits of the blockhouses. The military lines round the station are protected by barbed wire; beyond this the soldiers are not permitted to go, but as the only water supply for the camp is within the circle of barbed wire, the refugees are obliged to enter the military lines in order to draw water. A hundred yards of piping laid down would bring the water close to the camp and within easy reach, and would enable the authorities to put a stop to the refugees passing through the military lines, which I do not think is desirable.

The sanitary arrangements in the camp are satisfactory. The camp as yet does not possess a sanitary cart, but for the present the military have lent their cart to the camp, so as to have all their buckets emptied every morning.

The hospital is placed on the side of a kopje above the camp, and is about 300 yards distant from the nearest tent in the camp. It consists of two parts:—The *General Hospital*, consisting of three marquees. This is not in use at present, as the beds have not yet arrived. The *Contagion Camp*, consisting of one marquee and six bell tents. A most commendable attempt is being made in this camp to check the spread of measles in the camp by a system of isolation. As soon as a case of measles is discovered the whole family is removed to the contagion camp and placed in one of the bell tents, whilst the patient is put into the marquee for treatment. They are not allowed to hold any communication with the main camp until all fear of infection is passed, when they and their clothes are all disinfected, and they are sent back to their former quarters. This contagion camp is about to be enlarged, and then it will be surrounded by a barbed wire fence to keep off intruders. At present should a visitor, against orders, visit the contagion camp, the visitor is obliged to remain there, hence visitors do not go to this camp.

As the nurses have not yet arrived the measles cases in the contagion hospital are attended to by their mothers, under the direction of the doctor. It is proposed, as soon as the nurses arrive, to put one nurse in charge of this hospital, who will not be allowed to enter the general camp. There are at present 11 families in this contagion camp. In one of the bell tents I found an instructive case. There was a family in it, consisting of the mother and four children. The first case of measles in this family occurred in the general

camp, and was concealed; that child died. Then another took the disease. This case was discovered, and the family were removed to the contagion camp and attended by the doctor; they are now convalescent. I believe, owing to the system adopted here, that there will probably be a smaller death rate among the measles cases than in the other camps.

There is very little sickness in this camp. In the contagion camp there are 17 cases in the 11 families, five of whom are convalescent. In the Balmoral division there are 35 cases, six of which are ear trouble following measles, one phthisis, one enteric, two pneumonia, and the rest are chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, heart disease (three cases), and other such ailments. In the Lydenburg division there are no cases of serious illness. Since this camp was started practically on August 1st there have been nine deaths—two from acute bronchitis, two marasmus, two measles, one choleraic diarrhœa, one premature birth, and one abscess of the brain.

The rations in this camp are practically the same as in the other camps. The flour mostly comes from Australia. The sugar is yellow granulated cane sugar from Natal. The coffee is Rio. Coffee beans are about to be issued instead of the roasted and ground coffee, as the people prefer to roast it themselves. They believe they can thus protect themselves against fraud. The people here complain that they get too much flour and too little sugar. The meat here, as elsewhere, is very poor; hence double rations are usually issued. The people continually complain of the quality of the meat, but the Superintendent says that several burghers in the camp had cattle of their own, and that the complaints will continue until the last of these animals has been sold to the Government.

In the hospital and in the contagion camp the milk used is Milkmaid Brand. This is diluted with 30 parts of water for infants and for the sick. This, in my opinion, is too weak; it should be diluted with 14 parts of water for infants and the sick; for older children and convalescents it should be diluted with seven parts of water.

There is an ample supply of medical comforts and drugs.

No church or school has yet been establisbed. All arrangements have been made to start these as soon as the necessary materials arrive from Pretoria.

On the whole, though this camp is in its infancy, it has been well begun. The Superintendent and the doctor both seem very capable, energetic, and intelligent men. The organisation of the camp promises well for its future. Many things are lacking owing to the difficulties of transport, but with the materials at their disposal the authorities at the camp have, I believe, done all that was possible.

The people in the tents and the condition in which they live resembled very much what I have seen in other camps. For instance, there were two tents side by side which I visited. In the first tent there were English-speaking burghers engaged upon making a stove—a most ingenious contrivance—out of corrugated iron. The flaps of the tents were all fastened up, and the bedding was rolled up for the day. The interior of the tent was very clean and tidy. The people seemed very interested in their occupation, and explained the construction of the stove to us. They seemed quite contented and happy. In the next tent there was a child ill with pneumonia. Everything was untidy and dirty, and the air in the tent was stuffy and evil smelling. The child, for a wonder, was in a nightgown instead of its ordinary clothes. I examined its chest, the skin was grimy with dirt. The sickness in the tent would excuse the flaps being down and the want of ventilation, but nothing but dirty habits and ignorance would explain the filthy condition of tent and its inmates. They seemed not to understand what cleanliness is, and to care less

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

BELFAST.

August 24th, 1901.

I visited this camp on August 24th, 1901. The town of Belfast is composed of a few widely-scattered houses, picturesquely situated on the slopes of small hills, hardly high enough to be dignified with the name of kopjes. It is distant about two miles from the railway station. In the middle of the town is a large clear space sloping downwards towards the north, upon which one division of the camp, composed of 60 tents, is pitched. Somewhat to the west of this is another good vacant site, upon which the second division of the camp is located; this consists of 50 bell tents. More to the north-west again is a large, healthy area, with the late Landrost's Court on one side and the gaol on the other, where it is proposed to pitch a third division of the camp as soon as possible. There are 1,399 refugees in Belfast, of which 239 occupy the tents in No. 1 Camp, of which 203 occupy the tents in No. 2 Camp, and the remainder, 957, are accommodated in the houses and stores in the town. Of these 1,399 refugees, 210 are men, 517 women, and 672 children. The town and camp are surrounded by blockhouses; the people have perfect freedom within the circle of these blockhouses and move about where they like. The town and camp are out of bounds to the military, and a strict watch is kept that no soldier makes his way within the circle of blockhouses. There are no police, burgher or military, employed in the camp, and they apparently are not needed.

All the officers connected with the camp seem to me to be as capable, energetic, and thoroughgoing as any I have yet met, and there seems to be a most excellent spirit permeating this camp between the people and the several officers. The Superintendent, the doctor, the schoolmaster, and the matron of the hospital seem to have gained, not only the confidence but the affection of the refugees in this town, albeit the discipline is as strict as any I have met with in any of the camps.

The Superintendent is Mr. David Murray. The camp was started on June 4th, and the manner in which the camp was laid out and the tents pitched is deserving of the highest praise. In camp No. 1 the tents are pitched with mathematical accuracy, and the openings of the tents are so arranged that no one tent can look into another. The distance between the tents is 13 yards from pole to pole; each tent is surrounded by a trench. From this trench two narrow trenches run obliquely downwards and outwards to join a larger trench which runs parallel to the street from the top to the bottom of the camp. This is so well laid out that it seems as if it would be impossible for water to flood the tents in the heaviest rain even. The streets, which are of a good width and quite straight, were quite clean, as were also the surroundings of the tents. Owing to the want of transport, however, a good deal of the soil, which had been dug out of the trenches, had not yet been carted away. The Superintendent speaks in the highest terms of the assistance he has received from the storekeeper, Mr. Manning.

There is as yet no camp matron here. Mrs. Du Pries, a Dutch lady, whose husband is still on commando, is acting for the present as camp matron, and visits the tents. The people report to her cases of illness; she makes a list and goes round with the doctor. This has worked fairly well up to the present, because the camp has been small; but for many reasons it would be better for a regularly appointed camp matron, experienced and properly trained, to take charge of the entire camp, with probationers under her.

There is an inspector over the camp, Mr. Coetzee. He is a lay preacher, and has much influence with Boers in camp. He visits the houses and tents to see that they are kept clean and in order. It is proposed to adopt a system here which the Superintendent says has proved most effective in Barberton. If it is reported to the Superintendent that a tent or its inmates are not clean, the names of the delinquents are to be posted in the rations tent, where all, when they go for their supplies, can see it. The force of the public opinion has been proved to be sufficient to cause a reformation. It is the duty also of the inspector to look after the latrines; this has proved one of the most difficult duties to perform in the camp, in

spite of the fact that the refugees here are middle-class people, and come from well-to-do dorps. The women show no delicacy of feeling in this matter.

The water supply for this camp is derived from wells. There are four wells in camp No. 1 and three in camp No. 2; the water seems very good, but samples have been sent to Pretoria for analysis, and the results have not yet been received. There are no cases of enteric in the hospital or outside it, and very little sickness in the camp.

The rations here are the same as in the other camps. The supplementary ration of rice has been issued during the past fortnight, the rice having been brought up from Delagoa Bay.

The milk here is good. One tin of Milkmaid and two of Ideal are used to make nine bottles. Every child up to three, and old people, get a bottle per day.

There are three large public ovens in this camp, where the people can bake their own bread. These have been very much appreciated by the refugees.

14 lbs. of wood and 14 lbs. of coal are issued per week to every inmate of the camp, children included. Very little biltong is made in the camp, and under no circumstances is it allowed to be hung up in the tents or houses, as I have observed it elsewhere.

It is a well-known custom with the Boers to keep coffins ready for use in their houses, a wise precaution considering the hot climate and the isolated condition of many of the farmhouses. Two old Boers who came into camp brought their coffins with them and propped them up against the outside of their tents. They were removed to a place of safety by order of the Superintendent.

I think it is owing to the personal influence of the Superintendent that in this camp there has been no difficulty in getting the Boer men to work. Indeed, the supply exceeds the demand, and consequently the Superintendent has been obliged to give them employment in rotation. No pressure or coercive measures have been necessary.

The building in the town which was formerly the Transvaal Hotel has been converted into a hospital. The officer in charge of the hospital and of the camp is Dr. Wroughton, R.A.M.C. He is also in charge of the military stationed at Belfast Station. He has taken very great interest in the hospital in the camp, and has brought it to a great state of efficiency. I think, however, that there is too much work for him to attend to the camp as well. I would recommend that a civil medical officer be sent here to live in and take charge of the camp, but that the hospital, where Dr. Wroughton has done such good work, be left in his charge as heretofore. The rooms in the hospital make excellent wards. There are 35 beds, all supplied with wire wove mattresses. Dr. Wroughton has borrowed some of these from the military hospital, where they were not being used, to relieve the pressure in the camp hospital. There were 34 patients in the hospital when I visited it, many of them being measles. Some of the very small children were put two in a bed, one at each end.

The matron of the hospital is Sister Herbst, under her are two trained nurses, one for day work and one for night. One of these, Sister Lambart, who has had much experience as a district nurse in the slums of Sydney and Melbourne, the Superintendent considers would make a most excellent camp matron. He is very anxious that another nurse should be sent up from Pretoria to work in the hospital to take Sister Lambart's place, so that the latter should be set free to undertake the duty of camp matron. I think this would be a wise step to take.

Under the trained nurses are four probationers, girls selected from the camp. Three are for day work and one for night. They are given a uniform, viz., a dress and apron, to be worn on duty only, and are paid at the rate of £2 10*s.* a month until they have learned their duties and become efficient, when their pay is raised to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.

The number of sick in hospital when I visited it was 34, the average number for each week in July was 20, and for each week in August was 30, this increase being entirely due to the epidemic of measles. The total number of deaths in the hospital has been five; four occurred in July, and one from

pneumonia, one from bronchitis, one from measles, and one from membranous croup. Only one death occurred in August up to the 23rd from an extensive burn. Altogether 75 patients have been admitted to the hospital.

Prior to July 26th no distinction was made in the returns between the sick in the hospital and the sick in the camp. Since that date the average number of sick, that is, those requiring medical attendance, in camp has been 11. The number of deaths in the camp during July was eight, the number in August, 18; of these 18, 10 were due to measles, complicated by bronchic pneumonia, or by hæmorrhage, and only four to other causes. I think these returns show very satisfactory condition of this camp.

The school in the camp at Belfast deserves special mention. It is under the management of the schoolmaster, Mr. Munro. The late Landrost's Court has been converted into a schoolhouse, for which it is admirably suited, and Mr. Munro's experience and energy here made the class-rooms all that could be desired. The number of scholars on the books is 325, and the daily average attendance is 200. At first there was some difficulty in getting the children into the school, owing to the suspicions arising in the parents' minds. Mr. Munro's method of combating this is characteristic. He instituted a rehearsal of the week's work in a large room outside, which he uses as a drill hall. To this rehearsal the parents were all invited, as well as their friends. When they saw how happy the children were and the progress they were making all opposition soon died away.

Under Mr. Munro there are five teachers, one male and four female, of these two are Dutch and three English colonials. Mr. Munro himself is a Scotchman. He has also started classes for technical instruction. In order to teach the children gardening he has enclosed and prepared a large piece of ground, which he is about to divide into small allotments as gardens for the older children who may wish to learn. The children are all drilled and put through calisthenic exercises. Two football clubs have been formed among the boys. They have also a lawn-tennis club.

In carrying out all these plans Mr. Murray and Mr. Munro have acknowledged to me, evidently with deep gratitude, the very great assistance they have received from Major Bulam, the Commandant at Belfast. He has taken the greatest interest in all concerning the children. It was he who supplied the boys with footballs and the girls with skipping ropes, and in a hundred other ways has won the affection and gratitude of all in the camp. Lieutenant Patterson, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, has also rendered much assistance while stationed at Belfast. He devoted part of every morning to teaching the head English class. I had an opportunity of looking through some of the "English compositions" written by these scholars, and in them some of their feeling regarding the school, Mr. Munro, and Mr. Patterson are expressed. I have been allowed to keep some of the originals. One of them reads:—

"Our school, our School; that word is enchanting; when we are in school, it is the best days of our life, with exception when we get punishment, but if that is not the case, we know from no sadness in school. We have three teachers and four mistresses. 'But by which of these teachers, you learn the best,' you perhaps ask. 'Well may I say what I think, respectable teachers? yes?' I hope I shall not offend one of the teachers with my feeling, and, in case I do that, I ask them lowly for excuse. Well, perhaps I am wrong, but I think Mr. Patterson.

"I am very thankful for the kindness that the teachers showing me every day, and I say with a voice that come out of my heart, Long live our teachers.—P. J. MALAN."

Another, signing herself Isie Malan, says:—

"I will try to learn English that I can say to the Kakky, handsup; I am twelve years old. This is my first English writing."

Another composition on "Our School at Belfast" reads:—

"Our school is a very nice school, I like to be teached in him. We had two teachers and four mistresses. Mr. Minnero is the Head Teacher. I am learning by Mr. Malan, and Mr. Patterson always hear our reading lesson.

Now I want to tell you how Mr. Minnero is, he is a small man, he has a grey mustache and grey hair, on his head is no hair, and he is well a funny teacher, and makes us always happy. Our School is now in good order. We drill always in the afternoon it is very nice to drill, I think if you know how nice it is, you will wish that you can drill also with us. I am learning knitting, but I think I can knit as well as the Mistress that it learns it to me, my pair of stockings which I knitted, is finished to-day. August 1, 1901.—C. W. DIPPENAAR."

All the others are in the same strain, and show that the school here is a great success, and is exerting a useful influence upon the Dutch children. When Mr. Patterson left, the boys and girls wrote him a letter, which they all signed, regretting his leaving and hoping he would live to be an old man.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

MIDDELBURG.

August 22nd and 23rd, 1901.

I visited this camp, and spent the whole afternoon of August 22nd and the whole day of the 23rd in inspecting it. There are 6,924 refugees here. Of these 71 families, consisting of 352 individuals, live in houses in the town, and 6,572 people in the camp.

The people in the town draw rations from the camp, they are under the jurisdiction of the magistrate, and the district surgeon, Dr. Spencer, has medical charge of them.

Of the 6,924 refugees, 1,280 are men, 2,565 are women, and 3,079 children.

The Superintendent is Mr. C. R. Gardiner. He is assisted by the storekeeper, Mr. A. M. Morton, and three clerks. The camp was started in December, 1900.

The camp is subdivided into smaller camps with distinctive names. These are:—(1) Middelburg Camp, (2) Belfast Camp, (3) Ermelo Camp, (4) Roosenekal Camp, (5) Pretoria Camp No. 1, (6) Pretoria Camp No. 2, (7) Carolina Camp, (8) Vermaak Camp, (9) Joubert Camp.

These distinctions are purely nominal, and have no reference whatever to the districts from which the people come. It seems that each camp derived its name from the first comers, but subsequent arrivals were located in the districts most immediately convenient, without any order or any reference to the places from which they came.

Over each camp is a Burgher Commandant directly responsible to the Superintendent, and under him are corporals, varying in number in each camp from one to four. These are also burghers. When a camp is first being started the work of pitching and arranging tents, of digging trenches and making streets requires more men to do the work than needed when the camp is finally established. Thus I find in the Middelburg Camp two corporals; in Belfast, one; in Ermelo, four; in Roosenekal Sections 1 and 2, seven corporals; in Pretoria Nos. 1 and 2, eight corporals; in Carolina, four; in Vermaak, two; and in Joubert, one.

Their duty is to see generally to the cleanliness and order of the streets, and of the surroundings of the tents. The inmates of each tent are supposed to sweep up all rubbish and ashes round their own tent, and to deposit it on the dust heap common to a group of tents. Dust carts are supposed to go round the tents continually removing those dust heaps and depositing their contents into holes in the ground in the neighbourhood of the camp, where they are covered up. These holes are mostly found near the watercourse, and I was informed that they were used as receptacles for water, in which the natives used to wash clothes. They were found to be breeding places for mosquitos, and the Superintendent adopted this method of doing away with them.

The Superintendent has three Scotch carts and two wagons for this scavenging work. He states that the wagons are inconvenient for the purpose, and wished that they were replaced by three more Scotch carts. The difficulty entirely consists in the irregular way in which the camp is pitched. The streets, if they can be called streets, are too narrow, the tents are too close together and too irregular to allow of wagons passing with ease between them. In some of the crowded streets I found tents pitched in the middle of the street. Of course with this want of order and arrangement, the wagon, which would otherwise be the most serviceable conveyance for the rubbish, is here of little use. Consequently I found dust heaps which I was told had been accumulating for three or four days, but which looked nearly a week old, obstructing the lanes and alleys of the camp in every direction.

There are no burgher police in this camp. Fourteen military police, including a corporal in charge, patrol the camp continually. Their duty is to prevent nuisances, and to arrest any soldier who may come into camp without authority. I spent 11 hours going about the camp, and did not once meet one of these police. Moreover, I came upon evidences of nuisances all over the camp, mostly in the neighbourhood of the tents. I cannot understand why burgher police, who have proved so successful in the other camps, should not be employed here.

The Superintendent informed me that the rule in the camp, except in cases of illness, was that the flaps of the tents should be raised every morning at 10 a.m. and kept raised until 4 p.m. The rule had to be considerably relaxed during the measles epidemic. Though I carefully looked through the camp for evidence of this rule, I only saw one or two tents where the flaps were raised. There was no provision for airing the bedclothes and bedding.

The camp, as a whole, consists of:—

169	E. P. tents.
1,488	bell tents.
26	large marquees.
23	medium marquees.
8	hospital E. P. tents.

The rations in this camp are on the same scale as, and the quality is identical with, that supplied to the other camps. As regards the issue of flour, every child over six counts as an adult, and draws 7 lbs. per week. The Superintendent considers that the issue of flour is excessive, as he noticed that, when some refugees who had been sent from Middelburg to the camp at Balmoral, many of the women carried away bags of flour with them, which they had saved from the rations. I found that at Belfast many of the women saved up the flour also. The Superintendent there inquired the cause, because, as he said, the flour was issued to them to consume. Several of the women told him that when they were allowed to return to their farms they would have nothing to live on until they were able to reap a harvest, and therefore they were economising the flour issued to them now, so as to have some in hand for the future. This is a different view of the case from that of the Superintendent at Middelburg. I find here that the rice for the supplementary issue has not yet arrived, but there is mealie meal. The Superintendent issues this *not* as a supplementary ration, but *in lieu of* a corresponding amount of flour, should the recipient ask for it, as he considers the issue of flour excessive. Soap is issued as part of the ration to each family weekly; 15 to 20 lbs. of wood, which is very scarce, and 200 lbs. of coal are also issued to each family once a week.

The milk supply is very fair (14 tins of Milkmaid brand are added to 40 bottles of boiled water, something less than one tin for three bottles), and is issued to the same people as in other camps. A soup kitchen of a rather elementary kind has been established in each of the divisional camps, and is under the direction of the camp commandant. This is not a good arrangement; the issue of milk and of soup should be under the supervision of the nursing sisters, and distributed by probationers, as is done in other camps. The meat in this camp has always been supplied by a local butcher at contract

prices, ranging from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., because the Superintendent informs me the Army Service Corps were unable to supply a sufficiency of captured stock. The quality of the meat, he says, has been excellent. I was unable to judge of this myself. Beef is more frequently issued than mutton.

I cannot commend either the situation of this camp, or the manner in which it is pitched. It at present occupies a very large area, practically flat, which will be most unhealthy in a wet season. Round the camp, on two sides, is rising ground within accessible distance, and within easy reach of water. The ground to the left of the dam has unfortunately been used to bury dead cattle and camp refuse, while more lately a cemetery has been formed there. This would render it an unsuitable site for the camp, but no such objections hold as regards the rising ground to the right of the dam, Carcase Hill I believe it is called, and I strongly recommend that before the rainy season sets in, the whole of the camp at Middelburg be removed in this direction.

I cannot but condemn the manner in which this camp has been laid out. No system has been shown in the pitching of the tents. In some parts they are irregularly crowded together. In others a few tents seem to have been dumped down upon the veldt without any apparent reason. I was told as a reason for this irregularity that when a family had been accommodated in a tent in one place, if they discovered friends in another, they were in the habit of taking up their tent and re-pitching it close to their friends, and this apparently without let, hindrance, or remonstrance on the part of the Superintendent or his subordinates.

The administration in this camp seems equally lax. I have already mentioned the condition of the so-called streets, and of the environment of the tents. The inside of the tents and the inmates seem equally dirty and uncared for; except in a case of sickness there seems to be no provision for the visiting of the tents or for looking after the cleanliness of the inhabitants, and the result is such as might have been anticipated. I was glad, however, to find some admirable workshops in the camps, where some of the men were busily and usefully employed.

There is one matron for both the hospital and the camp, Sister McClay. She comes from Australia, is an active and capable woman, and a first-rate matron. She has six sisters under her. To one of these, Sister Wallace, she handed over the entire management of the hospital, with Sister Fry and Sister Machen to assist her. The matron, with three sisters (one of whom is at present on holiday) to assist her, supervises the entire camp. These three sisters take turn about to do a week's night duty in the hospital, so that the matron has never more than two sisters at a time to visit the people in the camp, and at present has only one. Considering the size of the camp at Middelburg I think another sister is much needed.

There are 12 probationers employed in the hospital and four in the camps. These are all selected from among the Boer girls in the camp. They are very slow and difficult to train. They do not take kindly to hard or disagreeable work, and are not particular in the matter of cleanliness, hence, though they draw army rations and are paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, they are continually changing. This ineptitude is scarcely to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the ignorance in regard to all things relating to health and sanitation in which they have been brought up. It is obvious to all those who have had any experience of these camps that not only the probationers but the people generally must in future benefit by the education and discipline in these matters which a residence in these camps affords them, but the probationers benefit to an exceptional extent. In return for the work they do in helping to look after their own people they receive the same rations as the nursing sisters in our military hospitals, they are paid at the rate of over £45 per year, and they are given an elementary training in nursing of the sick for which many at home have to pay out of their own pockets.

Their duty in this camp is to find out cases of sickness and to report to the sister in charge, the sister then visits these cases with the probationers. If she considers the cases require medical advice she accompanies the doctor on his rounds and calls his attention to them. If he considers it necessary he sends them to hospital. In the earlier days of the camp the people used to resist going to hospital, and on one occasion one of the sisters was struck.

But that has improved and removal to hospital is now taken as a matter of course, although each removal is still accompanied by the "last farewells" of numerous friends.

The hospital stands out as the redeeming feature in this camp. It consists of eight marquees or E.P. tents, which contain six to 10 beds each, one bell tent, and two square tents pitched at a distance from the E.P. tents for isolation cases, one medium-sized marquee used as an operation theatre, one large marquee allotted to the hospital probationers (*see* photograph).

When I visited the hospital there were in all 56 beds and there were 50 patients. These patients were suffering from the ordinary diseases found in every hospital. There were no cases of enteric in the camp. The hospital is very well pitched, there is very good air space between the tents, and the whole is surrounded by a barbed wire fence, so as to control the visitors who may come to the hospital from the camp. The interior of the marquees is a picture of what such hospital tents should be. The beds are comfortable and well arranged, without any overcrowding, and everything in and about the tents was neat and clean. I think the doctors and the nursing staff deserve great credit for creating this centre of cleanliness and order in the midst of such disorder and dirt. The sisters do not reside within the charmed circle, surrounded by barbed wire, of the hospital precincts. They are housed in three small cottages in a row, not far from the hospital. As I hold that nursing sisters, who devote all their time and energies to the service of others, should always be well cared for by those responsible for their well-being, I visited these cottages and inspected the sisters' quarters. I was surprised and indignant with what I saw. The cottages were all of the same pattern. In the first a narrow passage from the hall door separated two rooms; one, on the right hand side, was the matron's, and very poorly furnished; the other, on the left, was the dispensary. A door at the end of the passage opened into the sisters' dining room. A door on the left opened directly off the dining room into a bedroom occupied by one of the dispensers. This gentleman, having a strong objection to fresh air, keeps the window always shut, and a kerosene stove is kept burning to keep up the temperature. Consequently this room ventilates itself by pouring the foul and heated air into the sisters' dining room. I may mention that there are two dispensers, one a Hollander, and the other a Dane. These dispensers mess with the sisters. This arrangement is absolutely wrong, and should not be allowed.

In the second cottage, the front room to the right is allotted to Sister Wallace, who has charge of the hospital. The only furniture in this room is a bedstead. A dressing table has been improvised out of an empty coffee case. The washhand stand is formed of three biscuit boxes. When she returns from a long day in the hospital, she can sit down in her own room on another biscuit box. There were no curtains or blinds to the window. Mrs. Mast, the wife of one of the doctors, has lent her curtains and a chair out of her house. The room opposite to hers is the doctor's consulting room. The consulting hours begin at 7.30 a.m. From 6 a.m. the people begin to arrive. They crowd around on the stoep. Some stare through Sister Wallace's window, or sit on the window sill and expectorate freely. The matron, who accompanied me on my tour of inspection here, was greatly distressed that no better provision was made for her head nurse, whom she was afraid of losing. The two back rooms in this house were occupied by a refugee family. A small room opening off one of these latter rooms, corresponding to the pantry in the other houses, was the bedroom of one of the other sisters; that is, she had to pass through the room occupied by the refugee family every time she wished to enter or leave her own room.

The third cottage was occupied by the other four sisters. The rooms were furnished in the poorest manner.

I consider that the first cottage should be used as a dispensary: one room as the doctor's consulting room, and the others as quarters for the dispensers. These should not be permitted to mess with the sisters.

The other two cottages should be handed over for the exclusive use of the matron and the sisters. Quarters should be found elsewhere for the refugee family.

These cottages should be furnished with some regard to the comfort of the nursing staff.

The present arrangement is not only bad, it is stupid. It is of a piece with many departments in this camp, where order and supervision are conspicuous by their absence.

There has been a great deal of sickness in this camp, most of which has been due to a very severe epidemic of measles which raged through the camp during July and still continues. This accounts almost entirely for the high death rate. Thus in July there were 416 deaths in the camp. Of these no less than 347 were due to measles, seven only were due to enteric, and the remainder were from various causes. That is, exclusive of measles, there were 69 deaths in a camp of 6,924 people—not quite 1 per cent. It would seem that the malignancy of the epidemic was declining, or the people were becoming more sensible and better educated in the care of the sick, because, though there is no reduction in the number of sick in the camp, there is a very marked decrease in the number of deaths. Thus in the week ending July 18th there were 794 cases of sickness in the camp—that is, 158 men, 325 women, and 311 children. There were during that week 107 deaths: 92 from measles, one from enteric, and 14 from other causes. During the corresponding week in August, *i.e.*, ending the 22nd, there were 873 cases of sickness, *i.e.*, 138 men, 397 women, 338 children, whilst the number of deaths was reduced to 30, nine of which were due to measles, two to enteric, and 19 to other causes. In the previous week, ending August 15th, a similar condition was found. There were 799 cases of sickness, and only 23 deaths. I think this remarkable reduction in the ratio of the deaths to the number of sick must be attributed to the measles assuming a much milder form, much like the type of the disease to which we are accustomed at home, because in going through this camp I saw no evidence to show that the people had in any way improved in their knowledge or their treatment of the ailments of their own sick ones. I came across much evidence, on the contrary, to show that their depths of ignorance in those matters are almost unfathomable by the ordinary educated mind. I visited, for instance, a girl called Margaret Du Plessis, in Tent 101 in the Belfast division of the camp at Middelburg, with Dr. Spencer, the Senior Medical Officer. She was suffering from renal dropsy, supposed to be due to a chill when convalescing from enteric fever. She was about 18 years of age. From her hips down to her feet she was wrapped up in a poultice made of horse dung, which her mother, who was present, explained was taking the swelling down from her face.

I saw a girl called Katrina Viljoen in the hospital convalescing from enteric. One day her mother came in to see her, and brought her some dried peaches, which the child ate, with the result that she very nearly died. Sister Wallace told me that about a month previously a Mrs. Grobler and her son, aged nine, were both in hospital suffering from enteric. A friend from the camp came to visit her, carrying something under her apron. The sister asked what it was. The woman produced a bottle containing a brown-looking fluid, which she said was very good to relieve thirst. The sister asked what it was, and the woman, without any hesitation, told her it was horse dung cooked in water and strained. "It is very good," she said; "you can taste it if you like." The invitation was not accepted, and the woman was sent away immediately, very indignant that her remedy was not appreciated.

A similar infusion made with goat's dung is a very favourite drink given by the Boers to bring out the rash in measles. The matron has seen it several times employed in this camp. It is not to be wondered at if there were more sickness in the camp than there actually is. The tents which I visited were nearly all dirty and untidy, and the inhabitants showed no appreciation of personal cleanliness. I think much more might be done in the way of supervision to improve matters in this respect. I think it ought to be quite feasible to select a good class of girl, who might be instructed in personal cleanliness and in tidiness, to visit *every* tent in the camps, and to enforce the use of soap and water. At present there are only four probationers for camp work; that number is insufficient for such a large camp. The real difficulty lies in this, that the present supervision of the whole camp is defective. There is no discipline, no order, no control to be found. The work may be too much for one man; from what I have seen in the other camps it should not be so; but a camp like this requires a man of exceptional administrative ability and energy.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

W. M. BROWN'S REPORT ON VEREENIGING.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging.

The camp is situated on the Transvaal bank of the Vaal River, where the plain begins to slope down to the river. It is distant from the river bed about half a mile, and from Vereeniging Station about a mile. The refugees number at present :—

Men	181
Women	328
Children	467

The camp officials are :—

Superintendent	Mr. Burton Tucker.
Storekeeper...	Mr. Bates.
Clerk	Mr. Rogerson.
Matron	Mrs. Stilwell.
Chaplain	Rev. Mr. Burger.
Doctor	Dr. Marshall.
Dispenser	Mr. Lee.
Hospital matron	Nurse Parker.
Nurses	Sister Hannah and Sister Moore.

The camp is divided into two portions ; the larger, or main camp, is formed by 11 rows of bell tents, and each row contains from 12 to 16 tents ; in all, there are 154 tents. The second portion consists of some 25 tents, separated from the main camp at a distance of 200 yards. This small camp is known as the Burgher Camp, and here live the families of some 25 men who have enrolled for service as burgher scouts.

The tents in the larger camp are pitched closely together in lines ; there is a space of about 30 feet, which forms a thoroughfare between each of the lines running down the slope. At the top of the bank the store tents, the school building, the Superintendent's office and quarters are located. The stores are kept in three large tents ; in one of these tents counters are fitted up, and it is used as an issue store. The stores are guarded at night by policemen, who sleep in each of the three tents.

At the bottom end of the camp the latrines are situated. The lines of tents cannot be lengthened, because a short distance below the bottom tents the ground flattens and is marshy. There is space, however, for a few more lines if wanted. The tents are not placed in rows with precision, but the spaces or streets are clearly marked ; in the spaces the camp fires are made. Many of the people have improvised kitchens, with shelters made of packing cases and sod walls. Between the lines buckets are provided to take all slops and refuse. The refugees have been ordered to raise the bottom walls of the tents daily, and it is a regulation that each tent shall be struck once in every fortnight, the furniture and belongings moved, the site of the tent thoroughly cleaned, and then the tent is repitched.

The sanitary conveniences consist of two latrines ; each latrine is served with 12 pails ; disinfectants are used freely every day. The pails are emptied every night, and also the slop pails between the lines. The working of the sanitary service of the camp is combined with that of the village, and is under the direction of the Assistant District Commissioner. The Burgher Camps Department contributes to the general cost £6 per month, and has also provided a sanitary cart.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is drawn from a spring on the Orange River Colony side of the river. The water is carted to the camp

and stored in the carts engaged in the work, and in a 400-gallon tank, which is built over a furnace; from this tank hot water is on tap all day.

Meat Supply.—The camp has been fortunate in its supply of meat, as the Superintendent has been able to draw stock from passing convoys; thus all through the winter they have been, and even to-day are able to get a satisfactory supply. A properly-fitted butcher's shop is lent to the camp by Mr. Bass, a merchant, whose premises are very close to the camp. Mr. Bass has been trading in the neighbourhood, and the most of the refugees are well known to him; he has been kind enough to give the camp his butcher's store, and also a new stove for the hospital, and an American organ for the school and church.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of 12 marquees, eight are pitched and in use at present. They are pitched on the plain, a distance from the camp of about 400 yards; besides the marquees there are six bell tents for the hospital staff quarters, and a small kitchen built of wood and galvanised iron. The hospital ground is fenced in with barbed wire. At present there are 32 patients, mostly enteric cases. Officials have much difficulty in getting the patients moved into the hospital; during my visits two were moved compulsorily. The people have been granted every opportunity of seeing patients in the hospital and seeing how well they are treated, but this has not proved sufficient to overcome their aversion to handing over the care of their children to the medical officer and trained nurses, although they acknowledge that they know the treatment in the hospital is better than they can give themselves.

The dispensing is done in one of the marquees. Last month the measles epidemic was raging in the camp, but it is now almost stamped out. The mortality was very high during last month. The medical officer who has been in charge of the camp until August 27th was Dr. Evans; this gentleman is now sick and unfit for duty. I am told he is suffering from a malady that is self-inflicted and that he is not a very good man for the post. Acting under your instructions I engaged Dr. Marshall, who is the doctor for the Vereeniging Estates Company, to take over the duties. Dr. Marshall has got the consent of the Vereeniging Estates Company to take over the work and will reside in the camp. He is, however, to continue his duties as medical officer to the mines at the same time, but this does not take up much of his time.

Milk Distribution.—The milk is prepared for distribution by mixing one tin of condensed milk to three bottles of water; it is mixed and boiled in Soyer's stoves; a pint is allowed daily to each child.

School.—The school is held in an iron building and a large marquee. The school staff are:—

Headmaster	A. C. Evans.
Assistants	Miss v. d. Westhuizen. Miss Venter. Miss Stilwell. Miss Stilwell, Jun.

There are 237 children on the roll; the average daily attendance has been for July, 147; for August, 70. The big fall off in the attendance is due to the epidemic of measles which ran through the camp in August. The attendance is now improving day by day, and is 90 per day so far for September. The children in the school look clean and happy. The master states they are making satisfactory progress, and that they evince much interest in the English lessons; he demonstrated this to me by calling on two of the younger pupils to read from a lesson book and translate the English into Taal. This they did without any hesitation, and with evident pride in their ability to do so, and clearly proved that they understood the English. The schoolmaster related an incident which transpired in the camp last week as follows:—An old burgher with six children attending school said to him in conversation quite seriously that since his children had been to school they were so cleanly and changed in their habits that he himself was obliged to wash his face and hands before meals to be in countenance with them.

There are 319 children in camp whose ages are between six and 16, so

that an improvement in the attendance at school ought to be effected. Night school is also held.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Captain Bentinck, takes a keen and kindly interest in the school and in all work of the camp generally, and his help has been very valuable and much appreciated by the camp officials. The refugees regard him as a kind friend, and he has gained complete confidence.

Baths.—A bathing house has been erected on the river banks below the camp; this is not in working order as yet owing to the pump which has been supplied not being strong enough to raise the water the required height. The matter is being remedied and the baths should soon be at work.

Policing.—Six men are employed in the police work of the camp, and a very efficient guard is maintained to insure that none of the troops, or indeed any person whatsoever who is not authorised, can enter the camp.

Employment.—The Superintendent has found employment for some of the refugees in making reins out of ox-hides and also in making khartels, and continued to do so.

Clothing has been distributed in camp, and there is not a single case in the whole camp of destitution. The people are a well-to-do class, and they are undoubtedly content with their present lot. Nearly all the men in the camp have already taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. BROWN

Pretoria,
September 12th, 1901.

PRETORIA GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1901.

During the month the number of reliefs has been reduced by 166 families, viz. :—211 men, 240 women, 397 children—representing 694 persons. A few persons have been struck off relief, three families sent to different camps, and the balance of 152 families, representing 30 men, 198 women, 335 children, total 563 persons, have elected to support themselves. Of this number of 563 persons a few have obtained work and so become self-supporting, but the bulk have taken themselves off relief in order to avoid being sent to Burgher Camps.

All cases of sickness discovered by the inspectors have been found to be under medical treatment.

The deaths among recipients of relief in town are 22, as against 27 for June.

The reduction in numbers under relief and the cost of feeding will be seen by reference to Annexure A.

The relief store continues to work satisfactorily. It was discovered that coal was being sold after being obtained from the relief stores, and the distribution of coal has now been better regulated, the result being a diminution of about one-half the quantity hitherto used.

The Staff consists of:—

	£	s.	d.
21 Whites, at a monthly cost of	166	5	0
10 Natives, at a monthly cost of	22	10	0

(Signed) F. LANCE,
Executive Member of Relief Committee.

Pretoria,
August 23rd, 1901.

ANNEXURE A.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
Week ending—					
July 6th	259	1,151	1,775	3,185	27,070
„ 13th	238	1,107	1,719	3,064	23,401
„ 20th	212	980	1,518	2,710	23,855
Eleven days ending—					
July 31st	211	964	1,480	2,655	34,051
					108,377

Weekly average number of persons .. .. 2,904.

Nominal value of tokens .. .. £2,709 8s. 6d.

	Adults.	Children.
Emergency rations issued to Rest Camp and elsewhere ..	9,663	7,894
Daily average of rations	312	255

Actual cost of relief in food (reckoned at coast prices) as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Town for tokens	938	10	11
Rations	103	17	1
Meat and coal—			
Town for tokens	522	16	10
Rations	216	3	8
Medical comforts	19	16	1
	£1,801	4	7

REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

The numbers drawing relief have again been reduced by 181 families, representing 60 men, 268 women, 426 children—754 persons. Of these the Staff Officer for Refugees reports sending to Burgher Camps 13 families, representing 1 man, 20 women, 35 children; the balance of 168 families, consisting of 59 men, 248 women, 391 children—698 persons—have discontinued drawing relief.

Particulars of the reductions in numbers under relief, and the cost of feeding, will be seen by reference to Annexure A.

The deaths among recipients of relief in town are 15, as against 22 for July. In addition six deaths have occurred at the Rest Camp. This camp, situated at Van der Hoven's Drift, was taken over by the Relief Committee on August 27th. A report on this will be sent in next month.

The staff at the Relief Committee has been reduced from 21 to 16 Whites and from 10 to 9 Natives.

FRED LANCE,
Executive Member of Relief Committee.

Pretoria,
September 19th, 1901.

ANNEXURE A.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
Three days ending—					
August 3rd	186	930	1,418	2,534	12,689
Week ending—					
August 10th	176	891	1,365	2,432	21,827
„ 17th	165	789	1,204	2,158	19,430
„ 24th	150	719	1,117	1,989	17,589
„ 31st	157	725	1,118	2,000	17,267
					88,800

Average number of persons		2,222.
Nominal value of tokens		£2,220.
	Adults.	Children.
Rations issued to Van der Hoven's Drift and elsewhere ..	5,036	4,978
Daily average of rations	162	160

Actual cost of relief in food (reckoned at coast prices) as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Town for tokens	700	6	6
Rations	45	9	6
Meat and coal—			
Town for tokens	421	3	6
Rations	126	13	4
Medical comforts	14	11	9
	£1,308	4	7

REPORTS ON BURGHER CAMPS.

BARBERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	266	758	970			
Arrivals	49	24	22			
Births	—	—	6	315	782	998
Departures	19	33	30			
Deaths	1	5	69	20	38	99
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	295	744	899

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	3	24	78
„ „ 16th, 1901	5	32	104
„ „ 23rd, 1901	6	24	121
„ „ 30th, 1901	4	16	92

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	8
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	58
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	1	1	—
50 years and over	—	2	—
Total	1	5	69

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	37	Enteric	—	Marasmus	2
Diarrhœa	9	Whooping cough ..	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Other diseases	10
Pneumonia and bronchitis	17				

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Barberton,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit my report on the working of this camp for the month of August as follows :—

Arrivals.—Ninety-five new-comers were received into camp during the month. Their state of health on the whole was satisfactory, and they appeared to be fairly well supplied with clothing and the requirements for camp life.

Parole Men.—A number of these were allowed to join the town guard, and are giving satisfaction.

Water.—The supply of water continues ample for all requirements, the late rains having prevented any decrease. Eight 400-gallon tanks have been erected in the camp for the convenience of refugees. As the water has to be pumped from these tanks there will be little waste.

Drains.—Several drains have been dug through the camp for the purpose of carrying off the water during the heavy rains, which may be expected at an early date.

Food.—The provisions supplied continue to be of exceptionally good quality.

Sickness.—I am pleased to report that the health of the camp is improving. Though there are still a number of cases of measles, the epidemic appears to be subsiding, and the number of new cases sent to hospital is very small.

Treatment of Sick.—The camp is daily inspected by the matrons and frequently by the doctor. Cases of serious illness are at once removed to the hospital, where every attention possible is shown the patients.

Hospital Accommodation and Staff.—This comprises two brick buildings, two marquees, six E. P. tents, two bell tents, and five sail-cover houses. The staff consists of the medical officer, dispenser, matron, two male nurses, and 11 female nurses. Other nurses can always be obtained from among the inmates of the camp when necessary.

Medical Comforts.—The usual medical comforts were issued, such as brandy, wine, arrowroot, maizena, sago, jellies, soups, meat extracts, Quaker oats, rice, biscuits, pearl barley, &c. Milk is issued liberally to the sick, old and infirm, convalescents, and young children.

Dr. Kendal Franks.—This gentleman inspected the camp during the month, and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the general arrangements for the comfort of the refugees.

Matron's Quarters.—The canvas house sent up has now been erected. It was very low, but has now been heightened, and proves a very comfortable dwelling.

Poynton's.—This firm's representative and a portion of their building material arrived during the month, and I hope the store will be opened early in September.

Clothing.—150 blankets and a quantity of clothing, comprising calico, dress material, flannelette, prints, children's clothes, boots, &c., have been issued, and the people are now much more comfortable. In addition, a Mrs. Bester was good enough to collect from the townspeople the sum of £45 18*s.* with which she purchased dress materials, &c., for distribution. Other ladies have also brought useful gifts for the inmates of the camp.

Public Worship.—The building used for public worship is large and well ventilated, and situated in the camp grounds. The officiating clergymen are the Revs. Armitage and Meara.

School.—The pavilion in the show ground is used as a school, and will accommodate between 400 and 500 scholars. It is well fitted up with desks, forms, blackboards, &c., made by the refugees. During the month the daily attendance has averaged 200.

The staff consists of head teacher and 11 assistants, but some of the latter are now under notice to leave.

Sanitary Arrangements.—In this connection the town sanitary department is satisfactorily meeting our requirements, but I hope to considerably

lessen the cost for September. Every facility possible is afforded the inmates for the purpose of keeping their tents and surroundings clean and tidy. At short distances along the fences dust bins and barrels are placed for the reception of rubbish and slops, while the latrine accommodation is ample.

In a central position bath rooms and washhouses are erected, and a drain carries off all waste water.

Conclusion.—As regards discipline and general cleanliness, I consider the camp to be in a highly satisfactory state. This has been attained by the judicious exercise of kindness and firmness, and the inmates are beginning to realise that their own health and comfort can best be served by complying with the rules of the camp.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

SANITARY REPORT FOR AUGUST.

1. I regret that my anticipations of a heavy death rate have been more than justified. It is again the new-comers who have suffered so heavily, only three or four of the original occupants of the camp having died.

The number of admissions for measles, viz., 299, and the 37 deaths, by no means represents the total number of cases. I am certain that the occurrence of measles in families has been concealed with much frequency, and that the majority of the deaths attributed to bronchitis, pneumonia, and diarrhœa was really due to concealed measles.

The epidemic is now subsiding steadily; but the death rate for the first half of the current month will probably be high owing to there being a number of very serious cases left in hospital. I trust, however, that with the subsidence of the epidemic and the advent of a more equable temperature, the mortality of this camp will soon sink to the normal low rate.

2. The sanitation of the camp during the month has been most satisfactory.

(Signed) S. C. B. ROBINSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
R.A.M.C.

Barberton,
September 3rd, 1901.

BALMORAL.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	—	—	—			
Arrivals	223	697	830			
Births	—	—	6			
				223	697	836
Departures	13	43	24			
Deaths	—	3	13			
				13	46	37
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	210	651	799

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 8th, 1901	—	—	—
„ „ 9th, 1901	—	—	—
„ „ 16th, 1901	—	4	16
„ „ 23rd, 1901	—	5	19
„ „ 30th, 1901	—	5	19

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	7
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	—	3	13

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	3	Whooping cough	—	Premature birth ..	1
Diarrhœa	1	Influenza	—	Abscess of brain ..	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	4	Syncope	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	3	Heart disease	1	Cardiac debility ..	1
Enteric	—				

(Signed) E. R. HARVEY,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Balmoral,
August, 1901.

I arrived here on July 25th, but as the camp was only in its initial stage by the 31st, no returns or reports were sent in for that month.

Immediately on arrival I took steps to lay out the camp in readiness for the refugees, who were already on the way. The site chosen by the authorities was that of an old military camp, and was strewn with refuse, but this is being gradually removed, and I hope before long to have everything in order. Owing to the lack of transport it is very difficult to get the rubbish removed as quickly as it should be, but the military authorities are assisting in every way.

Climate.—The climate of Balmoral appears to be very healthy and the condition of the people who came from Middelburg has considerably improved. Very severe sandstorms are occasionally experienced, and these cause a great deal of discomfort while they last, but there will be less of these when the rains begin and the cleansing of the camp is completed. The prevailing diseases are measles and whooping cough, and the children are the principal sufferers. A quarantine camp has been formed for each of these complaints, and any family infected is immediately removed there.

Food.—With the exception of the meat, the food supplied during the month has been of very good quality, and the refugees have made no complaints. The meat, however, is very poor, but the O. C. supplies informs me he is expecting a large number of sheep and cattle for killing purposes in a few days, so I hope there will be an improvement. It is, however, impossible to expect good meat under existing circumstances at this time of the year, and the troops fare no better than the refugees.

Hospital.—Marquees afford the necessary accommodation, and patients receive every attention at the hands of the staff, which consists of the medical officer, matron, dispenser, and four girl probationers.

Medical Comforts.—Arrowroot, brandy, wine, biscuits, pearl barley, sago, soup, meat extracts, jellies, &c., are issued to the sick and convalescent. Children and others have a daily supply of milk issued to them in addition to soup, which is made at the hospital kitchen.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are in the hands of the military pending the arrival of our own plant. Although there is very little room for complaint at present, I hope to make a few improvements in this department in the near future.

Camp Matron.—The camp matron is expected daily, and will be of great assistance in issuing blankets and clothing, &c., to the refugees. A supply is expected to arrive in a few days.

Water.—A plentiful supply of excellent water is obtained from a spring in close proximity to the camp.

I enclose the doctor's report.

(Signed) E. R. HARVEY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Balmoral,
September 30th, 1901.

To the Superintendent.

Sir,

I am pleased to be able to report favourably upon the sanitation and health of the burghers in this camp.

Although the arrangements for sanitation were, at the beginning of the month, entirely inadequate, the camp was kept free from sickness emanating from insanitary conditions.

The camp and latrines are now kept in a good state of cleanliness, which means a very great deal, considering the habits of the majority of the burghers.

The epidemic of measles, which we have now, I hope, got entirely under control, and whooping cough, which I am sorry to say is becoming too prevalent, were both due to importations from Middelburg. When persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases are sent from one camp to another I consider the receiving officer should be notified of the fact, so that arrangement may be made for isolating them until they can be properly examined.

The rain storm of Sunday last, the 1st ult., was responsible for a great number of the children (especially those recovered from measles) contracting severe colds. The most prevalent disorder now in camp amongst the children is diarrhœa, and although the water is very good (as far as I can judge, it is free from organic matter), I hold it responsible for the outbreak of diarrhœa.

Deaths since starting of camp	16
Births „ „ „	6

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN WILLIAM LEE,
Medical Officer.

BELFAST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	182	449	583			
Arrivals	44	90	121			
Births	—	—	5			
				226	539	709
Departures	13	12	17			
Deaths	—	2	23			
				13	14	40
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	213	525	669

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	—	6	27
,, ,, 9th, 1901	—	9	32
,, ,, 16th, 1901	2	8	38
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	1	12	32
,, ,, 30th, 1901	1	11	38

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	4
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	18
,, 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	—	—	—
Total	—	2	23

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	2	Enteric	—	Heart disease	—
Measles and broncho-pneumonia	8	Whooping cough ..	—	Excessive burns ..	1
Diarrhœa	—	Influenza	—	Tuberculosis meningitis	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Acute enteritis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	10	Pernicious anæmia ..	1	Premature birth ..	1

(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
September 5th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY REPORT, AUGUST.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that the camp is going on in a very satisfactory manner; the different departments are in full working order, and the people are generally satisfied.

We have had an increase in numbers of 31 men, 76 women, 86 children.

Natives.—17 men, 17 women, 20 children.

Rations.—The quality of the rations during the past month have been of the same high standard as reported in my last. I have had no murmur of discontent, and the people speak very highly of the quality of food supplied. During the month I have been able to issue rice and mealie meal alternately. In the absence of vegetables this has been highly appreciated. I have also caused raw coffee to be issued on the same lines; the people preferring to roast their own, they look upon this as a luxury, at the same time, whilst roasting, it acts as a splendid disinfectant amongst the tents.

The Weather.—Owing to the severity of the weather at the beginning of the month an extra issue of wood had to be made. We are still having very cold winds with occasional sharp frosts; the rain we so much hoped for still holds off, but the few showers we had have had a good effect on the country generally, and improved the health of the camp.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been 25: 2 women, 23 children.

Prevailing diseases have been *measles* and *broncho-pneumonia.* By the insistent sudden changes of temperature, the children recovering from measles are the principal sufferers.

Sick.—The people recognise fully the importance of reporting all cases of sickness, as by this means they receive foods and comforts which, if they hid the cases away, they would not get. We have prepared for them all sorts of milk foods, and they are only too eager for their little ones to receive such. The number of patients so treated is over 100 per day. We are gradually breaking down their prejudices in this direction. I have a special agency at work to inquire into cases that need attention, and in almost every case the medicines prescribed are administered by an experienced person.

Camp Visitation.—In the absence of a camp matron great credit is due to the assistance the hospital nurses have rendered in bringing deserving cases to my notice. Mrs. Colville has now arrived to take up the duties of camp matron, and is now busily engaged in visiting from house to house and tent to tent, to find out the weak and aged and sick, and to see that they are warmly clad and that hospital comforts are administered. During the month I have received a parcel of flannelette and warm clothing from Madam Bal, of Pretoria, and 50 dozen scarves from a "*Major in the British Army.*" These I have caused to be distributed to the most needy and deserving cases. With the prospects of further contributions, I am expecting to relieve most of the distress existent during the ensuing month.

Hospital.—I am happy to report that this department continues to grow in popularity; there is no lack of applicants for admission, and the people are recognising its true worth. I have not once had occasion to use pressure in persuading the people to bring in their sick ones to be nursed. The mortality is exceedingly low, and this is having a telling effect generally. The discipline maintained is firm but mild, and, to overcome their perhaps natural prejudices, mothers are, in many instances, admitted and allowed to remain with their children during the critical stages of their illness. This system I find has had a most beneficial effect, and does in a sense advertise the institution. Out of all the children that have been admitted they have only had three deaths, and these were practically hopeless cases on admission.

I cannot lay too much stress on the devotion and attention to duty of the matron and her assistants to every case which has come under their care.

Medical Comforts.—These are being issued freely on order from medical officer or camp matron. In all cases reported wants are inquired into and assistance given immediately. The new camp matron will investigate and issue, and I hope by my next report to be able to give a good account of her work.

Milk.—The total number of bottles issued during the month has been 6,500; this is to children and old people, and does not include milk issued to the hospital. During the month it was tested by Dr. Kendal Franks on his official visit to the camp, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the quality.

Blankets.—Our blanket issue has not been so heavy, most of the families got well supplied during last month, but in all cases of sickness or age these are freely issued.

Public Worship.—Since my last report the military authorities, through the O.C. of the division, have granted the use of the English Church; this permission has given the greatest satisfaction. Church is held in the morning and school in the afternoon; the numbers attending are well maintained. The Rev. Du Toit has arrived to take up his duties as Camp Minister, and is preparing a plan for holding the services regularly, and, if possible, holding meetings during the week. Since his arrival he has been busily engaged visiting and getting at the feelings of his parishioners. I am looking forward to his work being fruitful in many ways.

School.—I am happy to say that this institution continues to increase in popularity, the standard of efficiency is well maintained, and the interest taken in the school by the parents is very marked. The staff is the same as in my last report, as are the subjects taught. There has been an increase in the number attending of 45, making the total attending 250. The *résumé* of the week's work on the Friday afternoons is very popular, each one vieing with the other to see who has done the best work. On these occasions the parents attend and are much interested in the work of their children.

Sanitation.—We are well in hand with this department, and the people are beginning to realise the benefits accruing from the observance of the ordinary laws governing health. It will take some time to initiate them into all that we could wish, but from the improvement made during the past month I am very hopeful that they will observe the rules laid down to the letter.

Condition of People Arriving.—During the month the arrivals have been for the most part transfers from other camps, and mostly families who were resident in Belfast before the outbreak of hostilities, and are apparently well to do.

Poynton's Store.—This continues to be well patronised, dress goods and clothing being for the most part purchased. They have a difficulty in getting up supplies, and what is allowed up is disposed of very readily.

General.—By kind permission of Major Bulman, the O.C. Belfast, the men under his charge gave an entertainment to the inhabitants last Saturday afternoon, and was very well patronised and much enjoyed. This proves the cordial feeling existing between the military and the burghers.

The camp was visited by Dr. Kendal Franks, who appeared well pleased with the camp. His suggestions will have my best attention.

The staff are very earnest in their duties, and the absence of complaints leads me to believe that they are doing everything possible to make the people happy and comfortable.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Superintendent.

HEIDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	441	654	901			
Arrivals	44	142	169			
Births	—	—	10			
				485	796	1,080
Departures	16	25	17			
Deaths	2	7	72			
				18	32	89
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	467	764	991

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	2	5	15
„ „ 16th, 1901	2	4	20
„ „ 23rd, 1901	3	4	14
„ „ 30th, 1901	2	8	25

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	16
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	5
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	51
„ 12 years and 40 years	1	6	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	1	1	—
Total	2	7	72

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	57	Whooping cough ..	2	Diphtheria	4
Diarrhœa	—	Influenza	—	Gastro-meningitis ..	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Cancer, stomach ..	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	10	Heart disease	1	Convulsions	4
Enteric	1				

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Heidelburg,
September 5th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY REPORT, AUGUST.

Sir,

The *Hospital Accommodation* consists at present of 49 beds, but in a few days there will be 56 beds.

The *Hospital Staff* is comprised of one doctor, one matron, one assistant, 14 probationers, one cook and assistant, two washerwomen, one orderly, one native sanitary boy, one water carrier, and extra assistance when necessary.

During the month medical comforts have been issued as follows :—

Brandy	46 bottles.
Port wine	14 ,,
Pearl barley	56 lbs.
Cornflour	9 ,,
Quaker oats	60 ,,
Oatmeal	14 ,,
Milk	3,840 ,,
Fresh milk	398½ bottles.
Extract meat	171 2-oz.
Benger's food	72 tins.
Pan rice	224 lbs.

Wages.—The wages paid to refugees in camp for the month of August amounted to £185.

School.—There is school accommodation for between 400 and 500 children.

School Staff.—The school staff consists of one head teacher and seven assistants, and the attendance at the end of the month was 339.

Relief.—During August the following goods have been issued under the head of relief per Messrs. Poynton Brothers :—

Graudrill	79 yards.
Print	105 ,,
Flannelette	140 ,,
Linen	12 ,,
Hat	1
Coats	2
Kaffir pots	11
Saucepans	4
Boots	28 pairs.
Trousers	20 ,,
Shirts	5
Cashmere	5 yards.

I have also issued five military blankets. There has also been issued during August by the Sub-Committee *Netherlandsch Bystands Fonds* as follows :—

Boots	1,031 pairs.
Suits	79
Blankets	191
Flannelette	1,185 yards.
Cotton tape	67 yards.
Calico	288 ,,
Dress stuff	515 ,,
Print	1,142 ,,
Galatea	826 ,,

Camp Matron.—A shelter has been erected for a camp matron who is to arrive in two or three days, and who will assist in the tent-to-tent visitation and report any persons deserving of clothing.

Up to the present a staff of camp police, numbering 12, have reported any illness, or those that were in want of clothing, and which have been attended to.

Church.—There is one extra large marquee situated in the middle of the camps which is set aside for public worship, and there are several spiritual advisers who hold service.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are in good order, and the camp is kept very clean. There are nine separate latrines containing 74 buckets, which are attended to thoroughly by the town sanitary contractor.

Camp.—This camp is divided into three different portions, with a distance of from 200 to 400 yards between each camp.

Water.—The water supply is good, and is drawn from springs only.

Washing tables sufficient for all three camps have been erected now for some time.

Coffins.—All coffins for those dying in camp are supplied and made free of charge.

I have paid the sum of £11 5*s.* for burial fees for the month of August.

New-comers.—The people coming in to surrender from outlying farms are in a pitiful state as regards clothing and boots, and have all to be supplied with wearing apparel and blankets.

Poynton's.—Poynton Brothers' store is of valuable assistance and a great convenience generally.

The climate is healthy, and we have had excellent weather.

Supplies have been coming forward regularly and are of the best quality, also coal and firewood.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Heidelburg,
September 6th, 1901.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

Sir,

During the month of August, if one excepts the sickness due to measles, the general health of the camp has been fairly satisfactory.

This epidemic of measles has not been of itself a virulent one, but owing to the ignorance and inattention of the parents there have been a number of deaths from pneumonia and other sequelæ.

In all there were 728 cases of measles during last month, and of these 38 died, being about 7·9 per cent. The cause of death in these cases was as follows :—

A. Pneumonia	35 deaths.	
B. Broncho-pneumonia	8 „	
C. Heart dilatation	8 „	
D. Cancrum oris, or nonia	2 „	
E. Diarrhœa	4 „	induced probably by parents' treatment.
F. Fulminant measles...	1 death	
Total	58	

When one takes into account the difficulties of overcoming ignorant prejudice, the fact that 36 of these deaths occurred in children under three years, and also the fact that a very large proportion of the children suffered

from an early diarrhœa, induced by the parents' measures, adopted for the prevention of the disease and carried out before bringing the children under one's notice, it is seen that is by no means a high death-rate, and one can only be surprised that so many of the children recover. The two cases of cancrum oris arose in children very much neglected, and I consider that they were largely due to the carelessness and diet of the parents in treating what would in all probability have been simple cases of ulcers in the mouth.

Middle ear disease has been a very frequent complication of the epidemic, and when I say that we have had to undertake the washing out of these cases, you will understand that to dose a large number of cases is quite sufficient work to occupy the whole day.

I am glad to be able to report that we have had no further outbreak of cancrum oris.

The other cases of mortality were :—

A.	Heart disease	1 death.
B.	Convulsions	4 deaths, all under 1 month.
C.	Chronic diarrhœa	5 „
D.	Pneumonia	4 „
E.	Diphtheria	1 death.
F.	Cerebral thrombosis	1 „
G.	Tubercular meningitis	1 „
H.	Bronchitis	2 deaths.
I.	General tuberculosis...	1 death.
J.	Cancer of stomach	1 „
K.	Enteric fever	1 „
L.	Gastritis	1 „
M.	Whooping cough	2 deaths.
	Total	25

The total number of deaths has been 83 for Augnst.

The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants has been about 37·3.

There have been three cases of diphtheria, with one death, the other two are progressing favourably.

Three cases of typhoid have been treated in the hospital, with one death.

Medical Arrangements—Hospital.—A hospital of 56 beds is now nearly compleied, and it has been furnished with a kitchen, dispensary, washing and disinfecting shed, and operating marquee, most of the beds being now in full use and order.

A tent has been erected in each camp, where outpatients are seen and treated between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m., after these hours the sick are visited in their tents, and serious or neglected cases removed to hospital. Medical comforts and milk are freely issued to the sick and needy, and where required stimulants also.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition has improved during last month, and is fairly satisfactory.

Water Supply.—I do not consider that the water supply is at all satisfactory, and have submitted a scheme for approval, the adoption of which will, I hope, meet all objections.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. G. RALSTON,
Medical Officer.

IRENÉ.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	1,103	1,546	1,764			
Arrivals	91	306	397			
Births	—	—	13			
				1,194	1,852	2,174
Departures	141	164	203			
Deaths	4	8	45			
				145	172	248
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,049	1,680	1,926

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	25	63	120
,, ,, 16th, 1901	32	103	155
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	20	68	108
,, ,, 30th, 1901	21	47	107

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	14
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	30
,, 12 years and 40 years	1	6	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	2	2	—
50 years and over	1	—	—
Total	4	8	45

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	17	Whooping cough ..	—	Malaria	1
Diarrhœa	1	Influenza..	—	Miscarriage	1
Dysentery..	3	Marasmus	1	Nephritis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	25	Heart disease	—	Laryngitis	1
Enteric	—	Convulsions	5	Meningitis	1

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene,
September 5th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Sir,

I beg herewith to submit my monthly report for August.

On the whole the working of the camp for the month of August has been satisfactory.

Sickness has become less, and the old inmates of the camp are looking much better. It is chiefly amongst the new arrivals that sickness appears from the fifth to the ninth day after their arrival in camp, and I feel certain that if the rule laid down by the Military Governor could be enforced, namely, that no tents that have been occupied and vacated are to be reoccupied unless they have first been thoroughly disinfected and packed away for some weeks, and the floors cleaned and left exposed to the sun for some time, there would be far less sickness in camp. The enforcement of this rule would entail extra labour and expense, as I should want more tents, or rather a surplus stock of tents. The difficulty in getting sufficient tent accommodation is still very great.

Educational Matters.—I have accommodation and school material, desks, and forms for 600 pupils.

The number of pupils on roll on August 2nd was 408, and on August 30th the number was 481. The average attendance was 87 per cent. The number of teachers for August ten, of which six are non-refugees and four are refugees.

As my experience during the past month on the general condition of the camp was much more extensive than during July, and the education of the children is to my mind of the very first importance, I relate some incidents as found by me.

In looking up some parents of the children playing and loafing about the camp, and who were not attending school, I had some very interesting experiences. In my last report I mentioned that I had placed at the disposal of the women of the camp a marquee for singing classes, religious meetings, and working classes. In looking into this marquee one day last week, I found a Dutch school in full swing; no less than three classes presided over by three Dutch girls, not one of whom I consider competent to teach in a day school. Although I had not forbidden Dutch teaching in camp, all the men in camp had been informed that a Dutch school could not be allowed in camp, except with the consent of the Government; but, notwithstanding this, school was commenced without my knowledge and consent. I relate this incident to point out the glaring impudence or lawlessness of these people, and how necessary it is to imprint on their minds, during their life in the burgher camps, that they must bow to discipline and will have to respect law and order, and that there will be no more back-door influences or escapes.

Another incident:—The chief corporal of my Burgher Police one day asked me whether I had any objection to a young lady teaching the very small children who could not attend public school, and were *too small* to be received in the school, the ABC in her own private tent. I offered no objection, but said I would inspect the ABC classes when time allowed. For nearly 10 days I tried daily to find this infants' class in working order during the hours that were mentioned to me, but every time on my approach the children were dismissed, and, not finding any attendance, I one morning sat down on the form in the tent and sent for the owner and the teacher. The young lady who gave the lessons was sent for, and she stated to me that she was only 12 years old, and that she had 16 pupils, and that the eldest was a boy of 12 years old.

Another incident:—Application was made to me for relief (clothing) by the relatives of a young man. I sent a messenger to call the young man. The messenger returned saying he (the young man) was still busy in school. When I noticed the Government School children leaving the marquees I sent

the messenger again to call him, whereupon the messenger replied: "No, sir; this man does not *go* to school, but *keeps* a school in the camp." I sent for him then and there. On arrival in my office, I asked him the reason why he had not come when I sent for him the first time. He seemed quite indignant. I then told him to sit down and write me a note explaining why he had not come when called, and found he could neither write nor spell Dutch or English, and could barely read. I took him outside and showed him a piece of ground round about the school marquees, and asked him, if he wished for employment, to get some children together and come and clear that space of the stones, to save the school children's boots. He has not put in an appearance, and on looking him up a few days ago I found him lying on the bed in his tent.

In an interview with two gentlemen from the Educational Department some days ago, I tried to explain how necessary it was to teach a little discipline to young children, and there is only one more incident worthy of mention, and it is this, that while I was compiling the nominal lists of the families of those whose husbands were still on commando, a large number of these women threatened to withdraw their children from the Government School, saying, "It would be useless to let the children attend school any longer now that they were going to be sent away." This shows that the mothers consider they *show* and do us a *great* favour to send their children to school.

Stores.—The stocks that we are receiving are of good quality except the milk, a quantity of which (about 100 tins up to now) was found to be damaged and unfit for use. Since the 9th instant a weekly ration of rice has been issued to all the inmates of the camp, which has been much appreciated. While on this subject I should like to draw your attention to the amount of thieving and pilfering of goods in transit which is taking place on the railway. My storekeeper reports that this appears to be on the increase, and that scarcely a consignment from the coast arrives intact.

Meat Supply.—The meat issued to the inmates of the camp during the month has been very good, with the exception of the last issue, when we were compelled to fall back on some sheep which were very poor. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding our right to draw cattle for slaughter purposes at any time when required from passing convoys, we ran out of stock for fresh meat supply, and had to issue corned beef in part on one day, and again in full on another day. Previous to this we had several issues of fresh beef, which we got by drawing 65 head of cattle from a passing convoy. These cattle were in a fair condition, and the issue of this meat was very much appreciated after the long spell of mutton.

Water Supply.—This was tampered with one day this week, and we were very much put out when the overseer reported that the tanks were empty and the furrow was dry. The following day the supply was in order, and the matter is explained by Mr. Erasmus, who is the owner of the farm whence the water comes. It appears that he sent a servant to lead water into some of his lands, and this servant either led or turned off the wrong stream, or instead of taking part of the stream he turned off the whole.

Free Distribution of Clothing and Blankets.—The returns for this department are not to hand yet. The issue for the month has not been a great one, but the continual stream of applicants for all kinds of necessaries convinces me that there will be a heavy call this month. Mrs. Esselen arrived in camp last Saturday, and has commenced duty as matron, and will commence distributing as soon as she has completed visiting the tents. I have had the canvas shelter put up which has been placed at her disposal, and will render her every assistance in her difficult task.

Sanitation.—On the whole I think I can report a slight improvement, although this department is a continual source of worry and anxiety. The inmates will not listen to reason and understand that it is in their own interest that sanitary regulations are made and enforced. They are so very lazy and indolent, and will find any kind of excuse when they are caught breaking the regulation. Brooms are scarce.

By kind permission of Mr. v. d. Byl, of the Irene Estate, I have, on several occasions, sent a trolley to fetch a load of green wood and branches, which I have distributed to be made into brooms. Some use it for a day or two, but as soon as it begins to dry they are only too glad of the excuse to

burn it. I am requisitioning for some smooth wire for the purpose of providing the inmates with something to hang and dry their clothes upon, and also for airing purposes. These wire lengths can be tied to the tent poles, and will be very serviceable, useful, and appreciated.

Latest Proclamation.—These have been posted up on my notice board, but in every instance have been removed from the board the first or second night. Since the list has been compiled, giving the names and particulars of those women and children whose husbands are still on commando, the women of those still on commando have considerably quieted down, and, generally speaking, a better tone seems to prevail in camp.

Chaplain.—The Rev. Pienaar has, since his arrival in camp, been busy at all hours of the day, and his presence in camp has caused a better tone and feeling to become noticeable between the different sections in the camp.

I attach hereto the medical officer's report, and remain,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene,
September 6th, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Irene Burgher Camp.

Sir,

I beg to submit to you the following report for the month of August.

The death rate has fallen to 67 for the month—a very satisfactory decrease. This is encouraging as showing not only that there are less cases of illness, but also that experience has taught many in camp that the advice given them by the medical officers and nurses is more valuable than their own superstitions and traditions. It is most difficult to get into their heads that cleanliness and ordinary common-sense rules of hygiene are necessary to the successful treatment of all disease.

For the month of August seven or eight cases of pneumonia died in which diet given against my orders was chiefly responsible for the fatal issues.

There is no excuse, water and soap always being obtainable. Those that have money will spend it on all kinds of rubbish and tell you they have no soap. Their morals are about as clean as their skins.

Chest complaints are very rife; this is difficult to explain as the temperature is more even, although the heat by day in the tents is very great. A great nuisance that still exists is the pouring down the throats of those who are ill quantities of all kinds of "middels and drippels," even though Poynton's Store is not allowed to sell them. They obtain these nostrums through the agency of friends who are permitted to visit them from Pretoria. On the 4th I saw a child and prescribed, on the 5th the mother carried the child to the dispensary; Dr. Wotherspoon prescribed. This morning, the 6th, she called in Dr. Neethling, he rightly refused to go. She was giving the child the medicines alternately which Dr. Wotherspoon and myself prescribed. Had Dr. Neethling prescribed, the unfortunate child would have been taking the medicines prescribed by the three of us all at the same time. The most famous quack in camp is "Dr." Pretorius, a cripple, whose qualification is that he was an attendant in one of the Boer ambulances. He parades a great red cross on his coat sleeve and another on his hat.

The general sanitary condition of the camp is better than it was six weeks ago, and cleaner people, or rather less dirty people, are taking the place of those who have been sent to Nylstroom and Pietersburg.

With the hot weather coming on I expect typhoid to increase. I have had the camp refuse deposited further away from the camp. It is put into trenches dug in lands and immediately covered over with 6 to 12 inches of earth. Flies are increasing, and as long as the dirty habits of the people exist so long have we favourable spots for flies to breed.

I am arranging for the water tanks to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned, and will have the water used for camp purposes tested again.

I hear no complaints about the food and, generally speaking, all the inmates of the camp appear to be happy and contented.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. S. WOODROFFE,
Medical Officer.

JOHANNESBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	731	1,329	1,606			
Arrivals	42	67	86			
Births	—	—	4			
				773	1,396	1,696
Departures	59	103	116			
Deaths	—	8	74			
				59	111	190
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	714	1,285	1,506

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	—	2	14
,, ,, 16th, 1901	—	4	35
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	—	1	15
,, ,, 30th, 1901	—	1	15

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	18
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	55
,, 12 years and 40 years	—	6	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	—	8	74

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	52	Enteric	3	Heart disease	—
Diarrhœa	1	Whooping cough ..	8	Convulsions	4
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Acute nephritis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	9	Marasmus	3	Old age	1

(Signed) A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Johannesburg.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

In accordance with your circular, No. 43, and the supplement attached thereto, I beg to report as follows :—

Medical comforts were issued during the month, viz. :

Milk	1,000 tins.
Milk	816 bottles.
Meat extract	146 ozs.
Brandy	75 ,,
Arrowroot	190 lbs.
Soap	2,491 bars.
Candles	207 packets.

Butter, cocoa, tea, oatmeal, and other sundries.

I have distributed during the month :

Blankets	69
Melton cloth	824 yards.
Lining...	467 ,,
Cashmere	28 ,,
... ...	553 ,,
Calico	390 ,,
Flannelette	1,019 ,,
Zephyr...	100 ,,
Nainsook	60 ,,
Cotton...	199 reels.
Boots and shoes	92 pairs.
Ladies' hose	39 ,,
Trousers	7 ,,
Coats	3
Shirts	6
Under shirts	5
Socks	4 pairs.

Amounting to £307 9*s.* 8*d.*

In addition to three small parcels of clothing, more was received through the agency of Mr. Van Oudtshoorn, and were distributed amongst inmates of the camp.

The Sunday school is now being managed entirely by inmates of the camp, and shows an average attendance of about seven hundred (700).

The various ministers of the Dutch and German Churches are permitted to hold divine service as frequently as they desire to do so.

The school accommodation is the same as previously reported.

The teaching staff consists of one supervisor and eight teachers, of whom seven are refugees.

Number of children on roll, 635 ; average attendance, 525.

The work of sanitation goes on satisfactorily, and the arrangements are ample for the requirements of the people.

Food Supply.—The supply has been ample and the quality good, with the exception of meat, which is still poor.

During the month I commenced to issue the additional ration of rice, viz., 1 lb. per head to each soul in camp.

The ration of flour now being issued is, in very many cases, more than the families can consume, and one man at least during the month informed the Assistant Superintendent that he did not want the usual weekly allowance (which would have been 63 lbs.), as he had sufficient accumulation to carry him over the week.

The water continues good, and is ample for all requirements.

Seeing that an epidemic of scarlet fever is prevalent in the town, it is a matter of great congratulation that it has not been introduced into the camp. This is attributable to the strict quarantine regulations which I have enforced.

I enclose the usual medical report.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
September 5th, 1901.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

During the month the Committee met four times, and dealt with 430 applications, representing 700 souls.

Forty-four new applications, representing 64 daily rations, were granted.

Three new applications, representing 12 daily rations, were granted, on condition applicants went to Racecourse.

Twelve new applications, representing 44 daily rations, were refused.

Reductions, representing 289 daily rations, were made off 289 old tickets.

One hundred and eleven old tickets, representing 267 daily rations, were stopped.

Eight tickets, representing 24 daily rations, were voluntarily surrendered.

The nett reduction is 516 daily rations.

Owing to the restrictions imposed as a safeguard against the introduction of scarlet fever to the Racecourse Camp, only two families, representing six souls, were transferred to the camp.

Funerals have been supplied for two women, and coffins only for one man, two women, nine children.

From the goods imported by the German Committee there has been distributed to indigents in town :—

Boots	391 pairs.
Stockings	1,718 pairs.
Flannelette	7,887¾ yards.
Calico and silesia	3,483½ ,,
Prints	4,826¾ ,,

as per detail list attached.

I enclose usual medical reports for the period under review.

The average number drawing rations has been :—

Men	476
Women	2,134
Children	2,762

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Racecourse,
Johannesburg,

To the Superintendent. September 1st, 1901.

Sir,

There is little out of the ordinary to be recorded in connection with my department during the last month.

The general health of the refugees has been excellent, but infantile mortality is again somewhat high, owing to measles. Out of the total of eighty-two (82) deaths for the month, measles is responsible for fifty-two (52). I am drawing your attention to this subject to emphasise the dangers of being visited by epidemics of infantile diseases, and urge you to maintain the strict quarantine in which this camp is now placed.

Scarlet fever is very rife, I am informed, in Vrededorp, and no efforts should be spared in the way of quarantine to keep that disease out of this. Scarlet fever is a more fatal and troublesome disease than measles, and much to be dreaded.

Clothing is now being served out to the men, as well as the women and children, and there is a large stock of medical comforts on hand.

The people are very much more contented, and the general tone of the camp is better, since the members of the Dutch Church Committee have ceased visiting us.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) HERBERT CROOK,
Medical Officer

DR. FRASER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

August, 1901.

Deaths—August 3, Martha Pienaar, 35—phthisis.
" 7, Thomas v. Rensburg, 20 months—broncho-pneumonia.
" 10, Elizabeth Algrwyn, 2—bronchitis.
" 14, Hendrik Lubbe, 10 months—gastro-enteritis.
" 21, H. B. Kruger, 33—abscess of ears.
" 26, Norman de Villiers, 2 months—marasmus.
" 28, Charles J. Berrange, 3 months—gastro-enteritis.
" 31, Magdalena Boshoff, 53—ear disease.

Serious cases—about 120.
Total number of attendances—938.
Prevailing diseases during the month—measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, pneumonia.

(Signed) W. D. FRASER,
Medical Officer.

Johannesburg,
September 2nd, 1901.

The Superintendent of the
Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended during the month of August 98 patients at their homes in different parts of the town. The prevailing diseases were measles, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, dysentery, and diphtheria, influenza, mumps, and pneumonia. I attended 31 cases of measles, 9 cases of influenza, 5 cases of pneumonia, 5 cases of scarlet fever, 8 cases of dysentery, a case of mumps, 4 cases of malaria, 1 case of chicken pox, and 23 cases of little children's complaints.

At the office I prescribed for 814 persons, and the total number of persons attended by me during the month amounts to 912.

Two death cases came under my notice. In one of them pneumonia was the cause of death, in the other case heart disease and senile decay.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHEINISSEN.

KLERKSDORP.

Statistical Return for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	385	1,299	1,868			
Arrivals	141	484	670			
Births	—	—	13			
				526	1,783	2,551
Departures	18	30	45			
Deaths	5	20	154			
				23	50	199
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	503	1,733	2,352

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	8	32	210
,, ,, 9th, 1901	6	22	140
,, ,, 16th, 1901	4	28	160
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	4	35	185

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	18
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	134
,, 12 years and 40 years	3	15	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	—	2	—
50 years and over	2	3	—
Total	5	20	154

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Convulsions	2	Whooping cough ..	—	Measles and convulsions	2
Measles	61	Meningitis	4	Heart disease	1
Diarrhœa	—	Influenza..	—	Peritonitis	2
Dysentery..	2	Puerperal fever.. ..	2	Debility..	1
Pneumonia and measles..	88	Marasmus	—	Bronchitis	1
Measles and bronchitis ..	1	Pneumonia	10	Chronic Bright's disease	1
Enteric	1				

(Signed) A. W. HOWARD,
Camp Superintendent

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
September 4th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

REPORT FOR MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit the following report for August :—

Food Stuffs.—A regular supply of flour, sugar, and coffee is now coming along, enabling a surplus to be held in case of unexpected families coming in. The quality is excellent, certainly better than most of the refugees are accustomed to, and evidently the quantity is more than sufficient of flour, seeing that attempts have been made to dispose of surplus stock. Meat, although not in prime condition, is fairly good, and I believe decidedly better than obtainable in most camps.

Weather.—A marked change has taken place in the weather since last report. The temperature has become milder. Dust storms are now frequent, and are likely to continue for some months.

Sanitation.—Although the size of the camp has increased considerably and it might, in consequence, have been reasonably expected that sanitary matters would cause more trouble, such is not the case. Latrines are now attended to twice daily, which will increase expense, but the benefits derived from this system will outweigh the extra expenditure.

Trenching.—The camp is now being thoroughly trenched to be in readinesss for the heavy fall of rain which generally takes place towards the end of October.

Ash.—To prevent scattering the ash on the outskirts of the camp, enclosures of corrugated iron are placed at convenient distances as depositing sites, and these places are emptied daily when transport is available.

Extension of Ground.—The Commandant very kindly caused to be moved the wire entanglements 200 yards south to allow more tents to be pitched to accommodate recent arrivals.

Hospital.—The addition to hospital equipment is a great boon; the bedsteads are of first class quality, with wire-wove mattresses. In many cases the patients are unwilling to leave such comfortable quarters.

Camp Matron and Nursing Staff.—The camp matron has commenced work and is doing well. The nursing staff was organised some weeks ago, but little was done, as until the arrival of the matron, there was no directing head, now a change has taken place and much good is done in assisting the sick and others requiring help.

Soup Kitchen.—These are now in order, fixed with two 20-gallon pots, and one 31-gallon, two of which are used for soup, and the third for mixing condensed milk.

Relief.—In addition to clothing received from Mrs. Harris, a splendid assortment has been sent here by the Cape Town Relief Committee. Not only is the quantity large, but the quality is likewise good. A considerable quantity of leather is amongst the goods, which will be much appreciated.

Schools.—A total of 580 children attend school. Boys, 288; girls, 292.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. W. HOWARD.
Superintendent

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
September 1st, 1901.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

With the increased number of refugees and the presence of a very severe epidemic of measles, the number of sick and the death rate during the month have been far in excess of previous months.

The epidemic has been of great severity, fatal complications setting in in many cases and accounting for the abnormal death rate.

Occurring amongst families numbering over 4,500, and living in camp and so exposed to inclement weather and the extremes of temperature in the 24 hours, a high death rate was to be expected, notwithstanding that careful attention to the comforts of the sick and hygienic measures had been as far as possible carried out. It is, however, to be noted that the number of cases of this disease in town is proportionately greater than, and the death rate as high as, in camp.

Enteric Fever.—Eight cases have occurred during the month, two in town and the remainder in camp. As many as could be accommodated were removed to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—Three cases occurred during the month. A marquee has been placed on a suitable part of the camp grounds for the isolation of those cases.

General Health of the Camp.—Excepting the presence of the measles epidemic and the few cases of enteric and scarlet fever mentioned, the health of the camp generally has during the month been very good.

The Sanitary Condition of the Camp has been excellently attended to during the month, and extra vigilance given to this important matter with the growth of the camp.

Medical Comforts.—There is an abundant supply of milk, and this has been distributed in sufficient quantity amongst the sick and children. A system of distribution of this article in diluted form will be started as soon as suitable boilers have been erected. Other medical comforts, as barley, arrowroot, rice, are short.

The Rations issued continue to be wholesome and of good quality. No complaints have been received during the month regarding the same.

The Water Supply is still sufficient in quantity to meet all requirements, and is of good quality.

I am pleased to report that an assistant compounder to this camp has materially relieved the pressure of work, and medicines are now delivered to patients as under ordinary circumstances.

Deaths :—

Children, under one month	2
„ one month to one year	18
„ one year to 12 years	134
Men, 12 years to 40 years	3
Women, 12 years to 40 years	15
Men, 40 years to 50 years	—
Women, 40 years to 50 years	2
Men, 50 and over	2
Women, 50 and over	3
Total	179

Causes of Death :—

Measles	61
„ —pneumonia	88
„ —puerperal fever	2
„ —convulsions	2
„ —bronchitis	1
Pneumonia	10
Dysentery	2
Convulsions	2
Enteric fever	1
Meningitis	4
Heart disease	1
Peritonitis	2
Debility	1
Bronchitis	1
Chronic Bright's Disease	1
Total	179

The Number of Patients Treated in Hospital :—

Remaining in hospital July 31st	12
Admitted during month of August	18
Discharged „ „	12
Died during month of August	5
Remaining on August 31st	13

Diseases Treated :—

Enteric	5
Pneumonia	9
Dysentery	3
Peritonitis	1
Malaria	2
Pleurisy	1
Surgical	5
Chronic Bright's Disease	1
Intestinal catarrh	1
Measles—broncho-pneumonia	1
„ —pneumonia	1

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSELL,
Medical Officer.

KRUGERSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	682	1,563	1,907			
Arrivals	182	343	450			
Births	—	—	8			
				864	1,906	2,365
Departures	20	50	87			
Deaths	3	12	110			
				23	62	197
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	841	1,844	2,168

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	—	—	39
„ „ 9th, 1901	—	3	23
„ „ 16th, 1901	8	7	57
„ „ 23rd, 1901	2	42	69
„ „ 30th, 1901	16	31	200

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	22
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	86
„ 12 years and 40 years	3	10	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	3	12	110

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	58	Enteric	—	Heart disease, inanition,	
Diarrhœa	—	Whooping cough ..	9	and senile decay ..	5
Dysentery..	—	Influenza..	3	Convulsions	7
Pneumonia and bronchitis	40	Marasmus	2	Tuberculosis	1

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp,
September 4th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg herewith to forward my report for August.

The camp has now increased to such dimensions that 1,027 tents are in use. The bell tents have an average of five persons, and the Indian tents six people.

Hospital.—The hospital has been enlarged by the erection of four more marquees, completely fitted up; this brings the total to eight marquees. A greater number of people have been treated in hospital during the last month, and the result has been most satisfactory. Everything has been done that is possible in the tents, but the same attention cannot be bestowed as when cases are treated in hospital.

In the tents sick people are treated by a staff of Dutch girls under the direct supervision of a trained nurse. The medical officer visits daily all serious cases.

The death rate has considerably increased during the month owing to a violent epidemic of measles.

Visiting Committee.—A local committee visit the camp thrice weekly, for the purpose of assisting the nurses in finding out cases of illness, as the people do all in their power to conceal cases.

Hospital Accommodation.—There is now hospital accommodation for 60 patients, and more marquees and furniture have been ordered in view of the approaching summer. The present staff consists of a medical officer, dispenser, matron, and eight probationers, taken from the Dutch girls in camp.

Medical Comforts.—Medical comforts as follows have been issued during the month:—Milk, 46 cases; oatmeal, 52 lbs.; maizena, 126 lbs.; biscuits, 60 lbs.; pearl barley, 211 lbs.; tapioca, 27 lbs.; farinaceous foods, 96 tins; candles, 175 lbs.; bovril, 14 dozen; brandy, 42 bottles; port wine, 30 bottles; tea, 75 lbs.; 1,550 lbs. soap was also issued.

Blankets.—130 blankets have been issued during the month, making a grand total of 850 blankets issued in four months.

A free issue of clothing, &c., to the amount of £410, has been made to the most needy, and 100 camp kettles have also been issued to those requiring same, the total of kettles now issued being 340.

Church.—A tent, 150 feet by 70 feet, and capable of holding some 600 people, is utilised as a place of worship and day school, besides a canvas shelter adjoining, which has been erected lately, and is used as a school and place of worship.

The spiritual advisers are members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the head is the Dutch Reformed minister from the adjoining town of Krugersdorp. Services are held regularly, and every facility given the people to attend.

School.—The school is conducted in the church tent, and there is a daily attendance of over 200 children. The English language is taught.

Latrines.—Latrines are built, and the sanitary arrangements are carried out by the Krugersdorp Sanitary Board. The ordinary pails are used and disinfectants freely distributed; clearances made twice daily.

Hygienic rules are carried out only on compulsion, as a general rule, and inspectors are employed to see that the residents in camp obey instructions.

The people arriving in camp are almost, without exception, well provided with household effects, and are very comfortably off.

The soup kitchen is much appreciated, and between 30 and 40 gallons of soup are daily distributed to sick and old.

Baths.—Bell tents have been erected for bath-houses, and are much appreciated by the people. A large oven has been built for the purpose of baking bread for those unable to do so.

The number of washing dams has been increased by six to meet the requirements of the people.

There has been no stint in the issue of rations. Supplies have come forward regularly. Wood and coal there is abundance of, sufficient for all requirements.

The people seem happy and well contented, and pleased with their treatment.

I have the honour to be,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
September 5th, 1901.

The Chief Superintendent,
Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have to inform you that the serious epidemic of measles does not appear at present to be abating. The rapidity with which cases of pneumonia die when left in their tents is distressing. I take all cases into hospital where possible, but many infants die (and swell the death rate) who are at their mother's breast. Many of these infants are thus nursed up to two years of age, whereas it is well known that mother's milk is nearly valueless after nine months. I attended many of these people when in houses at Burghersdorp, a suburb of Krugersdorp; the death rate amongst them at that time (five months ago) was, in my opinion, quite as great as in camp. I am making every preparation to cope with enteric fever when it makes its appearance, and am about to train men for orderly work in the men's tents. I am quite convinced that the larger and better the hospital accommodation, the lower will be the death rate. The water supply of the camp continues good, but great care will be required to guard all the supplies. A disinfector will be built at once, but I do not approve of boiling enteric stools, and in a camp such as this would be very offensive. I consider the sanitary arrangements as near perfect as possible. A building is really necessary now for operations and medical stores (hospital sheets, &c.).

The nurses in the hospital work well under their matron, Mrs. Harnett. I hope to get the camp nurses into better working order when I have medical assistance, but at present the strain is very heavy. Mr. Hanman still gives me great assistance with dispensing and certain clerical work. No resident dispenser would give more time.

Nurse Hudson does not give me entire satisfaction; she has little tact with the camp nurses; but I am willing to make further trial when I can give more time. She certainly is working with some energy.

The general harmony between the Superintendent and myself and Sister Harnett is quite satisfactory.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. A. AYMARD.

MIDDELBURG

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	1,470	2,884	3,397			
Arrivals	65	120	111			
Births	—	—	33			
				1,535	3,004	3,541
Departures	287	516	635			
Deaths	8	29	82			
				295	545	717
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,240	2,459	2,824

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	102	274	261
,, ,, 9th, 1901	156	369	237
,, ,, 16th, 1901	158	345	296
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	138	397	338
,, ,, 30th, 1901	128	344	303

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	10
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	8
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	64
,, 12 years and 40 years	4	24	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	—	3	—
50 years and over	4	2	—
Total	8	29	82

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	52	Enteric	10	Marasmus	3
Diarrhœa	14	Whooping cough ..	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery	1	Influenza	4	Other causes	21
Pneumonia and bronchitis	14				

(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg,
September 4th, 1901

REPORT FOR AUGUST.

I am pleased to report a big falling off in the death rate for this month, the numbers being 123, as against 413 for July. This is due principally to the abatement in the measles epidemic. With the exception of Joubert's Camp, the ninth and last one formed, measles appears to have run its course, and we may now expect the death rate to be normal.

During the month increased hospital accommodation has been provided. It was found necessary to enlarge the hospital enclosure, and there is now ample room to erect other marquees which I have ready, should they be required.

The medical and hospital staff have been very hard worked during the month. The young Boer girls working as probationers, whilst willing enough when called upon to do anything, do not take as kindly and readily to the work as the English girl, consequently the two trained sisters are worked harder than they would be if they could depend more on the probationers.

The Sick Committee, consisting of members from the various camps, have done good work during the month. Several of them, however, have resigned, alleging as their reason for so doing that they are unable to agree with certain members of the committee; the real reason being that they are tired of the work, many of them considering that they should be paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per day for their services. There is the greatest disinclination on the part of the majority of these people to help each other, whilst some, again, have been at work for months without a question of pay.

Three men who performed most of the burial services during June, July, and August, as may be imagined, worked very hard, and only one man asked for payment for services so rendered, but subsequently informed me he regretted having done so.

As will be seen from the report of the medical officer, there are a good many cases of enteric in camp, and everything possible is being done to cope with the complaint and prevent it spreading.

Shifting the old camps to new ground adjoining the Ermelo Camp, which was shifted in July, will help greatly in keeping down this disease. I had hoped to remove two of the outlying camps (Vermaak's and Joubert's) early in the month, but was unable to do so, owing to the measles outbreak there, but as those camps are now almost free I have commenced shifting them. The fact of having nine camps scattered about instead of having two or three big camps close together has greatly increased the cost of maintaining them, and it also follows that there cannot be efficient supervision where camps are so scattered. In the new camp where I propose shifting Vermaak's, Joubert's, portion of Pretoria, and portion of Carolina Camps, there are no wells. These are being sunk, and one is almost down to water level.

Sanitary Accommodation.—This is now ample. The sanitary service is well performed by natives (four) and our own cart, worked, as all our transport wagons in camp are, by burgher oxen, free of cost to Government. The enormous quantity of night soil, however, has necessitated keeping a gang of six natives and a white man continually at work making fresh pits and covering up those which are partly filled.

In the matter of clothing, the greater part of the people are now fairly well supplied. I am therefore not issuing orders on Poynton's except in very urgent cases. With regard to boots and shoes, as the Town Relief Committee, who have had the distribution of the goods supplied by the Netherlands Funds Committee, have quite recently received from Cape Town (Mrs. Koopmans de Wet, Secretary), amongst other articles, sufficient leather to make about 400 pairs boots, I have decided not to issue orders for shoes or boots until this leather is worked up, by which time I hope to have the leather now in process of tanning ready for making shoes. This will mean a big reduction in Poynton's monthly account, and, as I have previously pointed out, the boots will be more durable than the shop article.

During the month Lord Kitchener's last proclamation has been well distributed in camp. Many of the people refuse to believe that the farms of those who do not surrender by the 15th instant will be confiscated and sold, alleging that England would never resort to such harsh measures, &c. I have induced several of the women to go out, telling them that the proclamation will be carried out to the letter. So far, as a result of the proclamation, there have been very few surrenders, especially when one considers the size and extent of this district, and the nearness to town of several commandoes. Some of the women who obtained permits to go out with a view to induce their men to surrender, inform me that the leading Boers, amongst them Ben Viljoen, fearing the result and outcome of the proclamation amongst the rank and file, have now refused to allow the women to pass through to the commandoes.

It will be noticed that the death returns of the medical officer and this office show a discrepancy of four. This is accounted for by the fact that there are four deaths amongst refugees in town, who were not supplied with death certificates by our medical officer, but by the doctor attending them in town. They were, however, registered in this office, but I have told the registrar here not to enter these in future in our register, as it only causes confusion.

During the month this camp has been well supplied with stores and fuel.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Middelburg.

C. R. Gardner, Esq.,
Superintendent.

HEALTH REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

The past month has been a very busy one for your medical and nursing staff. There have been a large number of minor ailments treated at the out-patient department as a result of the epidemic of measles. Pneumonia, coughs, and colds, debility, and rheumatic affections have predominated. The weekly sick report will have prepared you for the number of sick seen and prescribed for this month, viz., 3,500, including 31 natives.

In considering this large amount of sickness in your camp during this month, the death rate of 123, I think, reflects credit upon the endeavours of your nursing staff in particular, who, I can say, have all worked very hard. Your nursing sisters have to do a great deal of very responsible work in the camp, and for this reason I would urge you to represent this most strongly to the General Superintendent in Pretoria, so that *none* but those of hospital training may be sent us in future; only the medical men under whom they work know the responsibility such untrained people can be at a busy time when all must do the best they can.

The epidemic of enteric fever which is at present going through the camp seems to have crept in with the new-comers, but the source is being seriously discussed by Dr. Morehead and myself. At present we are satisfied that it is not connected with the drinking water in the wells you have sunk, in any way, but we think that the water-furrow carrying water into the town from the dam, past your camp, as it is exposed to contamination for some two miles before reaching camp, should be railed in with barbed wire, and a strict watch kept to prevent, as far as possible, the refugees from drawing water from it for any purpose.

All your medical officers are enforcing the rule that any, even suspicious, case of typhoid fever must go to the hospital at once to be treated, so that we have hopes of keeping the disease well in hand in your camp.

Measles still exists to a small extent amongst the new-comers to camp, but the weather being very much milder the death rate amongst the total number is far lower, although still accounting for the larger number of deaths.

There have, however, been some hundreds of refugees in the outlying camp, who were the last to arrive here; they were as usual weak, thin, and with constitutions broken down, and unfit to meet the epidemic that they brought in with them, and suffered in proportion. These were kept isolated in Vermaak's and Joubert's Camps, where this month the death rate has been highest. Here also the measles has nearly disappeared, and they will soon be in a condition fit to be brought into the general camp.

Speaking generally, the health of your camp has very much improved, the inmates as a rule, especially the children, now look well-nourished and healthy; games of all kinds, especially football, is played in every available space in the camp by the scores of young people and children, and an atmosphere of contentment, of well-being, and even cheerfulness, obtains now to a greater extent than at any previous time. And allow me to once more impress upon you the value of women of refinement as nursing sisters in your camp; to them the care of these people is an interest, not hard work and drudgery, the people themselves are most quick to recognise the finer feelings of a lady, difficulties are forgotten and a confidence takes their place, which goes far to produce the contentment and feeling of being looked after, which staves off sickness. To such nursing sisters we shall owe the success in our camps I feel sure, and though I am aware of the difficulties of obtaining such people, I think no stone should be left unturned to secure them, and when here make them as comfortable and cheerful as is possible, providing recreation for them which will relieve their work and prevent it ever becoming drudgery to them.

Summary of Medical Work in Camp during August.

Out-patients seen and prescribed for		3,500
In-patients treated in hospital		131
Deaths	in the camp, 99	123
	in hospital, 24	

The rather high percentage of deaths from enteric fever in your camp is due to some of the following difficulties :—

The very ignorant prejudice the people have against hospital treatment, where they say "fever cases are starved," and their ignorance of all the advantages in nursing, dieting, &c., which this offers. This prejudice, I am glad to say, has in many cases dropped away from people who have had experience of it here, and we are already experiencing far less difficulty and resistance in bringing sick people into hospital. But cases still constantly occur where those suffering from enteric fever in the early stage are carefully kept in the background, and a denial given to the visiting probationers that anybody is sick, thus sacrificing lives now and then which early hospital treatment would certainly save. Sometimes from ignorance of sickness generally young people keep about too long when they or those responsible for them ought to seek medical advice early. In illustration of this, a boy of 14, a week or so ago, returned ill from school, had severe vomiting and diarrhœa, and died in 48 hours very suddenly, and the intestines revealing, on *post-mortem* examination, most extensive ulceration characteristic of enteric fever.

Another difficulty is the ignorant treatment of such cases by the parents or their friends before they come into hospital, and that of always preventing parents or friends from smuggling goods to these and other sick cases when allowed to visit them in hospital.

The hospital accommodation in your camp now consists of eight E.P. tents, some six or eight smaller tents (Seapoy tents and bell tents) used for isolation purposes, and one operating marquee.

Now large marquees are being put up in the hospital to meet the present epidemic of enteric fever, so that as soon as sufficient bed stretchers, bedding, &c., come to hand, we shall be in a better position to cope with the large amount of work such an epidemic throws upon the nursing staff and the resources of a hospital.

The nursing in the hospital is under the supervision of Superintendent Sister Mackay, who has two hard-working and well-trained nurses under her but this staff cannot possibly meet the requirements of so many cases t

typhoid fever, cases of which are still coming in every day, and two more *well-trained* nurses are most urgently required. We shall certainly require more nurses in the camps also; at present two camps are without sisters owing to the pressing needs of the hospital, and more beds will also be needed; we shall then be ready for further emergencies.

A great want in the hospital, too, is a good supply of chairs—deck chairs in which convalescents can recline, for it is impossible to send back into camp convalescent cases of enteric fever until they are beyond being made ill by the stuffing process generally carried out by solicitous parents and friends immediately on their return to their tents. We have unfortunately lost two cases of enteric fever in hospital this month owing to friends smuggling dates, dried peaches, and other most injurious things into the hospital during visiting hours. Both were convalescent, but their temperature rose again, and both died from large and uncontrollable hæmorrhage from the bowels.

The kitchen at present being erected in the hospital enclosure will be a great help, and we are hoping that there will be no delay in providing it with the two stoves, pots and kettles, &c., necessary.

The great need of tables, bed tables, and screens, all of which have so long been on order, is now being supplied and rapidly pushed forward, and will be of the greatest assistance in the hospital tents.

The washing of the hospital will be done in hospital enclosure as soon as the necessaries, such as tubs, a table to wash on, and a tub on wheels to bring the water to the spot, can be supplied.

The destructor is working well, but will be replaced by an improvement suggested by Colonel Knotter when he visited Middelburg, and the plans of which will be forwarded to me.

The washing will be boiled also in the hospital grounds as soon as the arrangements you are carrying out for that purpose are completed. The trenches for the reception of the night soil, and the larger ones for burying dead animals in, are all that could be desired, are at a safe distance from the camp, and in every respect satisfactory.

(Signed) H. S. SPENCER,
Medical Officer.

MAFEKING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	687	1,288	1,540			
Arrivals	164	440	616			
Births	—	—	17			
				851	1,728	2,173
Departures	28	7	10			
Deaths	4	11	16			
				32	18	26
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	819	1,710	2,147

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	12	27	40
„ „ 9th, 1901	9	16	23
„ „ 16th, 1901	7	11	15
„ „ 23rd, 1901	8	35	51

DEATHS

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	8
,, 12 years and 40 years	3	8	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	1	2	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	4	11	16

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	—	Whooping cough ..	—	Consumption	1
Diarrhœa	—	Influenza	1	Croup	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Stillborn	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	18	Heart disease	1	Weakness	3
Enteric	4	Enteric catarrh	1		

(Signed) R. L. McCOWAT,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking,
August, 1901.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

Climate.—Like the previous month the weather here has been anything but favourable for the people, high winds and dust storms being the order of the day, and unfortunately as yet we have not had any rain, so that many minor ailments continue which will no doubt disappear as soon as the long spell of dry weather is fairly broken.

Food Supply.—During the month the food has continued good. The supply of fresh meat from captured stock though good was during the last week of the month difficult to obtain, on account of the interruption on the railway between here and Kimberley.

Rations.—The average daily number of rations issued has been to men, women, and children, 3,500.

Arrivals.—The number of refugees received into the camp for the month is 1,280. Of these 703 arrived on the 12th inst. from Taungs, and 442 from Lichtenburg on the 26th inst. Unfortunately some of those from Taungs were suffering from measles, typhoid, and dysentery, and consequently infected the camp to such an extent that the mortality has been greatly increased, and, as the medical officer informs me, is likely to be very much more so. These people were brought here in the above condition between the hours of 10 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Departures.—During the month 45 people left the camp, some for other camps and others having obtained employment.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month is as follows :—

Men	4
Women	11
Children	16

—making a total of 31. It will be seen that 18 of these died from pneumonia and bronchitis.

Hospital.—In my last report I informed you that I intended increasing the accommodation by adding to the present ward, but as timber and canvas have not arrived from the coast, and not likely to for some time to come, I have provided for the increased requirements by putting up three additional marquees. This will give an additional six beds for women and 12 for the men, which is sufficient for the present.

On the 21st Nurses Merry and Gaudie arrived here from Cape Town and commenced duty the following day.

Clothing.—The clothing purchased locally arrived here on the 28th inst. I have also to report that Mrs. Gleeson, the Camp Matron, arrived on the 31st and will begin her duties at once. Her services are much needed here, and at a later date I hope to be able to report good progress in dealing with the clothing of the destitute.

Wood Supply.—Compared with the previous month the supply of wood has been excellent, and due greatly to obtaining special trains to bring same from Ootsi and other places north of this, which has enabled me to not only meet the requirements of the increased population but have now on hand a reserve of about 100 tons. This reserve is, however, small and, if possible, will be increased during September to 200 tons to provide for contingencies.

School Accommodation.—As in the case of the hospital, material for extension of the present building has not been available, consequently I have put up a marquee to admit of more pupils being able to attend school and take advantage of the free education offered. The school was reopened on the 19th inst. by Mr. D. S. Lombard, Schoolmaster, who is assisted by two young ladies, all of them being refugees. Enclosed herewith I send you his report for the month, which shows the average weekly attendance to be 136·5; the number of pupils on the roll being 143.

Visitors.—On the 6th inst. Mr. N. J. Scholtz, Inspector of Camps, visited this camp and left after inspecting same on the 10th.

The Ladies' Commission arrived here on the 19th and spent two days, partly in discussing camp business and partly in visiting and inspecting the same.

With regard to the visit of the former I hope that he was able to give a favourable report on the conduct of the business of the camp and on the camp itself. Referring to the latter, I trust the ladies were satisfied with their visit, as every facility was given for them to obtain a clear idea of how the people in the camp are treated, not only with regard to rations but housing, medical attendance, hospital treatment, free schooling, and other matters of detail.

(Signed) L. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

NYLSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	191	539	791			
Arrivals	40	41	60			
Births	—	—	8	231	580	859
Departures	9	32	43			
Deaths	4	12	95	13	44	138
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	218	536	721

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	9	25	148
,, ,, 9th, 1901	10	15	139
,, ,, 16th, 1901	6	18	124
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	12	29	92
,, ,, 30th, 1901	13	26	65

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	7
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	84
,, 12 years and 40 years	2	14	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	1	—	—
Total	3	14	94

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles and pneumonia ..	93	Enteric	3	Heart disease	1
Diarrhœa	1	Whooping cough ..	—	Malaria	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Senility	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	7	Marasmus	3	Puerperal fever	1

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom,
September 1st, 1901

To General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

There is little to add to my July report regarding arrangements for nursing the sick, hospital accommodation, medical attendance, dispensing, &c.

The camp matron, Miss Cassidy, has a staff of three probationers, and a proper system of camp visiting is daily performed. The camp matron has also distributed articles of clothing and other necessaries which have been provided by this department for free issue. The epidemic of measles which has prevailed throughout the camp is now practically at an end, but a considerable number of malaria cases have been reported, and are receiving attention at the hands of the medical officer.

Medical comforts have been distributed without restriction.

Sanitation.—Every precaution is taken in these matters, and a daily system of removing rubbish. &c., is in operation.

Churches.—A Sunday school has been started by one of the deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church, and is largely attended.

Schools.—A day school is now in working order, and is attended by about 150 children. There are three teachers at present, selected from the refugees.

Poynton's store has been stocked with suitable supplies, and many of the refugees are in a position to purchase clothing and luxuries of various kinds.

Wood-cutting has given employment to a considerable number of the men in camp, at a daily wage of 2*s*. During the month 40 (forty) trucks of firewood were despatched to other refugee camps.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

PIETERSBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	894	1,079	1,334			
Arrivals	156	235	299			
Births	—	—	21			
				1,050	1,314	1,654
Departures	39	44	38			
Deaths	16	19	149			
				55	63	187
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	995	1,251	1,467

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	122	171	407
„ „ 9th, 1901	125	163	408
„ „ 16th, 1901	99	133	263
„ „ 23rd, 1901	87	103	205
„ „ 30th, 1901	93	119	217

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	21
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	122
,, 12 years and 40 years	11	16	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	3	1	—
50 years and over	2	2	—
Total	16	19	149

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles—bronchitis ..	60	Congenital debility ..	6	Senile decay	2
,, pneumonia ..	41	Phthisis	1	Croup	2
,, croup	6	Convulsions	1	Heart disease	—
Diarrhœa	7	Whooping cough ..	—	Malaria	1
Measles—diarrhœa ..	8	Bronchitis—cardiac		,, —debility ..	8
,, parturition ..	1	failure	1	,, —diarrhœa ..	5
,, debility ..	1	Influenza—pneumonia ..	1	,, —pneumonia ..	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	21	Dentition—convulsions	1	Gastro-enteritis	1
Measles—asthenia ..	1	Marasmus	7		

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
August 31st, 1901.

MONTHLY REPORT.

General.—This camp is practically unchanged since last report, the accommodation being as follows :—Nine E.P. tents, 50 large marquees, 29 medium-sized marquees, and 760 bell tents, of which three marquees and 100 bell tents are not in use. A wire fence has been erected round the hospital and also round the store tents.

Water.—The water supply in Sand River continues good and sufficient, and precautions are taken against it being rendered unwholesome. The camp is supplied by wagons carrying casks; 24 loads per day are delivered into three 1,000-gallon tanks placed in convenient spots for drawing. All washing is done below the part of the river where the wagons are filled.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied regularly from the Tyne Valley Colliery, Springs, and is distributed, with wood, to all the inmates of the camp. Burgher wagons are sent out once a week to fetch wood.

Sanitary.—This department is carefully attended to by a refugee of repute, assisted by two white men and 12 natives. The latrines are cleaned twice every day, and the buckets are washed and disinfected. Fresh sand is spread on the floors of the latrines periodically. The night soil is carted away a long distance in casks on wagons, and deposited in trenches, which are covered in when necessary, and fresh ones made. Ashes and sweepings from tents are carted off daily, and deposited some distance from camp.

Food.—The supply of food has been good, and the additional issue of 1 lb. of rice and an extra pound of meat per week, which has been authorised, has been much appreciated. The meat supply has been rather lean, but great

care is taken that only healthy animals are slaughtered. Six refugees of experience are told off to examine all animals before killing, and if they consider the animal sick it is removed to the sick cattle camp. The same men examine the carcases after killing, and should they condemn any carcase, it is at once buried.

Hospital.—Five E.P. tents are utilised for hospital purposes, in which there are 25 beds in use. The whole is in the charge of the matron, Miss K. Webb, nursing sister, Army Reserve, assisted by Miss Pomeroy, lately a nurse at the Plague Hospital, Cape Town, five probationers, one male refugee, and two coloured boys. The washing is done by two coloured girls. Quantities of soup are made daily, and distributed to sick people and others requiring nourishment.

Camp Stewardess.—Mrs. Pittendreigh, the camp stewardess, is in charge of all outside nursing, medical comforts, and clothing. The camp is divided into 12 sections, and a line matron is appointed from among the refugees for each section. It is the duty of the line matron to visit each tent in her respective section every day, to enforce cleanliness, and report cases of sickness or destitution to the camp stewardess. The camp stewardess in turn gives the medical officer a list of people requiring his attendance, and looks to their other requirements herself. In cases where whole families are laid up, a special nurse is appointed to wait on them until some are fit to attend on the others. Medical comforts are issued to those requiring same on the medical officer's order. All clothing for distribution is in the custody of the camp stewardess, and she only issues it after personally investigating cases. A great deal of material has been purchased from Messrs. Poynton Brothers, in addition to parcels received for free distribution from various sources, as the women and children here are very badly off for clothing, and usually have only what is on their backs. The following materials have been distributed during the month :—1,701 yards flannelette, 804 yards calico, 2,598½ yards prints, 73 yards galatea, 165 yards cashmere and dress materials, 836 yards cottonade, &c., for boys' clothing, 334 yards shirting, 101 pairs stockings, 596 reels cotton, 67 pairs boots, 1 suit for boy, 3 boys' jackets, 9 boys' hats and caps, 12 yards merino, 2 shirts.

Dispenser.—The dispenser attends to the doctor's prescriptions, and supervises the mixing and issuing of milk to children and invalids who have orders for it.

Treatment of Sick.—The doctor attends at his surgery every morning and examines patients. He also takes messages, and receives the report of the camp stewardess. The rest of his time is spent in visiting sick in tents and in the hospital.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees visiting in this camp, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the majority of the residents of Pietersburg are away.

Medical Comforts.—These consist of pearl barley, maizena, milk, meat extracts, brandy, port wine, arrowroot, butter, jam, tea, cornflour, Quaker oats, cocoa, &c., and are issued on orders from the medical officer to those who require them. Candles are issued in the same manner to those who have sickness.

Blankets.—Great numbers of blankets have been issued to people who arrived in camp quite destitute in this respect.

Public Worship.—The Rev. D. J. Kriel conducts service in a large marquee for the Boer refugees, and Mr. Pienaar conducts service for the coloured burghers in the open air at Commandant Buys's Camp.

School.—School was started in a large marquee by Mr. J. J. Scott, assisted by two other refugees, with 120 scholars. Since then Mr. O'Malley, of the Education Department, has arrived, and two more tents have been placed at his disposal. The number attending school is now over 300. The English language is being taught and the parents are very well satisfied. With the kind assistance of the Provost-Marshal enough benches, blackboards, &c., were secured from the village to carry on with, pending the arrival of material for making more.

Poynton Brothers' Store.—The shop of Messrs. Poynton Brothers is well patronised, and every time they have a consignment of goods arrive the store is besieged by people eager to purchase. The goods mostly sought after are

clothing and luxuries, such as sweets, Chinese figs, tinned fish, preserved ginger, &c.

Live Stock.—The burghers have a great many cattle, sheep, and donkeys. These graze in the vicinity of camp, and are guarded by an armed cattle guard formed by the burghers themselves.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys with his party are camped near the main camp, and give no trouble, as they behave themselves well.

Deaths.—The number of deaths has been 16 men, 19 women, and 149 children white, and four children coloured. The epidemic of measles continued this month, and was followed by pneumonia and bronchitis. This caused many deaths in families previously affected by malaria. The medical officer's report attached hereto deals more fully with this subject.

Births.—There have been 21 births in camp during the month.

Desertion.—There have been no cases of desertion from this camp.

Marriages.—Three marriages were solemnised in camp during the month.

Registration.—There being no magistrate in Pietersburg the registration of births and deaths is done in this office.

Inspection.—Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to H.B.M.'s Forces, visited this camp on 10th and 11th inst., and reported on it.

Gardening.—A wall has been made across the Sand River, and sufficient water diverted to irrigate some land adjoining camp for the purpose of making a vegetable garden. Ground has been tilled and manured, and a variety of seed has been sown to raise vegetables for camp use.

Military.—The military authorities give me every assistance and support in all matters requiring their co-operation.

Staff.—The staff are very painstaking in the discharge of their duties, and untiring in their efforts to give satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
August 31st, 1901.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

Climate.—The weather during the past month has been fairly good. During the first week we had rather cold nights, but in the latter portion of the month (with some few exceptions) it has been warm during the day with not very cold nights as heretofore.

Diseases Affecting the Camp.—Malaria.—We have very few re-attacks of malaria.

Influenza has been prevalent, but not of a very severe type.

Measles.—The epidemic of measles (as mentioned in my last report) reached its maximum at the beginning of the month, and remained so for about a week. It then gradually decreased, and at the present time we only get a few cases per diem, chiefly amongst refugees who have recently arrived, and who, living at the extreme end of the camp, were practically isolated and amongst people who have already had the disease in Irene. The cases are also of a milder type, and the deaths now recorded are chiefly those who have been convalescent and then get chest complications or diarrhœa and, being debilitated, have succumbed.

Diarrhœa.—This disease has occurred as a sequelæ of the measles and malaria, and is generally chronic in character. Diarrhœa alone has caused seven deaths, and chiefly occurred in children debilitated by some previous illness. Despite the issue of medical comforts, such as milk, maizena, arrow-root, &c., for use in these cases, and the instructions given as to dieting, it is nothing unusual to find the children being fed on the same food as their parents, as well as receiving a share of any luxury going, such as sardines, sweets, &c.

Pneumonia.—During the latter part of the month we have had a large number of cases of pneumonia in adults, and, from its occurring in two members of the same family in several instances, would lead one to infer that it was of an epidemic or infectious type, more especially as at the time of its occurrence the climatic conditions were good and the extremes of temperature (so favourable to pneumonia) were not great.

Independent of the diseases above recorded the health of the camp is good, and we have no cases of illness depending on local causes, such as bad water, insanitation, &c.

The water supply remains good, and the sanitary work is well looked after.

Statistics of deaths, births, &c., have been forwarded.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	1,082	2,645	3,417			
Arrivals	68	86	121			
Births	—	—	15	1,150	2,731	3,553
Departures	1	2	12			
Deaths	8	17	39	9	19	51
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,141	2,712	3,502

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	—	47	67
„ „ 16th, 1901	7	36	86
„ „ 23rd, 1901	4	21	43
„ „ 30th, 1901	7	34	56

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	9
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	28
„ 12 years and 40 years	6	14	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	3	2	—
Total	9	17	38

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	15	General decay	1	Laryngitis	1
Diarrhœa	8	Whooping cough ..	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery	1	Inanition	3	Croup	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	13	Influenza	1	Fever	1
Convulsions	4	Marasmus	—	Gastro catarrh	1
Enteric	12	Phthisis	2		

(Signed) J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

The principal event of interest in this camp during the past month was the removal of the camp from the old site to the west of the town, to the new site on the east across the river. The removal was commenced on Monday the 19th, and completed yesterday, Saturday, August 31st. Only a few tents remained on the old site, and these were left by the doctor's orders on account of the illness of the occupants, but will be removed in a day or two.

The new site is on very nice sloping ground composed of gravel, an ideal spot for a camp, while the old camp was on perfectly level ground, which was in parts very marshy. The centre of this camp is 300 yards from the Mooi River, and a grand stream of water runs just below the camp. The people can cross this stream, and do their washing in the river.

This moving naturally entailed a large amount of work, as new stores, latrines, ovens, fireplaces, &c., had to be built. The bricks required for this work were made just below the camp.

The furrows for draining the place properly have nearly all been completed, and it is expected that within a week everything in the new camp will be in perfect order.

The health of the camp has much improved, most of the cases of illness occurring among the people who have lately arrived in camp. Measles, except among the new-comers, has completely disappeared.

Several days during the month tinned meat had to be issued, as the stock became so poor as to be unfit for killing. Within the last few days, however, some sheep came in that were in fairly good condition.

Since the High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 17 of 1901, a good many women have forwarded letters to their husbands asking them to come in and lay down their arms. These letters were handed to the Assistant Provost Marshal, who has done his best to get them delivered. A few men came in lately, and, according to their talk, a considerable number may be expected before the 15th instant.

They also appear to dislike the idea of their wives being sent away, and, in my opinion, this has more to do with their coming in than anything else.

Schools.—There has been a very much better attendance at the schools this last month, and we are trying to get more accommodation in the new camp. I have put up one place 66 feet by 25 feet, which will be utilised as a school during the week and on Sundays for Church services.

Chaplain.—The Rev. Steytler arrived here during the month, and holds daily services in camp, drawing large congregations.

The behaviour of my charges for the month under review has been very good. I have hardly heard a grumble, and when we take into consideration the difficulties attending the removal from one camp to another it is a most gratifying sign.

The question of clothing these people is about the only one that is causing any complaints, and the arrival of a camp matron, who will see to the distribution, is being eagerly looked forward to.

The supplies have come very well forward, and there is a very good stock on hand.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

STANDERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	591	1,115	1,290			
Arrivals	64	140	197			
Births	—	—	20			
				655	1,255	1,507
Departures	27	32	31			
Deaths	6	8	16			
				33	40	47
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	622	1,215	1,460

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	4	12	11
„ „ 9th, 1901	3	12	10
„ „ 16th, 1901	2	9	19
„ „ 23rd, 1901	1	12	20
„ „ 30th, 1901	1	8	20

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	10
„ 12 years and 40 years	4	5	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	2	2	—
Total	6	8	16

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No	——	No.
Measles	2	Whooping cough ..	2	Senile decay	2
Diarrhœa	3	Influenza..	—	Gastro enteritis.. ..	1
Dysentery..	1	Marasmus	—	Acute laryngitis ..	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	9	Heart disease	—	Malaria	1
Enteric	8				

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Standerton.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg now to hand you my report on this camp for the month of August.

Arrangements for Treatment of Sick.—As stated in my last report the hospital will be removed to another and more suitable area; this move will be carried out upon the completion of the building being erected for the accommodation of the resident medical officer and his staff. A wire fence has been erected, enclosing the new hospital area, and this will, I think, be an improvement, keeping the hospital ground more secluded. The committees that have been formed for visiting the sick in their tents are doing their work as usual.

Hospital Staff.—The hospital staff now consists of Dr. Pearse, the resident medical officer; the matron, Mrs. Barratt; the dispenser, Mr. Watkins; and about 15 girl probationers, besides natives. The probationers, the matron reports, are doing their work very satisfactorily. It has not been found necessary to form any other nursing organisation up to the present time.

Medical Comforts.—These have been issued during the month as recommended by the medical officer, and consisted of milk, meat extracts, brandy, wine, arrowroot, biscuits, butter, cornflour, cocoa, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, rice, tea, Benger's food, sago, tapioca, Quaker oats, flavouring essence, &c. Besides these the following goods have been issued, sent by the Relief Committee, Cape Town:—

1 case maizena, 3 cases castor oil, 2 cases marrowfat, 14 cases soap, 5 cases dates, 8 casks rolled oats, 6 bags split peas, 8 cases milk, 1 packet jellies, 6 boxes candles, 4 bags beans, 6 bags rice, 2 cases Chamberlain's mixture cholic M., 2 cases brandy, 1 case compressed vegetables, 1 bag sugar, 1 box dried peaches, 2 small bags rice, 1 case sweet potatoes, 1 small bag peas, 1 small bag beans, 1 case oranges.

In addition to these and the ordinary medical comforts a special *daily* issue of 240 tins of condensed milk is being made, all young children in camp receiving a daily milk ration. This very liberal supply of milk to all young children as authorised by the Government will, I think, prove very beneficial, and will tend very considerably to improve the health of our infantile population.

Facilities for Public Worship.—The usual Sunday afternoon divine services have been continued during the month under the direction of the Rev. Theunissen, and the attendance has been good. With regard to a resident spiritual adviser to the refugees of this camp, I have received an application from a Rev. Mr. Esslen, at present in Natal, and this letter has been forwarded to head office for consideration. Should you approve of this gentleman's appointment to this camp, it will be, I think, beneficial to the refugees to have a resident pastor, especially to officiate at interments, all our burials being at present connected by an ordinary burgher refugee who receives no remuneration for his services.

Distribution of Clothing and Blankets, &c.—The following goods received from the Relief Committee, Cape Town, have been distributed:—2 cases drapery, 1 bag clothing, 9 cases clothing, 4 bales blankets, 1 case books, envelopes, and paper, 4 cases books, 1 bale flannelette, print, and laces, 1 bag boots and shoes, 1 bag clothing, 1 case shoemakers' tools, 1 bundle leather, In addition to this distribution, two bales of blankets have been issued by me, besides other articles of clothing to very needy people, principally those brought in by the various columns.

Condition of People Arriving in Camp.—The condition of refugees who arrived during the month was much as usual, there being, however, a few very destitute cases; these received prompt relief upon arrival in the camp.

School Accommodation.—Since my last report three large canvas shelters have been added to the four marquees for the school accommodatiou. The attendance during the month was good, as you will see by the head master's

report, which I have requested him to forward as usual for your perusal. I regret that the school had to be closed, for a few days only, on the strong recommendation of the resident medical officer, owing to an outbreak of measles and whooping cough among the children of the camp. The school was closed on the 21st of the month and re-opened on the 28th, and I am pleased to say this epidemic has now to a great extent subsided, owing to the energy of our medical officer and his staff.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a refugee, who is assisted by a staff of refugees and a gang of natives. In view of the approaching summer every precaution is being taken to make the sanitary condition of the camp as perfect as possible. This is a difficult matter, as the majority of the Boer refugees have not the remotest idea of hygienic rules, and in many instances they seem to think it a great hardship to be forced to observe the most simple laws of sanitation. I insist, however, upon the sanitary rules of the camp being observed as far as possible.

Transport.—Since writing my last report, our transport service has been increased by two spans of oxen and one span of mules, received from the local transport officer; although I was glad to receive this addition to our transport equipment I must report on the very bad condition of these animals, they were almost too poor to be of any service, and since their arrival several have died. Although they have been well cared for and covered with rugs at night to protect them from the cold, I fear more of them will succumb from sheer weakness, especially when the rainy season approaches.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for the refugees in this camp. I have on hand sufficient tents to accommodate about 300 more people.

Wire Fencing.—The wire fencing around the camp has now been completed, as ordered by the General Officer Commanding the District.

Stores.—The supply of stores coming forward during the month has been very good, both as to quantity and quality.

Fuel.—Coal and firewood have been coming forward regularly from time to time, and the quality supplied has been good.

Water.—This is being boiled for drinking purposes in the large tanks mentioned in my last report.

Climate.—The weather during the month has been mild. A heavy rain, the first of the season, has fallen.

Buildings.—I was pleased to receive from head office plans of wood and iron buildings to be erected in this camp; these will be a great acquisition, and are much needed, and I hope soon to receive this building material from the coast, and to commence the erection of these buildings.

In concluding my report I must not omit to make mention of the assistance and courtesy I have received at the hands of the military authorities here, and the resident magistrate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

VEREENIGING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	178	344	516			
Arrivals	6	—	—			
Births	—	—	1	184	344	517
Departures	1	8	10			
Deaths	4	10	36			
				5	18	46
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	179	326	471

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	3	4	48
„ „ 9th, 1901	7	7	125
„ „ 16th, 1901	15	32	212
„ „ 23rd, 1901	13	26	160
„ „ 30th, 1901	13	24	157

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	29
„ 12 years and 40 years	4	7	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	—	2	—
Total	4	10	36

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	31	Influenza..	—	(?)	1
Diarrhœa	—	Marasmus	—	Senile decay	2
Dysentery..	—	Heart disease	1	Premature birth ..	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	7	Phthisis	1	Fits	1
Enteric	2	Convulsions	2	Croup	1
Whooping cough.. ..	—				

(Signed) A. H. BATES,
Acting Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report for the month as follows:—

1. On account of the measles epidemic I have found it necessary to allow cases to be treated in their own tents, in accordance with the wishes of the inmates of camp, but where the doctor has deemed it necessary such patients have been removed to hospital.

The hospital accommodation consists of six marquees, accommodating 36 patients; I have also found it necessary to enlarge the hospital kitchen, which now meets requirements.

2. There is a committee of five refugee women who have a tent-to-tent visitation, and have to report to one of the sisters all cases of sickness. She reports to the doctor and with him visits the patients.

3. The hospital staff consists of one doctor, three nurses (qualified), three probationers, two dispensers, and day and night orderlies.

4. Medical comforts were issued freely, as shown on enclosed returns.

5. I have appointed a camp matron as instructed by you, and have issued, with her assistance, during the month 230 blankets, 880 yards dress material, 59 pairs women's boots, 139 pairs children's boots, 65 yards shirting, 123 yards cashmere, 93 pairs women's stockings, 60 pairs children's stockings, 610 yards flannelette, 92 suits children's clothing, and 387 yards calico.

Most of these articles have been supplied by the Boer Relief Fund, and some from voluntary contributions here.

There is a small balance, which is being distributed with discretion to the most indigent people.

6. The schoolroom and a marquee are being used as places of worship.

7. The school accommodation consists of an iron building, 36 by 24, and one large store tent. The number on the books at the beginning of the month was 238, but the average attendance has been 60. Teachers' staff: One headmaster in charge and four lady assistants.

Night school, 34, but attendance averages 15 at present.

The paucity in attendance all through is attributable to the prevailing epidemic of measles.

8. The sanitary arrangements are the ordinary pail system, with a stool destructor for the hospital.

9. Messrs. Poynton's Store has been of great use to the inmates of the camp for their general wants.

10. The water tank boiler is working satisfactorily, and is of great convenience to the people.

I have also started milk and soup boilers. The milk is being appreciated, and I am at present distributing about 150 bottles per day, but the soup is only being taken at present by a few people.

11. The number of baking ovens for camp inmates has been increased, and these are giving every satisfaction.

12. A bathroom has been built near the river, and as summer approaches no doubt the inmates of the camp will take advantage of it.

13. The police who were employed here formerly were military men detached from their regiments through sickness and have now been recalled; I am now employing men who are inmates of the camp, and these are giving every satisfaction.

I regret the increased death rate of the camp, but this is entirely owing to the epidemic of measles, as shown from enclosed statistical returns.

I enclose Dr. Evans's report.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. H. BATES,
Acting Superintendent.

Vereeniging,
September 3rd, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Vereeniging.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward you my monthly report for August, 1901.

The general conditions of the camp are as follows :—

It has passed through a severe epidemic of measles, which I am pleased to say is now dying away.

The sanitary condition of the camp is good, and the people themselves show a tendency to keep both themselves and their tents cleaner.

The destructor was unfortunately burned out, but it has now been renewed.

There is less reluctant feeling on having to go to hospital than there was formerly, and discontent generally is less noticeable.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. EVANS, Surgeon-Captain,
Medical Officer.

VOLKSRUST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	702	2,347	2,413			
Arrivals	32	45	41			
Births	—	—	17			
				734	2,392	2,471
Departures	15	19	44			
Deaths	12	32	204			
				27	51	248
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	707	2,341	2,223

SICK IN CAMP.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	37	101	191
,, ,, 9th, 1901	108	202	428
,, ,, 16th, 1901	55	124	420
,, ,, 23rd, 1901	60	141	646

DEATHS.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	20
,, 1 year and 12 years	—	—	175
,, 12 years and 40 years	12	28	—
,, 40 years and 50 years	1	1	—
50 years and over	5	2	—
Total	18	31	199

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

——	No.	——	No.	——	No.
Measles	204	Enteric	10	Marasmus	—
Diarrhœa	5	Whooping cough ..	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery..	5	Influenza..	—	Senile decay	4
Pneumonia and bronchitis	20				

(Signed) A. G. GRAHAME,
for Camp Superintendent.

Volksrust,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria.

Sir,

In drawing up what is supposed to be the monthly report, I shall only deal with such changes as have been effected during my tenure of office, which dates from the 19th inst., and, in order to be as concise as possible, shall not make it exhaustive, confining myself to matters of primary importance.

1. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—On account of the great amount of sickness prevalent and the heavy mortality, I gave my attention primarily to the sanitary condition of the camp. General Bullock inspected the camp early in the week and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the general *outward* appearance. The streets and spaces between the tents are kept scrupulously clean, but I regret to state the *interior* of some of the tents is far from satisfactory, as I found on personal inspection, and many of the people are not careful in observing hygienic rules. I have drawn up a code of rules for the guidance of the refugees which have been posted up where all may read them, and I have instructed the corporals to see them carried out. If this is done it will tend greatly to ensure the health of the camp. The area of the camp has I believe only lately been extended, and before such extension took place the original area became too crowded. My predecessor was gradually thinning out the tents from the more crowded portions, but was greatly hindered by the sickness in many families. This work has been continued, and when the removals are completed, which will be the case very shortly, all unoccupied space will have been taken up, but the tents will not be too crowded.

Slop Tubs.—We are greatly in need of eight additional ones, which cannot be supplied locally, but I have already requisitioned for them.

Latrines.—I have caused three latrines to be removed from what was at one time the northern limit of the camp, to the outer edge, on account of their unpleasant proximity to some of the tents. Four additional ones have also been erected, three for the people in the new sections and one for the measles hospital. This will, I think, fully supply the requirements of the camp.

Rubbish Deposit.—I was surprised on my first visit to the site selected for this purpose to find that instead of being confined to as small a space as possible, the rubbish had been off-loaded indiscriminately, and to such an extent as to encroach within a distance of 200 yards of the outer edge of the camp. I at once gave orders that this practice be discontinued and the rubbish be deposited on the side furthest from the camp. This is now being done, and to ensure its continuance a policeman has been placed there, who will also keep women and children off the rubbish heaps. I found a quantity of meat in various stages of decomposition scattered broadcast over the *débris* heaps. This has all been collected and buried. I am told that many of the refugees, not satisfied with the quality of the meat, make a practice of throwing it on the ash heaps at night; so far it has been impossible to trace

the offenders, and night police are urgently required to put a stop to this and other filthy habits.

Water Supply.—The camp was well supplied with water, there being seven standpipes and one well, but as the people in the new sections had to go a long distance to draw water, I applied to General Bullock for an extension of the piping and three additional standpipes. My request was granted, the Royal Engineers kindly supplied the labour as well, and the work has been completed; two additional standpipes have been put up, one for each of the new sections and one for the Measles Hospital. Additional water carts are not now required.

Mortuary Tents.—The mortuary tents have hitherto been in the centre of the camp. About 10 days ago I had them removed *outside* the camp and enclosed with barbed wire. This was highly necessary, not only on account of the high death rate of late, but the women and children were continually crowding in the tents.

The Measles Hospital.—On account of the delay in the arrival of the *stove* and other requisites, Nurse Walsh has not been able to take up her abode in camp, and the measles patients, when developing bad symptoms, have been brought to the hospital in town. The stove having arrived a few days ago, I have had it fixed up, have erected seven marquees in the grounds enclosed for the hospital, bought locally the necessary articles, which I understand were never ordered by my predecessor. Nurse Walsh, assisted by Nurse Robertson, to-day removed their first patients from the camp into the Measles Hospital, and in a few days I hope to have everything in full working order. Nurse Walsh, in the meantime, has not been idle, but has ably assisted Drs. Hamilton and Craster when on their rounds.

Camp Matron.—I received a telegram from Durban, intimating that the camp matron, Mrs. Tate, would reach here on Sunday. I immediately employed carpenters from the camp to erect the two canvas buildings which I presume were meant for her, the other carpenters being fully occupied with other work. One, which is partitioned in two, will be for her exclusive use, tho other for the supplies of her department. I may point out that this new branch will entail heavy expenditure. The distribution of clothing, &c., is now being carried out by a committee, and friction may arise. In your Circular 66 *re* Camp Matron, No. 4, reads:—"She will have *sole* charge of *all goods* for *free distribution.*" Am I to understand that the services of the committee, under the management of the Rev. Knobel and others, are to be dispensed with, or, in other words, *disallowed*, except as provided by No. 8? Please advise me on this point.

Rations.—The meat supplied of late I have already advised as being of a very poor quality, but understand it to be exceptional. This week's supply was much better, but many families refused to take it (mostly those who can afford to buy), and I would be glad to see an improvement. I have been informed on good authority that His Majesty's troops are being supplied with meat of the same quality, and am perfectly aware that it is not always possible to regulate these matters in time of war. The flour, sugar, rice, and coffee are of good quality, and the quantity supplied ought to be sufficient if the people are provident, but I would wish, if possible, that the wood and coal ration be increased, as I do not think the people can possibly come out on the present allowance. They have no means, as is the case in some camps, of replenishing by collecting wood or cattle manure from outside; there is a great amount of sickness in the camp, and well-cooked food is essential to good health. If possible the ration ought to be doubled. Kindly advise by *wire*, as this is very important under present circumstances.

Transport, &c.—We are hardly pressed for transport, having only two wagons and two spans of horses, a cart, and pair of horses at our disposal. The A.S.C. occasionally kindly place at our disposal two wagons to assist in carting the rubbish from the camp. I have approached the A.S.C. as to supplying me with an extra riding horse, but at present they are unable to do so. As the camp is a long way from town and my presence is constantly required, both in camp and town, I must have a horse at my disposal.

Military Authorities.—I would wish to place on record the uniform courtesy and willingness of the military authorities at all times to render us every assistance.

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Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 24 February, 2020

Arrival of Refugees.—I have received numerous applications to take more families, but have been obliged to refuse them, as we have neither tents or room for more. In spite of my protest, several families, comprising 16 adults and 11 children, were forwarded from Dundee during the week, and I was obliged to requisition from the Ordnance Department for eight tents, which they kindly supplied me with. As a few families have left of late I managed to find room for them, but cannot take any more. Yesterday a family of two arrived here from Standerton without previous intimation, which is not right. The condition of these people as regards clothing, &c., was fairly good.

New Buildings.—As all the material has not yet arrived we have not made a start, and are waiting reply to our query as to whom we are to entrust the construction.

Poynton Brothers.—I made an inspection of stores and books. The purchases this month have exceeded all others, the regulations have been complied with, and a good stock is kept, although they are short of groceries now on account of the delay in forwarding.

Public Worship.—There is nothing new to report under this head.

Schools.—A good deal of expense has been incurred this month, as the carpenters have been making desks and forms. The average attendance has not been so good on account of the measles epidemic. I inspected the school near the camp for junior classes, and was pleased to find the children were making fair progress in reading and arithmetic.

Free Distribution of Clothing, &c., to the Indigent Burghers.—The report of the Committee entrusted with this work has not yet been sent in, but will be forwarded in a day or two, along with the medical officer's report and a supplementary report of my own dealing with the matters which have been omitted in this.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEO. MAX. KING.

Superintendent B.C.